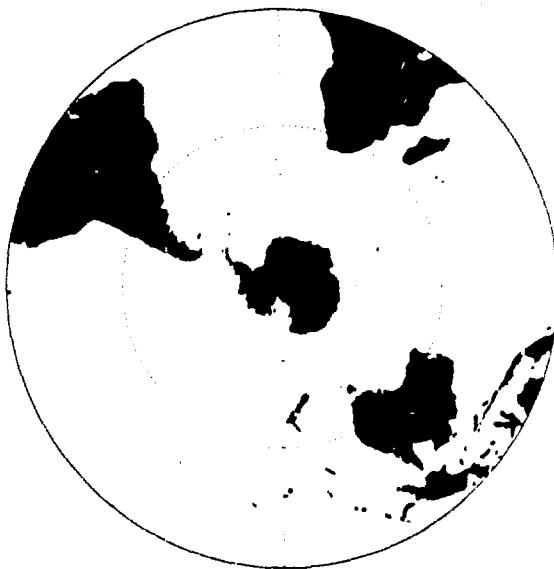


JOINT U.S. NAVY/U.S. AIR FORCE CLIMATIC STUDY OF THE UPPER ATMOSPHERE

VOLUME 7 - JULY

JULY, 1989

AD-A227 126



PREPARED BY
NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHY COMMAND DETACHMENT
ASHEVILLE, N.C.

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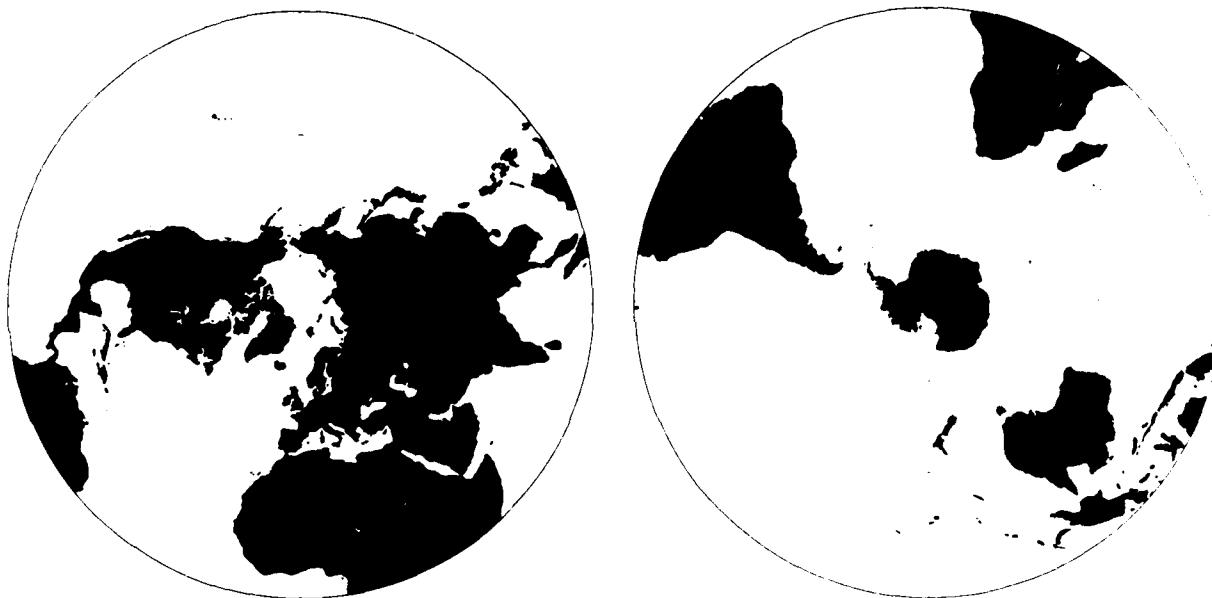
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<p>This study of the upper atmosphere is based on 1980-85 twice daily gridded analysis produced by the European Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasts. Included are global analyses of (1) Mean Temperature/Standard Deviation, (2) Mean Geopotential Height/Standard Deviation, (3) Mean Density/Standard Deviation, (4) Height and Vector Standard Deviation. All for 13 pressure levels - 1000, 850, 700, 500, 400, 300, 250, 200, 150, 100, 70, 50, 30 mb. In addition, analyses of (5) Mean Dew Point/Standard Deviation - levels 1000 through 300 mb, (6) jet stream (mean scalar speed) - levels 500 through 30 mb. Also included are global 5 degree grid point wind roses for the 13 pressure levels.</p>				
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INTRODUCTION

During the past decade, improvements in the collection and assimilation of data required for more accurate representations of the atmosphere have resulted in data sets useful for developing a more definitive climatology of the global atmosphere. Such a climatology has uses in aircraft operations and planning, indirect assessments of atmospheric transport as well as a standard state from which atmospheric anomalies can be analyzed.

Prior climatologies, U.S. Navy (1959), U.S. Navy (1966), Naval Weather Service Command (1969), and Naval Weather Service Command (1970), were produced from individual station data with varying periods of record, and the resulting summarized data were analyzed. A serious deficiency was the lack of reporting locations in the major ocean basins. Analyses over the oceans were derived by extrapolating from known analyses over coastal regions as well as the few island or ocean vessels available. An additional complication was the manually intensive effort required to ensure horizontal and vertical consistency of the data.

With the advent, in the 1970s, of more powerful computers and data collection and assimilation systems, the initial analyses used for input into forecast models had a three-fold advantage over the station analyses utilized in the prior climatologies. First, the data assimilation system utilized a greater variety of information for production of an analysis. The normal array of land-based upper air reporting stations was supplemented by ship-based reporting stations, cloud reports, pilot reports and, most importantly, satellite-derived temperature, moisture and wind data. Consequent analyses more accurately represented the state of the atmosphere at a given observation time. Second, the assimilation system quality-controlled all incoming data and ensured the horizontal and vertical consistency of the resulting analyses. Finally, through the computer-based system, global data were available and archived in grid-point form.

A number of analysis sets produced by various national and international meteorological services were investigated. It is recognized that improvements to the data assimilation and analysis systems occurred within any analysis set produced, and that current analyses more accurately reflect the atmosphere's state than do the earlier analyses. It is also recognized that specific parameter or geographic-based deficiencies exist in all analysis sets. However, the intent of this upper-air climatology effort is the production of analyses to serve the needs of the operational meteorologist. A climatology derived from global analyses achieves this goal. Based on known capabilities and technical reviews of the various systems, as well as recommendations from the professional numerical modeling community, the analyses produced by the European Centre for Medium-range Forecasts were selected for processing.

ECMWF DATA

The European Centre for Medium-range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF) is an international organization established in 1973 and supported by 17 member states. It is responsible for providing global forecasts to the European community. Their data assimilation system consists of multivariate optimal interpolation analysis allowing the incorporation of a variety of observations with differing error characteristics and spatial distributions. A relatively comprehensive coverage of global data is ensured through the data collection schedule. A unique feature of the ECMWF system is the method of grid point analysis. Rather than analyzing individual grid points, varying sized boxes (depending on data density) are created containing groups of grid points. Grid point analysis uses data from within the box as well as adjacent boxes, thereby assuring a consistent analysis between all the grid points.

The system also includes internal quality control which examines the climatological reasonability of incoming data as well as the internal consistency of the data.

In addition, the system utilizes a model initialization process which ensures that harmful gravity waves, caused by imbalances in the analysis, with the potential to create problems in subsequent forecast fields, are suppressed. Through the initialization process, the atmosphere's mass and wind fields are adjusted so that only a portion of the gravity wave balanced by dynamic and physical processes is retained. Further information on the ECMWF system is available in Lorenc (1981), Shaw, et al. (1984), Lonnberg, et al. (1986), and ECMWF (1988).

The resulting initialized analyses are vertically interpolated to these 13 standard pressure levels: 1000, 850, 700, 500, 400, 300, 250, 200, 150, 100, 70, 50, and 30 mb, and include the geopotential height, temperature, and wind for all levels with moisture included for the 1000 through 300 mb levels.

Six years (1980-1985) of individual analysis were obtained from ECMWF on a 2.5° global grid. Although the analyses were permanently archived as spherical harmonic coefficients, ECMWF reconstituted the analyses for use in the data processing. Synoptic analyses at six-hour intervals were received for the six-year period, but only the 00 and 12Z analyses were re-sorted into a grid point sort. Given the quality control performed by ECMWF on collected data and the requirements for horizontal and vertical data consistency imposed by the assimilation system, minimal quality control was performed prior to summarization. Primary quality control was limited to comparison of level data against known/estimated climatological extremes.

The summarized grid point data were objectively analyzed, machine-contoured by parameter and level on polar stereographic (0°-90°N and S) and cylindrical equidistant (0°-60°N and S) projections with resulting contours machine-labeled. In addition, individual wind observations were consolidated into eight 45° segments centered on directions north, northeast, through northwest for display as wind roses on a series of cylindrical equidistant projections.

Since the ECMWF analyses were archived as spectral harmonic coefficients, the grid point reconstitution process provides data for all global 2.5° grid points. This naturally includes (for the 1000 through 700 mb levels) selected grid points at which the land elevations exceed the height of the pressure surface. For these grid points, a blanking program was used to eliminate both contours and grid point wind roses.

ANALYSES

1. Pressure-Height

Grid point geopotential height values (in dekameters) are summarized by month for 13 levels from 1000 mb to 30 mb with solid and dashed contours of mean values presented on pressure height charts. Standard deviation of height is calculated from the individual daily values with contours presented on a separate chart series including the standard deviation of vector mean wind. Local points of highest and lowest pressure are designated with H's and L's on the analyzed charts. Not all pressure centers are enclosed by closed contours. Vector mean wind in 5-knot increments are calculated for selected grid points considered adequate to depict flow for the hemisphere with wind shaft orientation related to specific latitude/longitude lines. Vector mean winds less than 2.5 knots are depicted as a shaft with no barbs. Contours of mean geopotential height and vector mean wind barbs are presented for the northern/southern hemispheres on polar stereographic projection and for 0° to 60° north and south on cylindrical equidistant projections with blanking for appropriate high elevation land areas on the 1000 through 700 mb charts.

2. Wind Roses

Wind roses for 10° grid points from 5° to 85° north and south are presented by month for all levels from 1000 mb to 30 mb. Each hemisphere is divided into three longitudinal zones: 60°W to 60°E, 60°E to 180°E, and 180°W to 60°W. Each rose presents:

- a) Scalar mean speed
- b) Percent frequency of occurrence from each of 8 cardinal point wind directions proportional to shaft length with dots on the shafts representing 5 percentile intervals.
- c) Mean speed for each of the 8 cardinal wind directions rounded to the nearest 5 knots.

Roses for grid points on the 1000 mb through 700 mb level charts are blanked whenever the land elevation exceeds the mean geopotential height of the specified level.

3. Temperature

Grid point temperature data (in °C) are summarized by month for 13 levels from 1000 mb to 30 mb with solid and dashed contours of mean values presented on pressure height charts. Temperature standard deviation derived from the individual observations are shown on the same charts with dotted contours. Contours are presented for both the northern and southern hemispheres on a polar stereographic projection and for the zone from 0° to 60° north and south on cylindrical equidistant projections with blanking for appropriate high elevation land areas on the 1000 through 700 mb charts.

4. Dew Point

Grid point moisture data were received as mixing ratios for the period through April 19, 1982 and as relative humidity thereafter for the 1000 through 300 mb levels. All moisture data were converted to dew point values. These are summarized by month with solid and dashed contours of mean values presented on pressure height charts. Dew point standard deviation derived from the individual observations are shown on the same charts with dotted contours. Contours are presented for both the northern and southern hemispheres on a polar stereographic projection and for the zone from 0° to 60° north and south on cylindrical equidistant projections with blanking for appropriate high elevation land areas on the 1000 through 700 mb charts.

5. Density

Grid point density data were computed from the daily values of temperature and pressure from the equation of state in the form

$$\rho = \frac{P}{RT}$$

where ρ is the density, P is the pressure, T is the temperature, and R is the gas constant. Density was computed for moist air through 300 mb and for dry air from 250 mb to 30 mb. Density data (in Kg/m^3) are summarized by month for all 13 levels with solid and dashed contours of mean values presented on pressure height charts. Density standard deviation derived from individual observations are shown on the same charts with dotted contours. Contours are presented for both the northern and southern hemispheres on a polar stereographic projection and for the zone from 0° to 60° north and south on cylindrical equidistant projections with blanking for appropriate high elevation land areas on the 1000 through 700 mb charts.

6. Standard Deviation of Height and Vector Mean Wind

Standard deviation of the height and vector mean wind data presented on the pressure height charts are presented on monthly charts for the 1000 through 30 mb levels. Height standard deviations (in dekameters) are presented as solid contours and vector wind standard deviations (in knots) as dashed contours. Contours are presented for both the northern and southern hemispheres on a polar stereographic projection and for the zone from 0° to 60° north and south on cylindrical equidistant projections with blanking for appropriate high elevation land areas on the 1000 through 700 mb charts.

7. Jet Stream

Grid point scalar mean wind speed (in knots), as presented by the value in the center of the wind rose octagons, are summarized by month and analyzed for 500 through 30 mb. All speeds exceeding 50 knots are shaded with shading intensity increasing by 25-knot increments. Contours are presented for both the northern and southern hemispheres on a polar stereographic projection and for the zone from 0° to 60° north and south on cylindrical equidistant projections.

DATA AVAILABILITY

Monthly summarized grid point data for the period of record for all levels from 1000 through 30 mb have been retained on magnetic tape. Data available, per level, include:

- Number of observations
- Mean zonal wind component and standard deviation
- Mean meridional wind component and standard deviation
- Vector mean wind and standard deviation
- Mean temperature and standard deviation
- Mean dew point (through 300 mb) and standard deviation
- Mean geopotential height and standard deviation
- Mean density and standard deviation
- Mean scalar wind speed and percentage of observations for each designated direction

Similarly summarized data for each half-month of the 1980-85 period are also available on magnetic tape. Summaries can be provided on magnetic media or in listing form by the National Climatic Data Center.

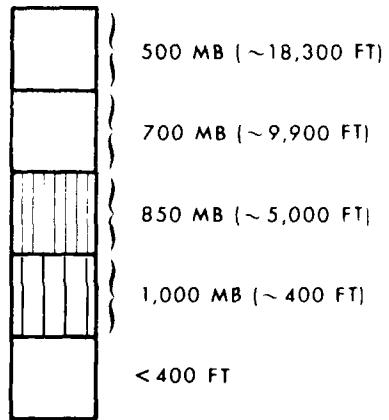
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- U.S. Navy, 1966: Components of the 1000 mb Winds of the Northern Hemisphere, NAVAIR 50-1C-51.

PRESSURE - HEIGHT
(13 LEVELS, 1000 TO 30 MB)

- Contours of mean height (solid and dashed lines) in geopotential dekameters; example: 580 is 5800 geopotential meters; solids labeled, dashed intermediates unlabeled
- Height labeled interval:
 - 6 dekameters (60 meters) - 1000 MB to 400 MB
 - 12 dekameters (120 meters) - 300 MB to 200 MB
 - 8 dekameters (80 meters) - 150 MB to 30 MB
- Vector mean wind in knots
- Contours blanked for geographic areas with elevations exceeding specified geopotential heights

ELEVATION SCALE



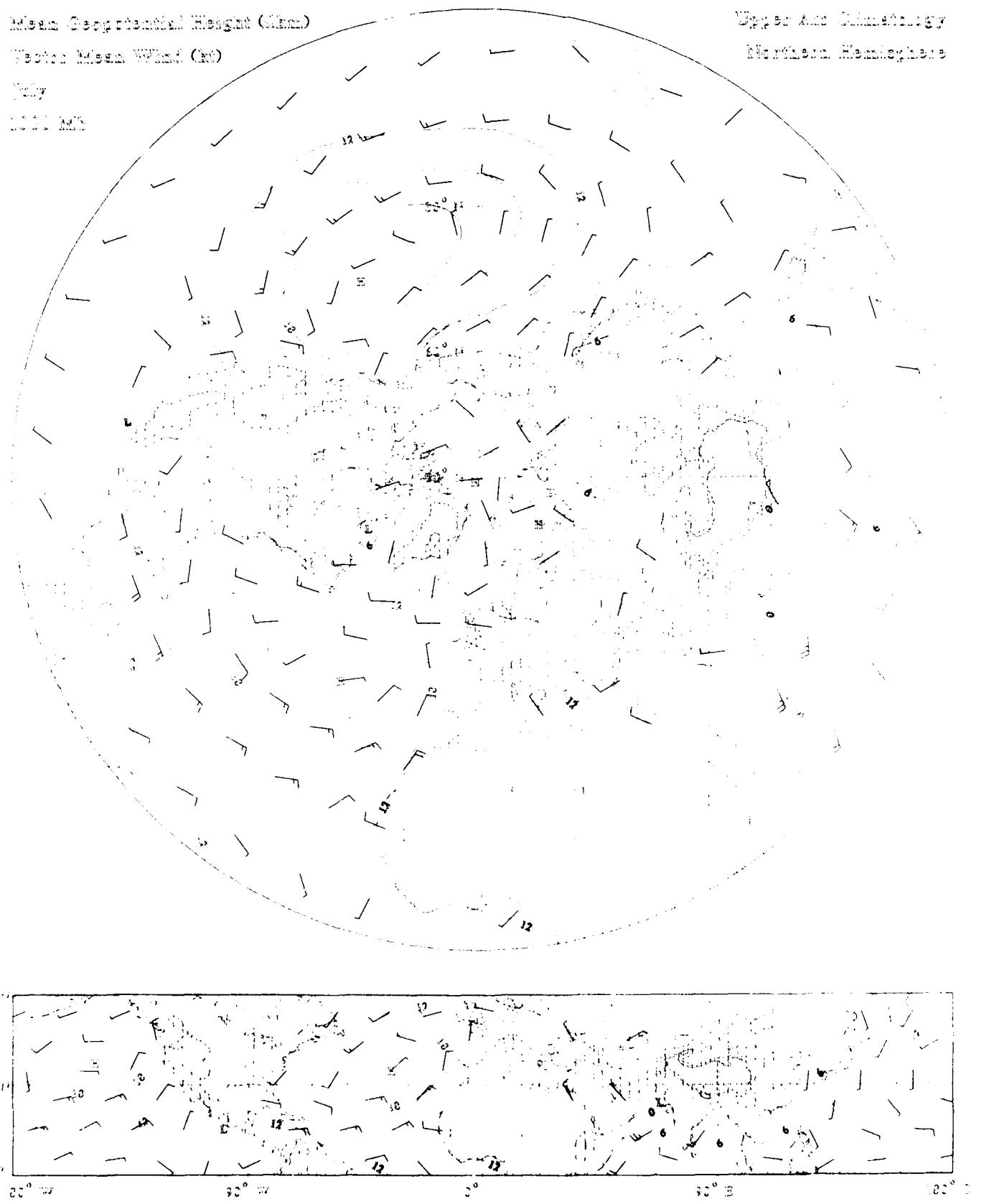
Mean Geopotential Height (dkm)

Weight: Medium Weight (kg)

17

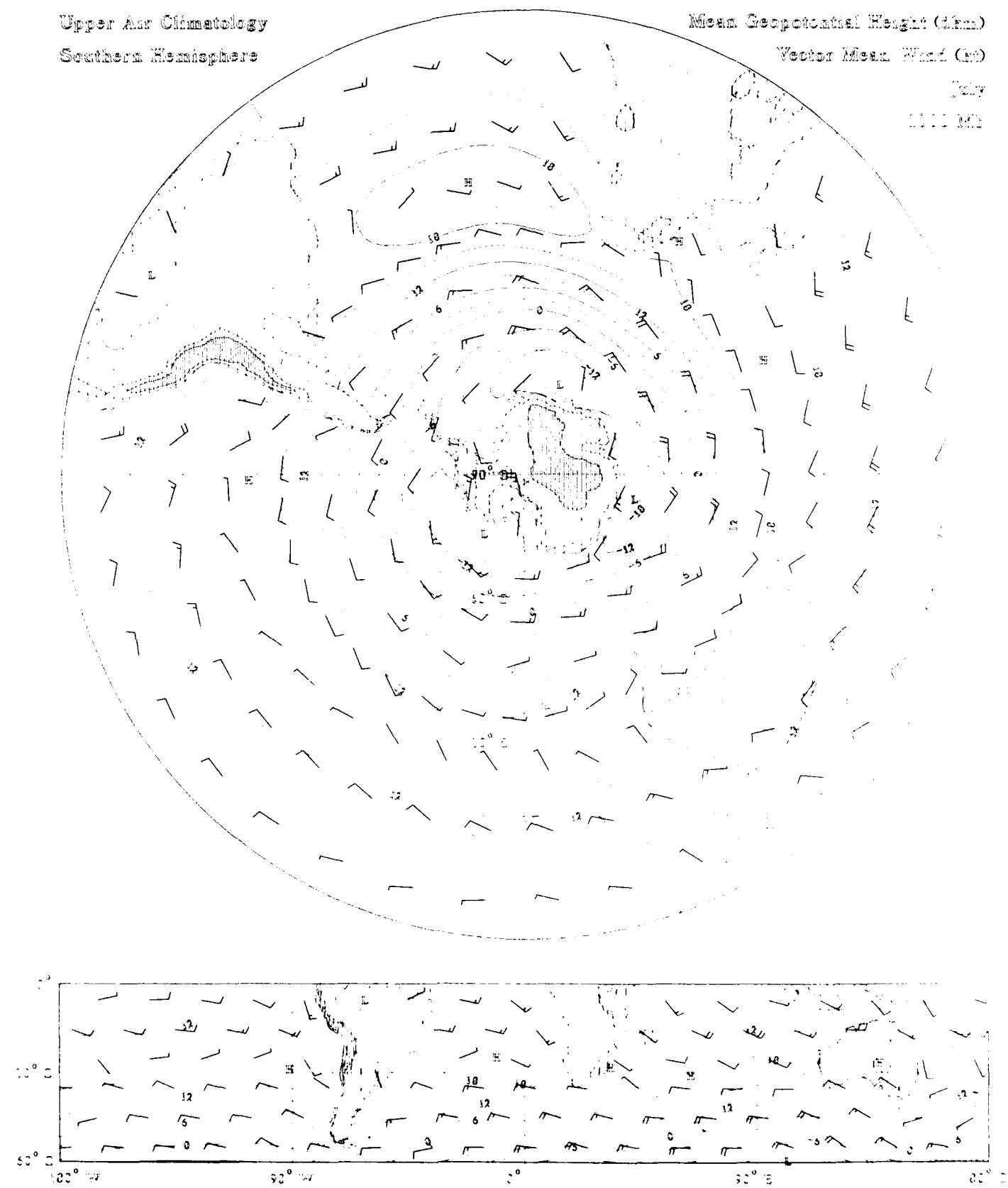
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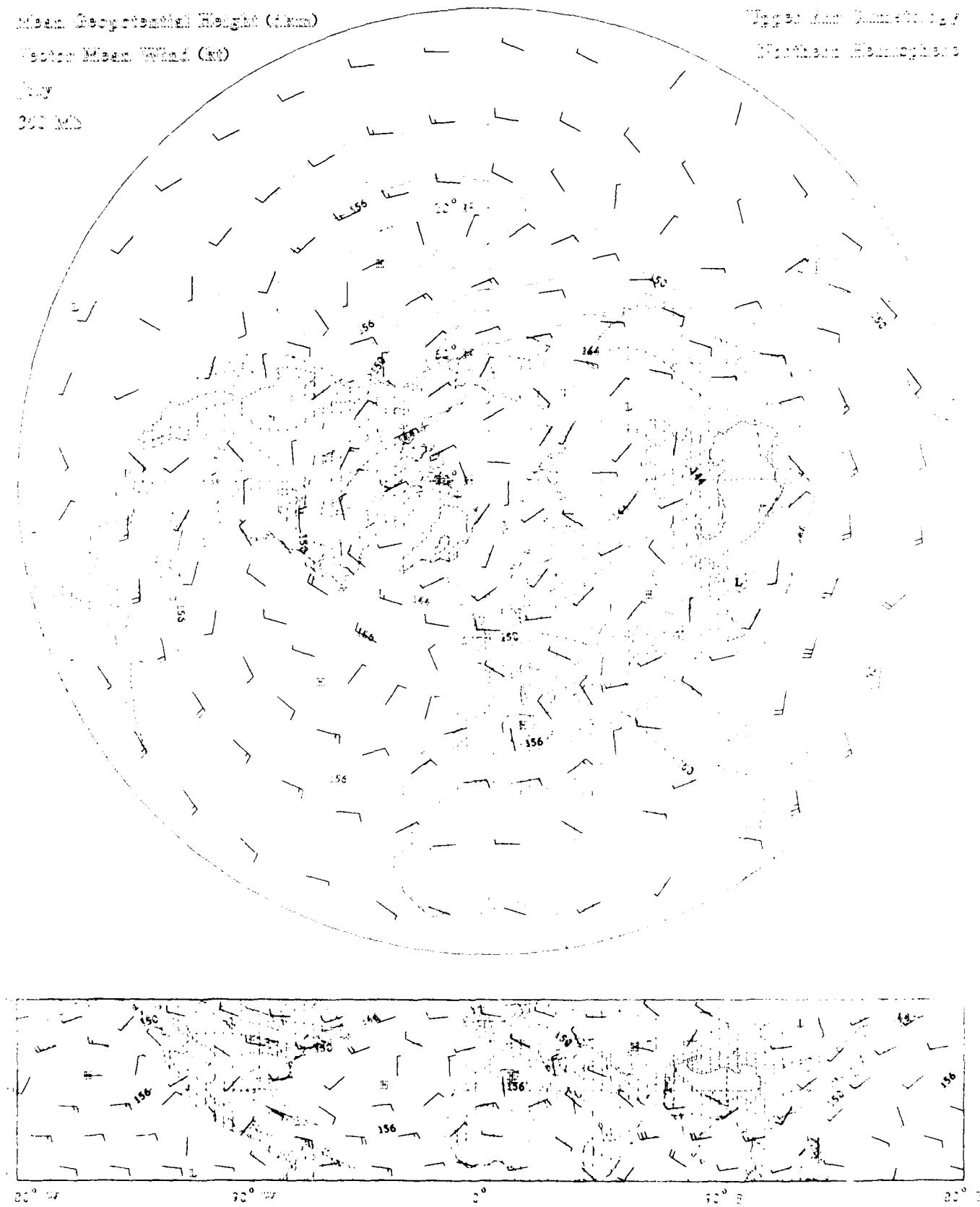
Upper And Lowerings
Northern Hemisphere

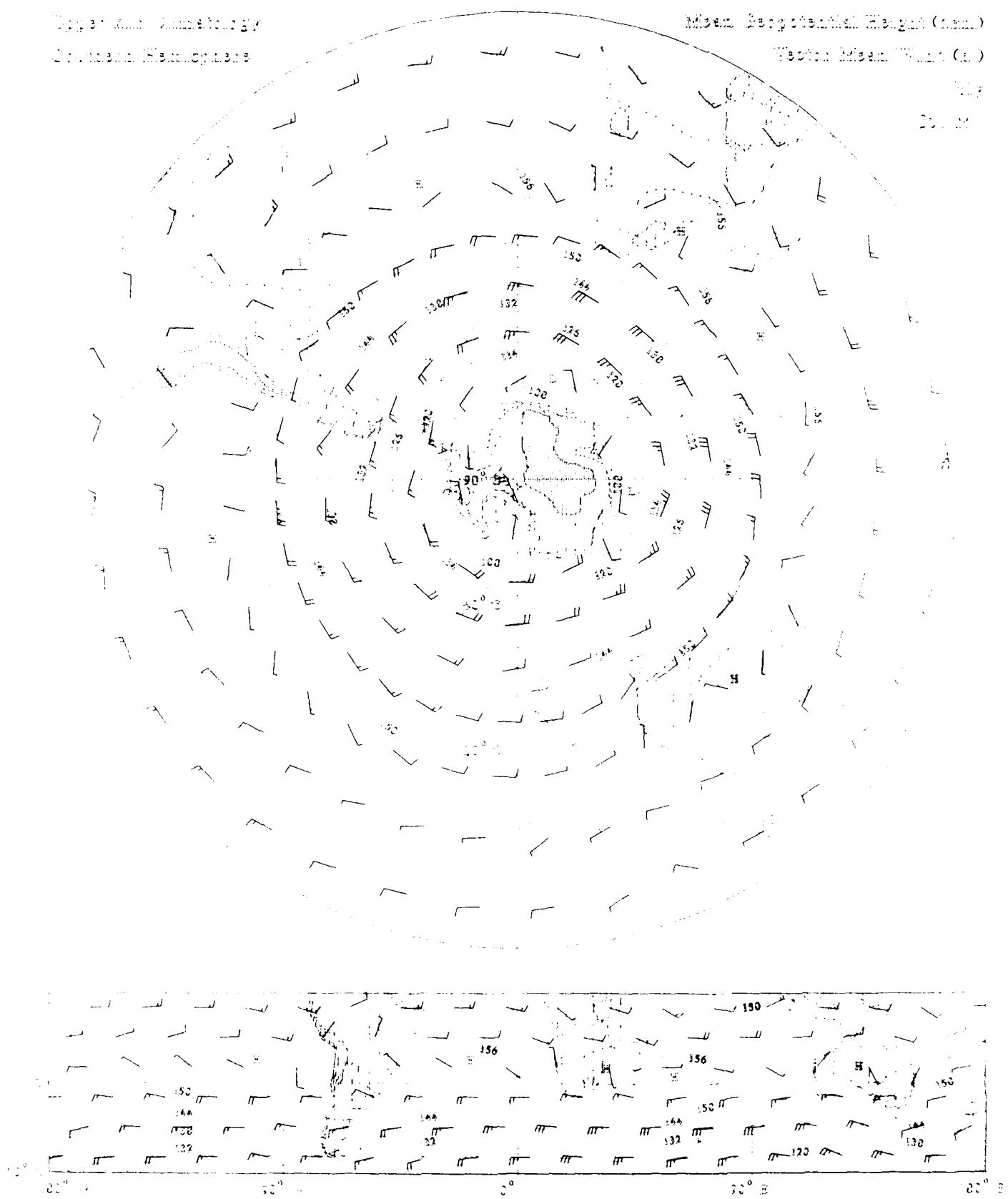


Upper Air Climatology
Southern Hemisphere

Mean Geopotential Height (Gpm)
Vector Mean Wind (Gm)







Mean Geopotential Height (m)

Vector Mean Wind (m/s)

100

200

300

400

500

600

700

800

900

1000

1100

1200

1300

1400

1500

1600

1700

1800

1900

2000

2100

2200

2300

2400

2500

2600

2700

2800

2900

3000

3100

3200

3300

3400

3500

3600

3700

3800

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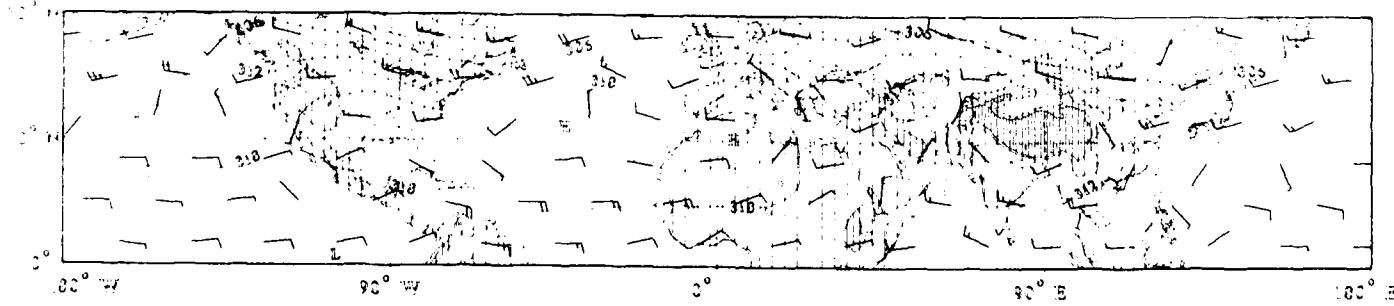
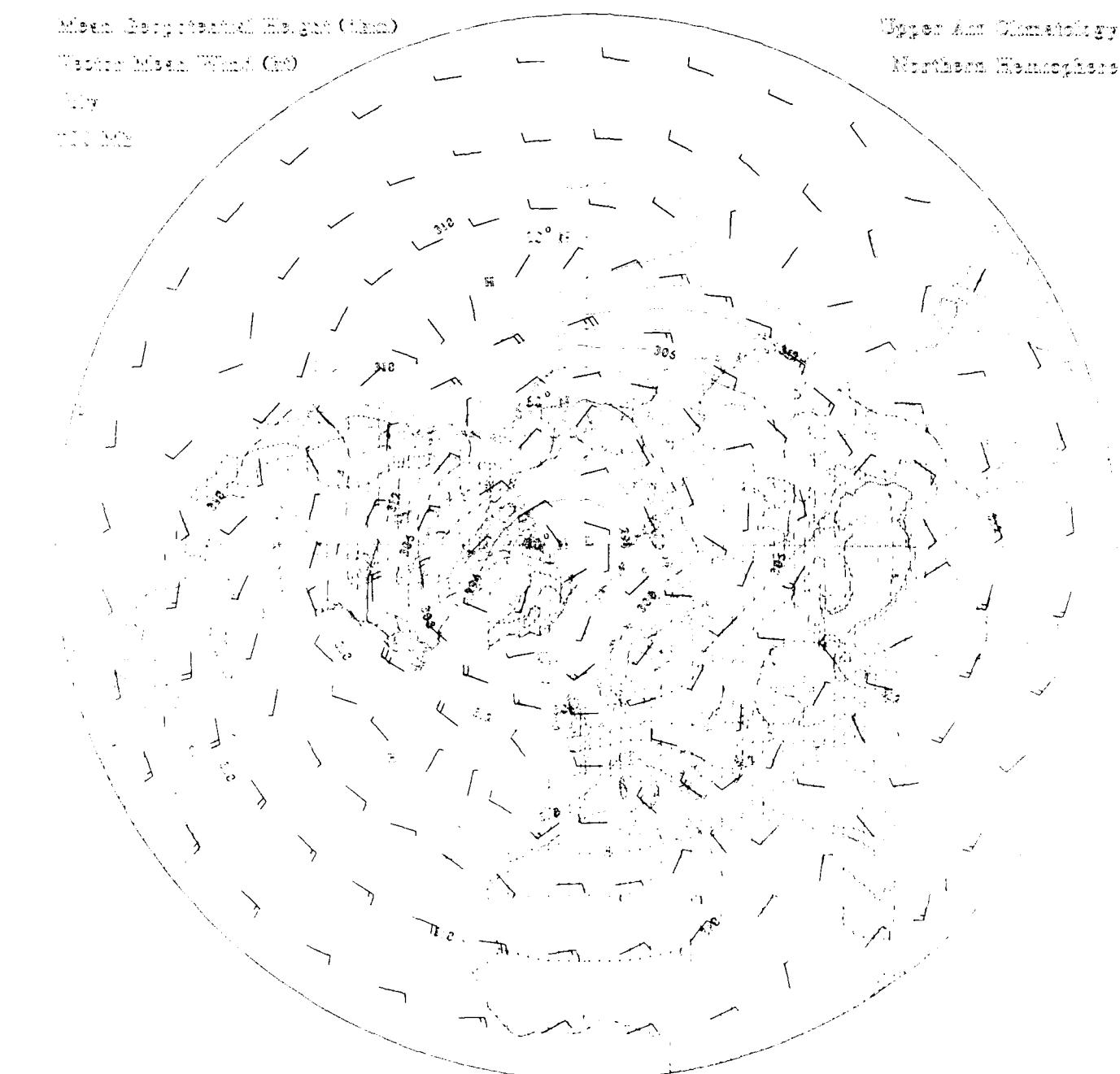
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Upper Air Climatology

Northern Hemisphere

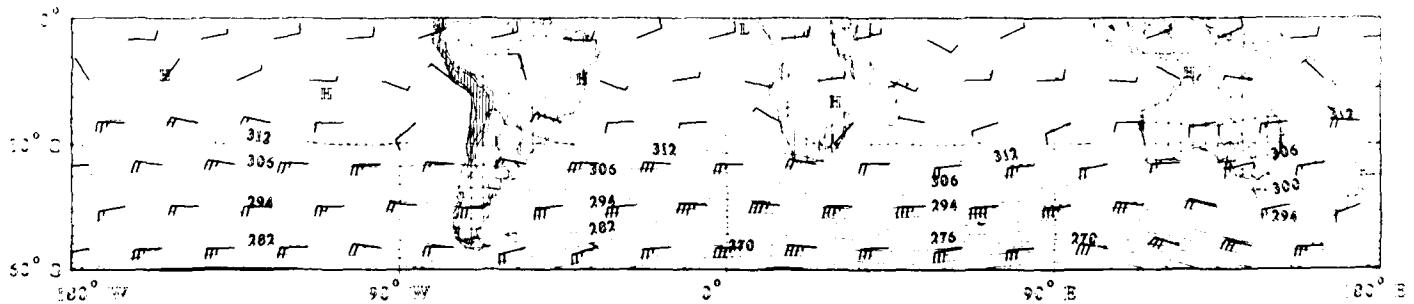
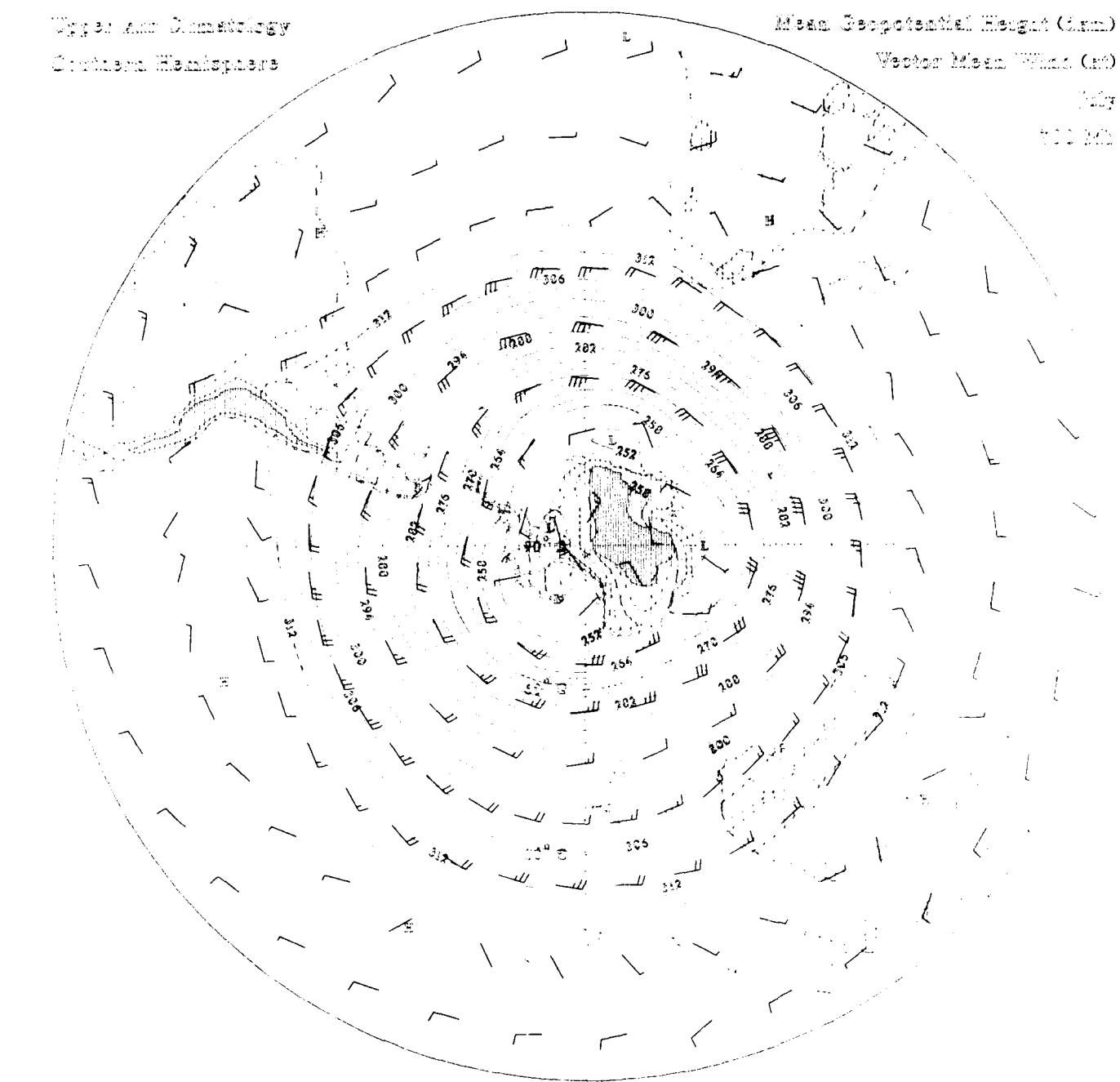


Upper Air Climatology

Northern Hemisphere

Mean Geopotential Height (GPH)

Vector Mean Wind (m)



Mean Geopotential Height (dkm)

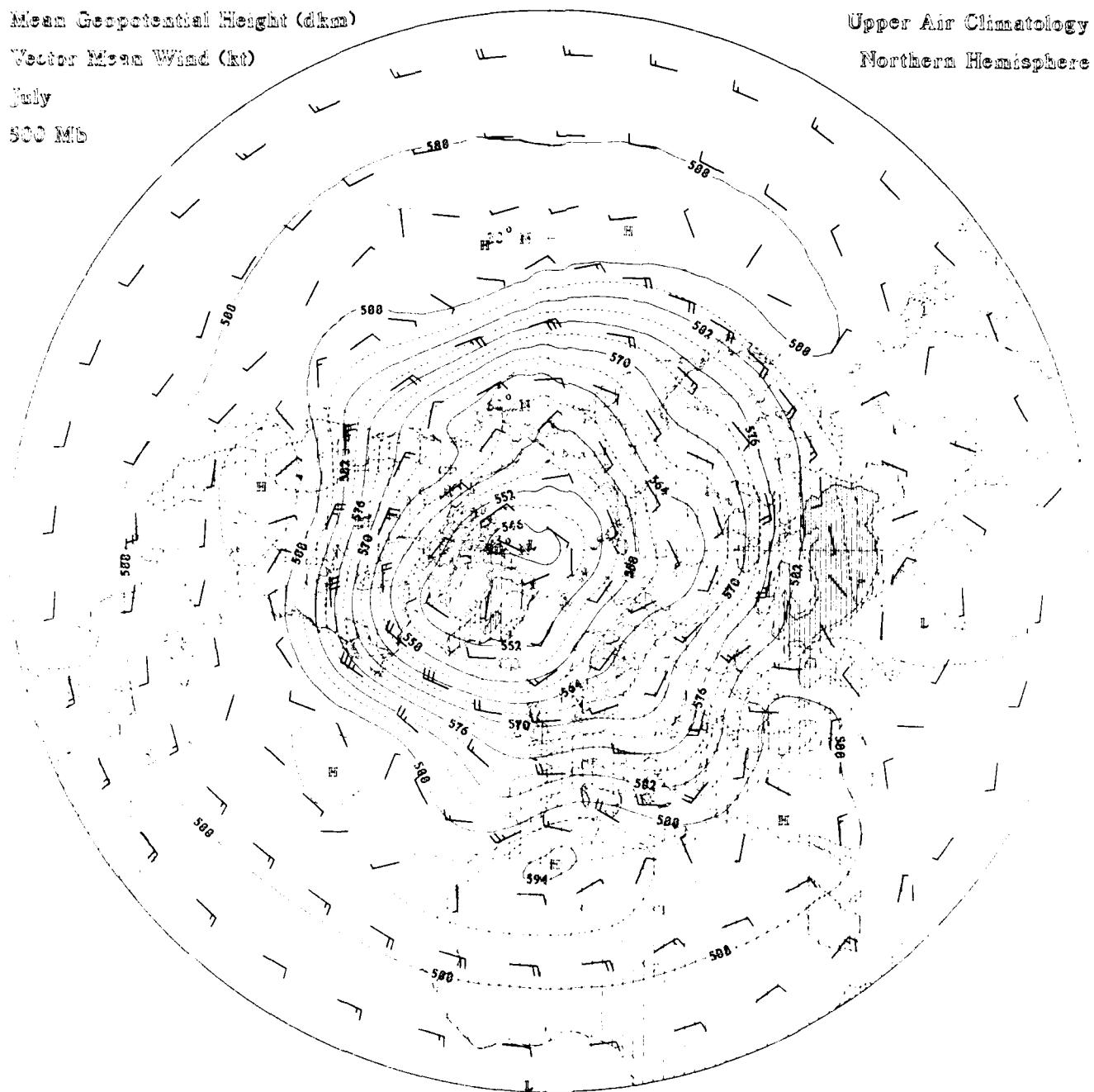
Vector Mean Wind (kt)

July

500 MB

Upper Air Climatology

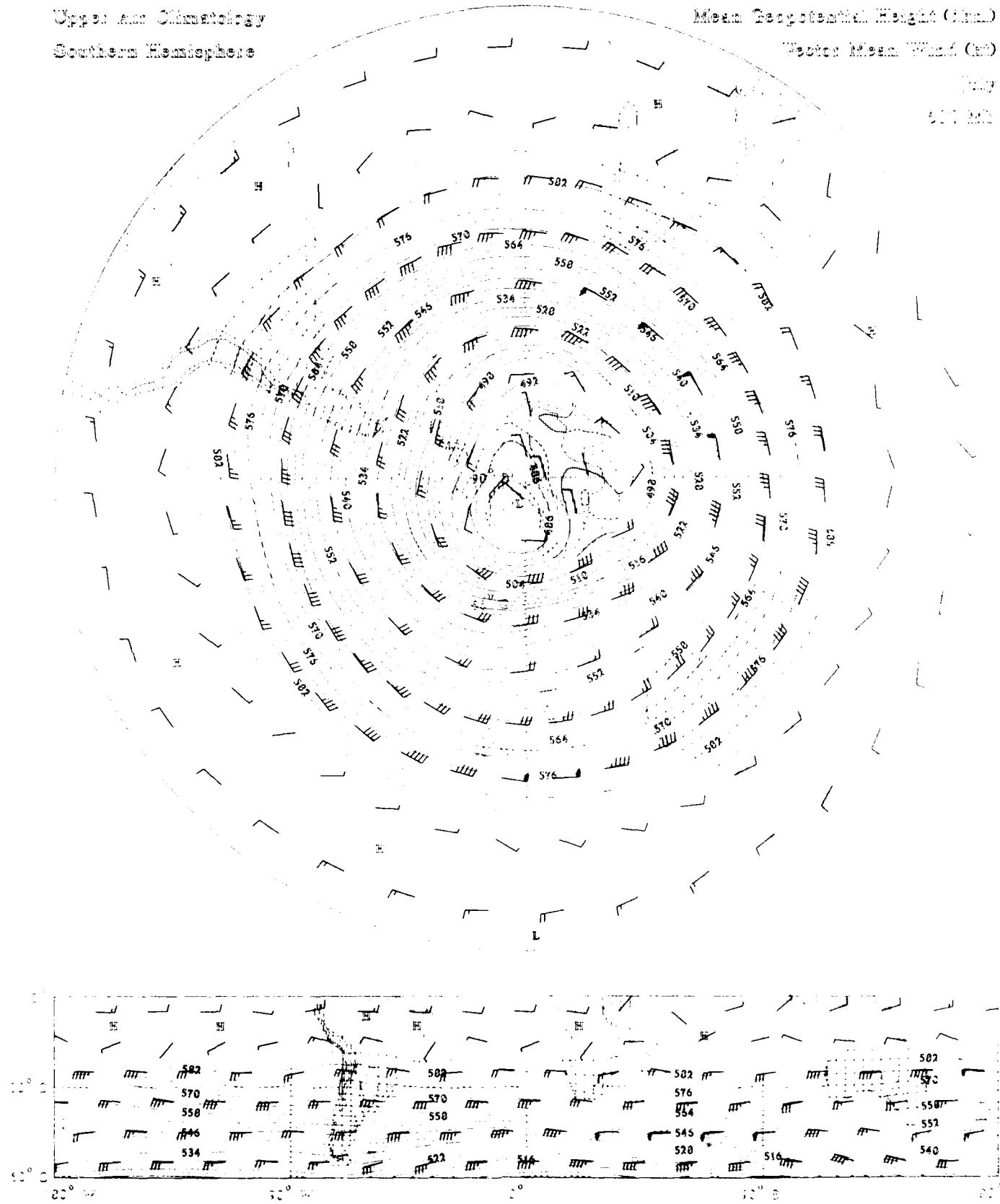
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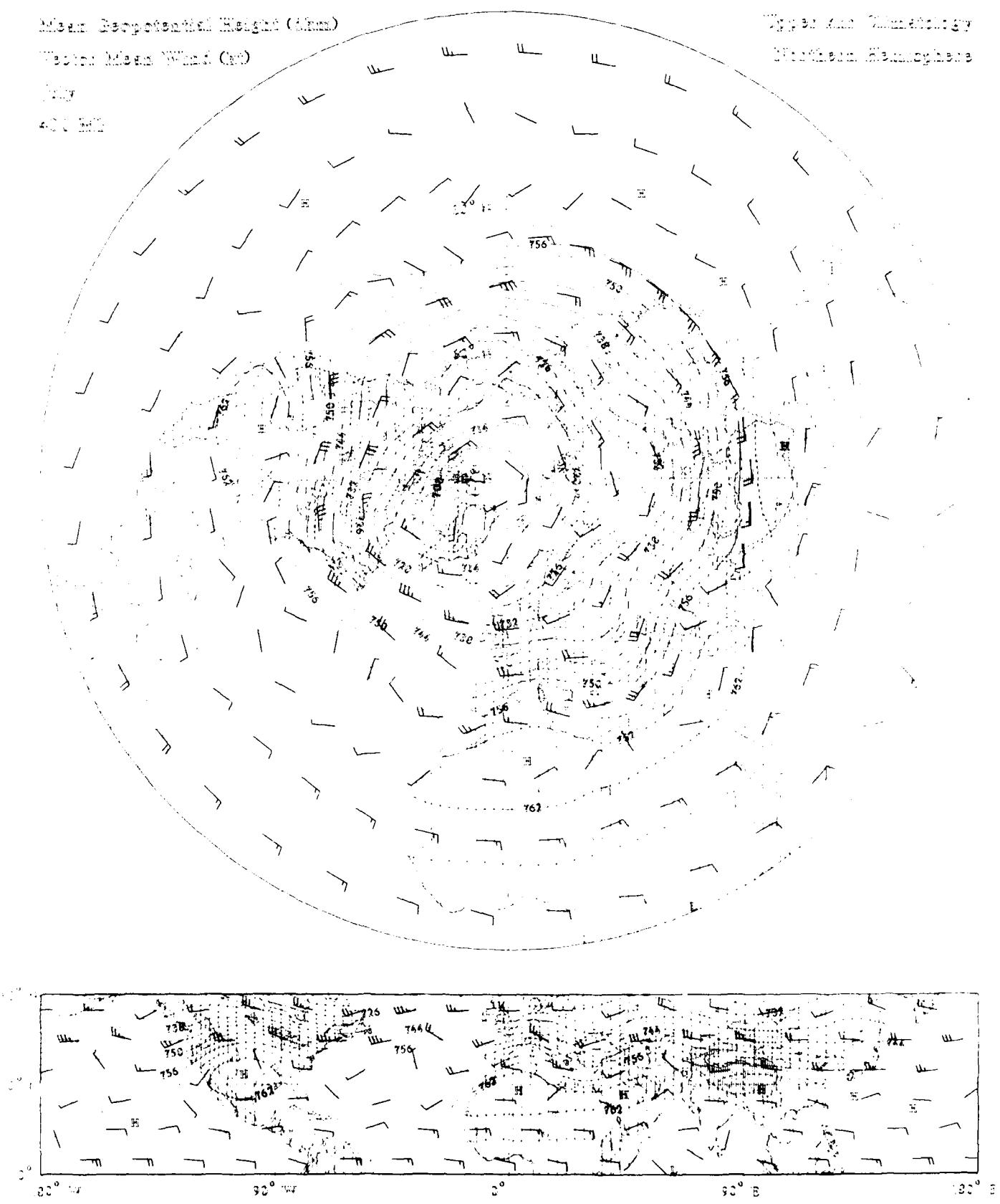


Upper Air Climatology Southern Hemisphere

Mean Geopotential Height (m)

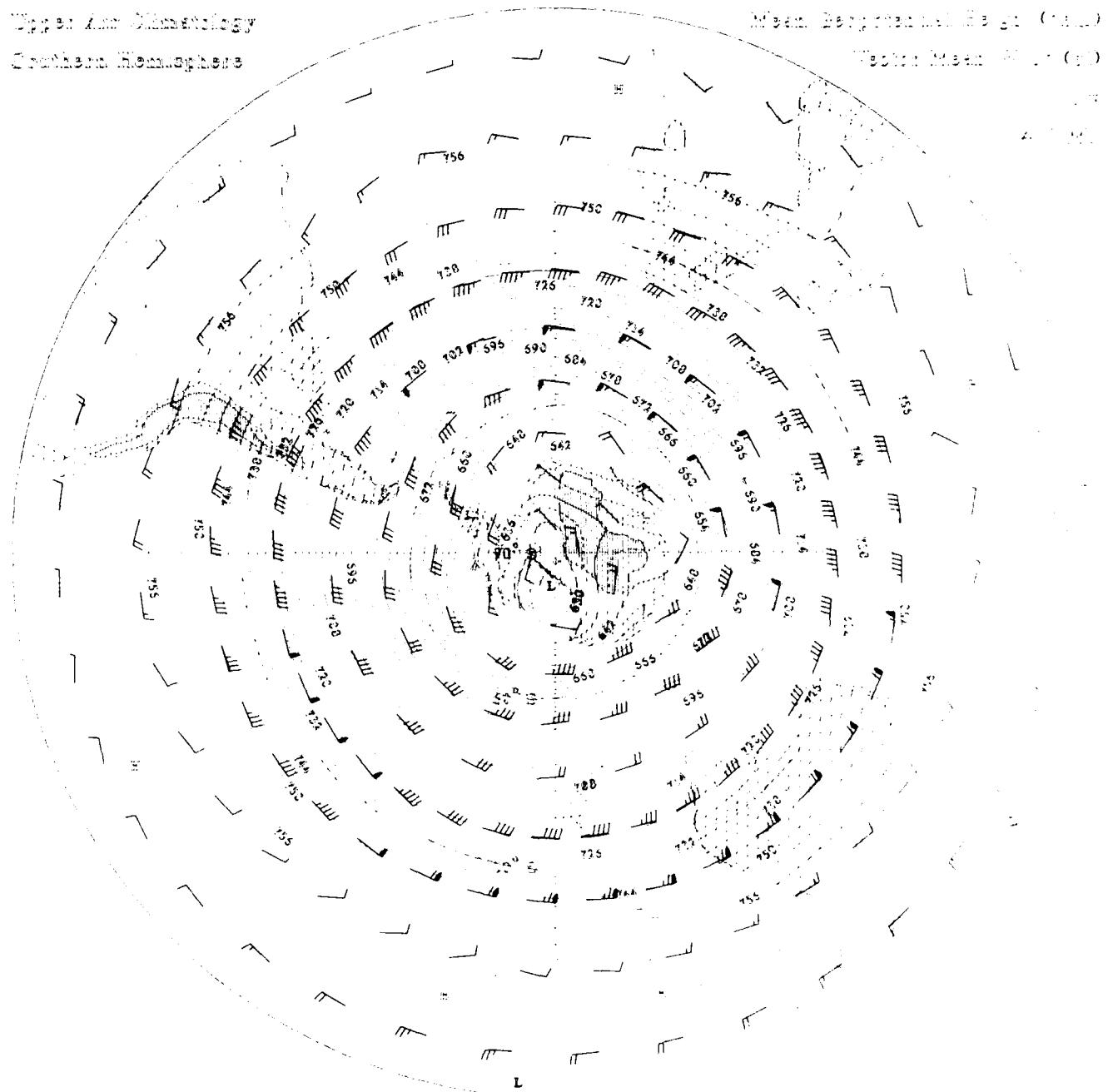
Weight Negligible (kg)





Upper Air Climatology
Northern Hemisphere

Mean Temperature 500 mb (°C)
Mean Wind 500 mb (m/s)



Mean Geopotential Height (dm)

Troch: Mean Wind (m/s)

1000

850

700

500

300

200

100

50

25

10

5

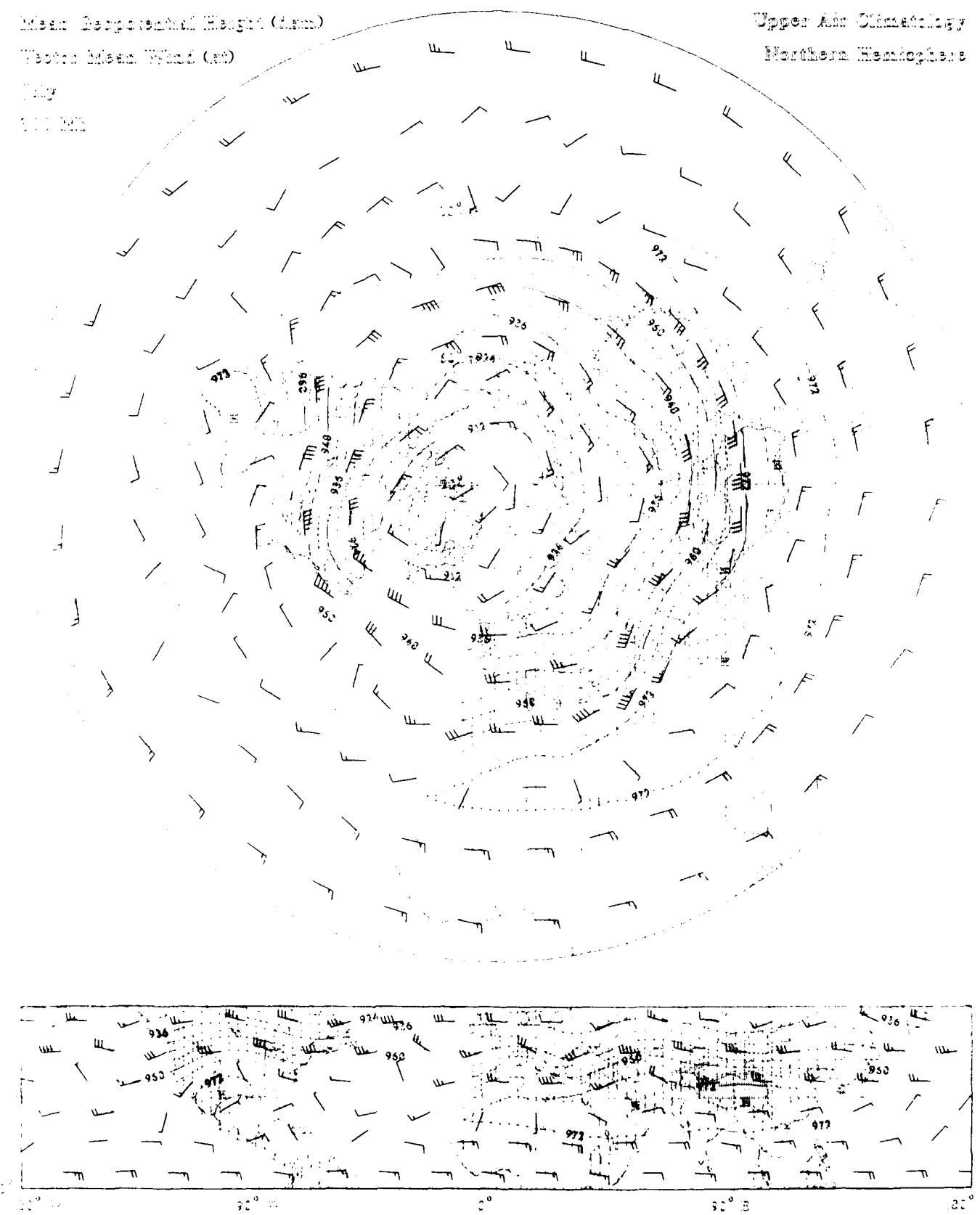
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Upper Air Climatology

Northern Hemisphere

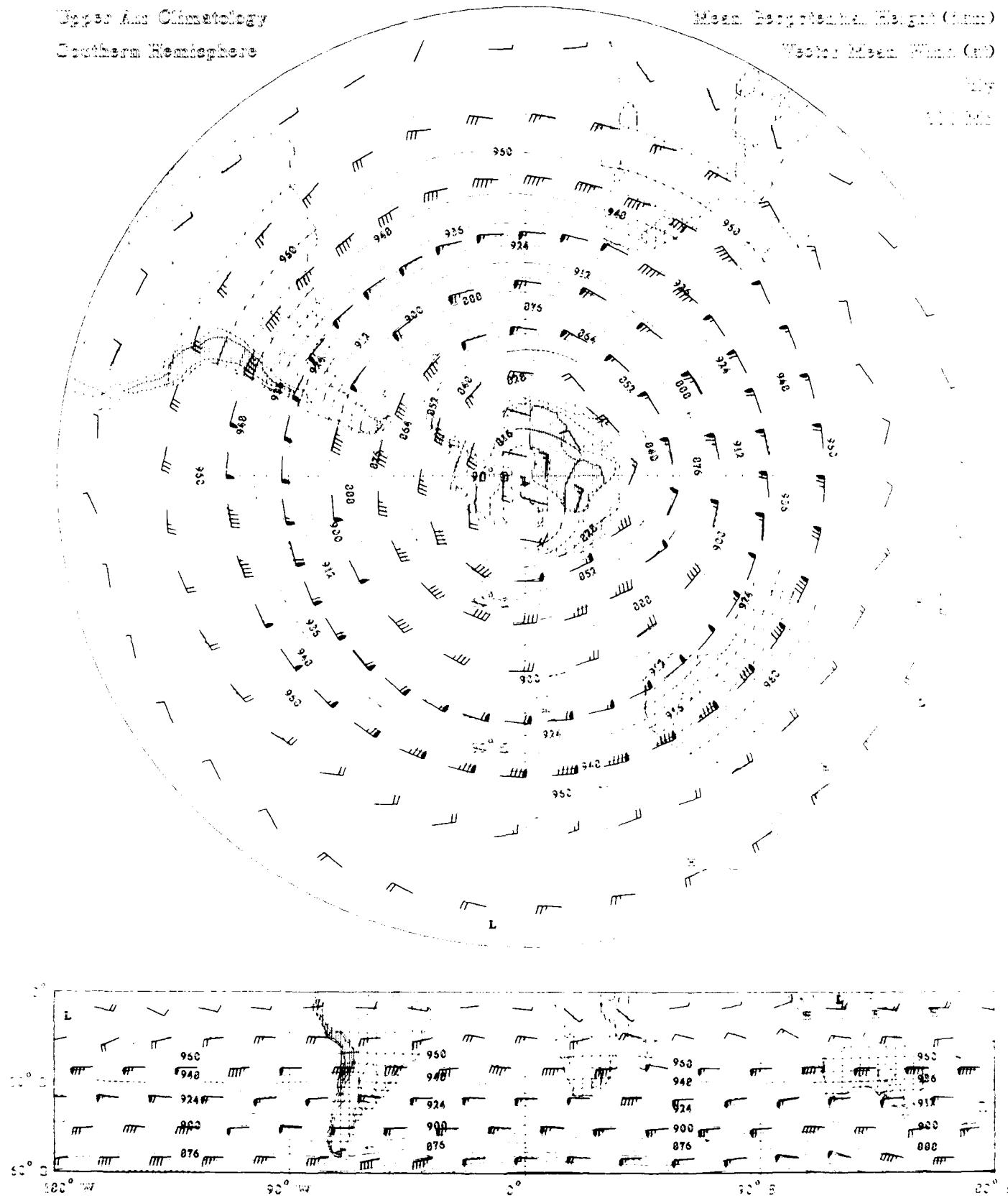


Upper Air Climatology

Southern Hemisphere

Mean Isogonic Height (km)

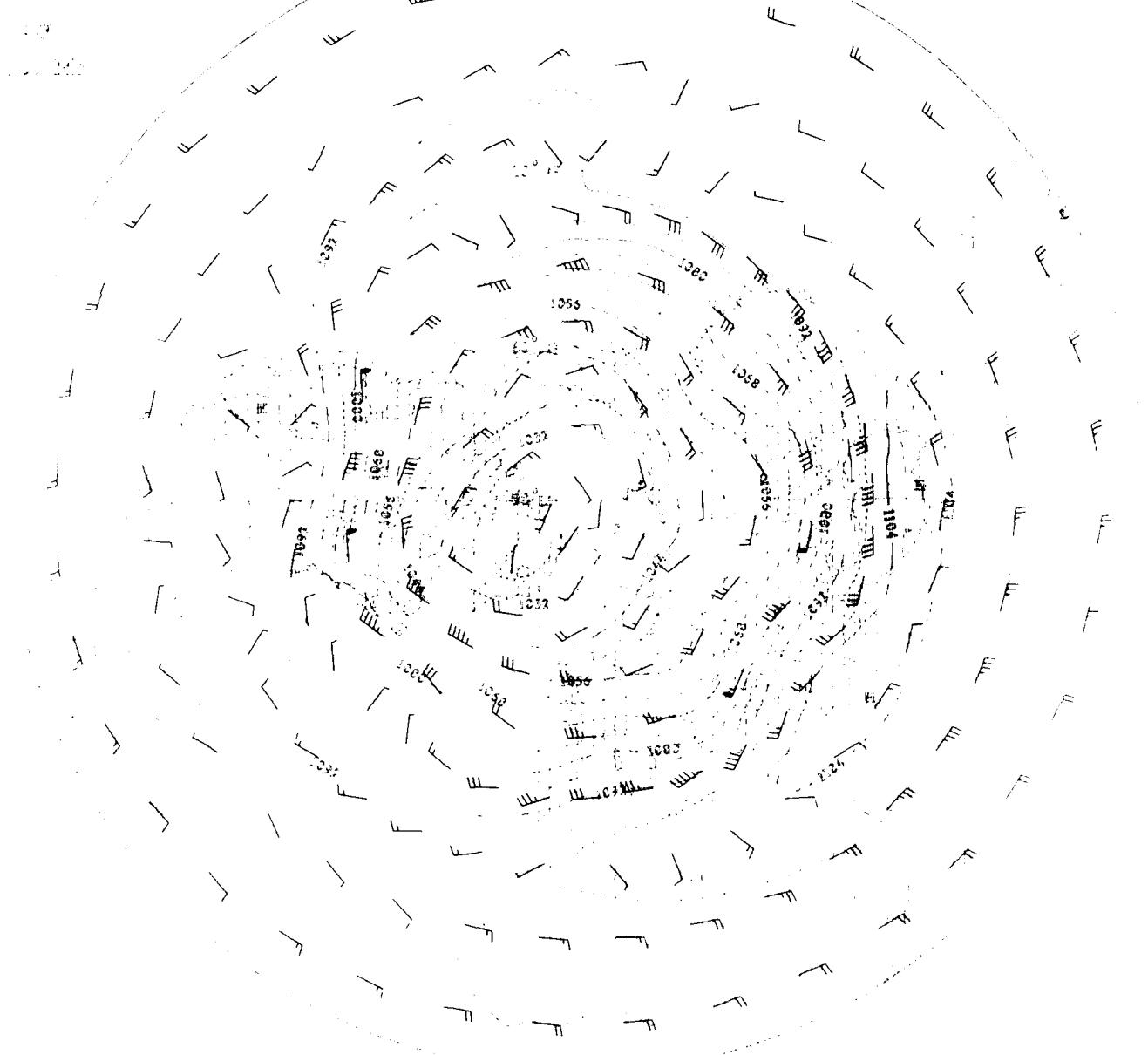
Vector Mean Wind (m)

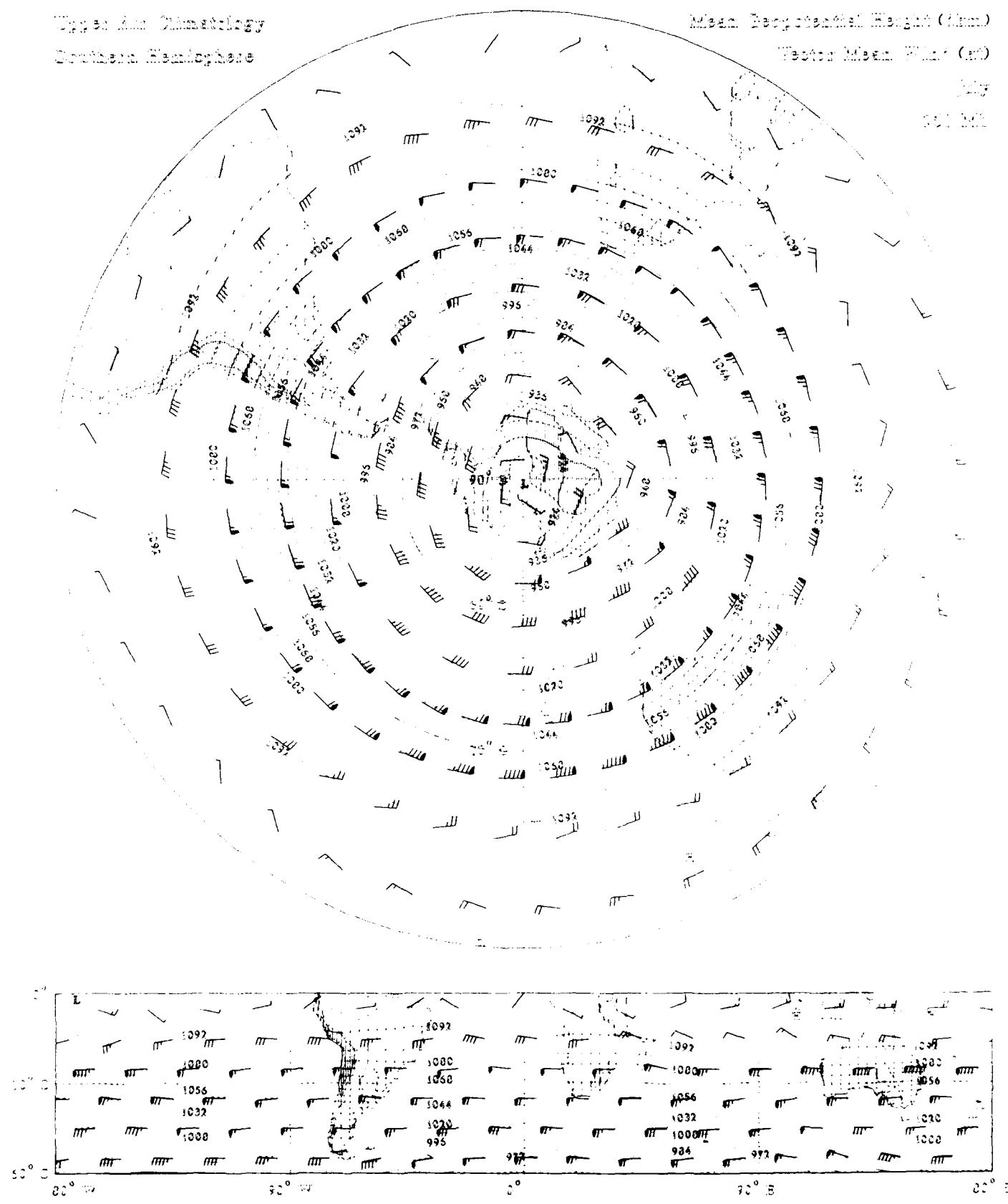


Mean Decadal Height (ft.)

Mean Wind (ft.)

Types and Distribution
Northern Hemisphere





Main Department Manager (Chair)

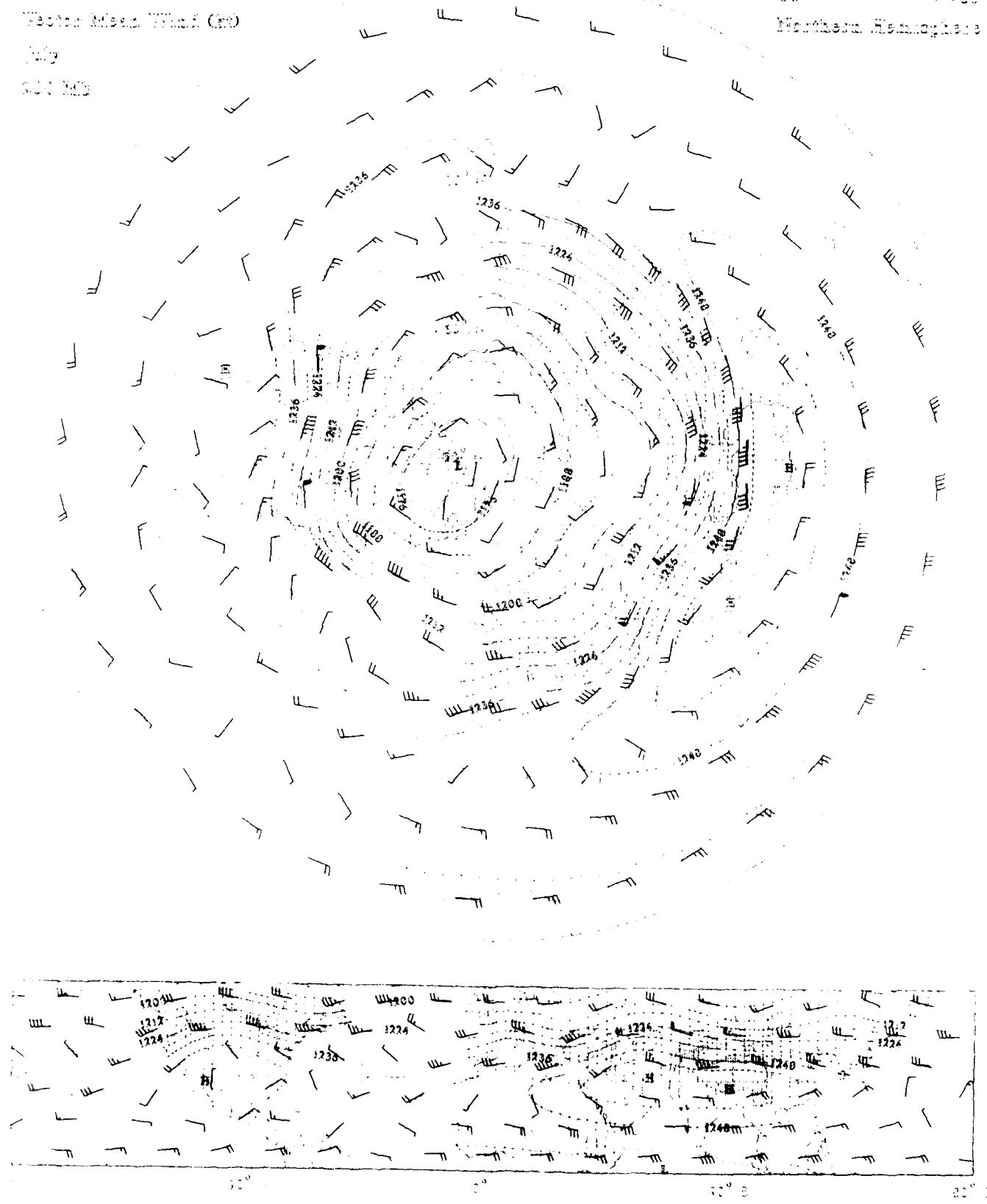
Weather Meets Wind (cont)

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Upper and Lower Class

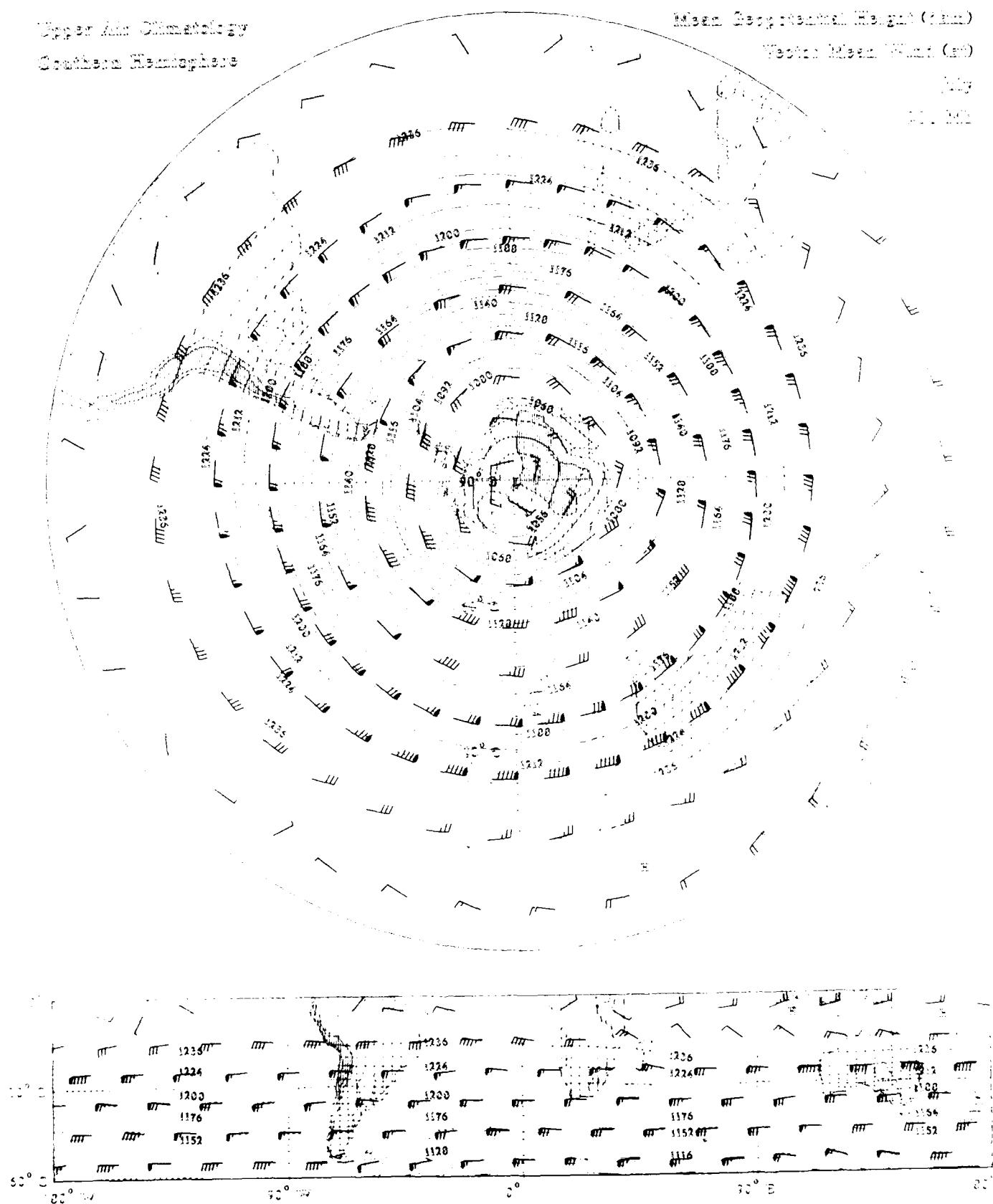
Northeastern Minnesota



Upper Air Climatology Southern Hemisphere

Major Geographical Regions (Cont.)

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} \log \frac{k}{k-1} = \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k+1} \right) \log \frac{k}{k-1}.$$



Mean Percentage Weight Loss (%)

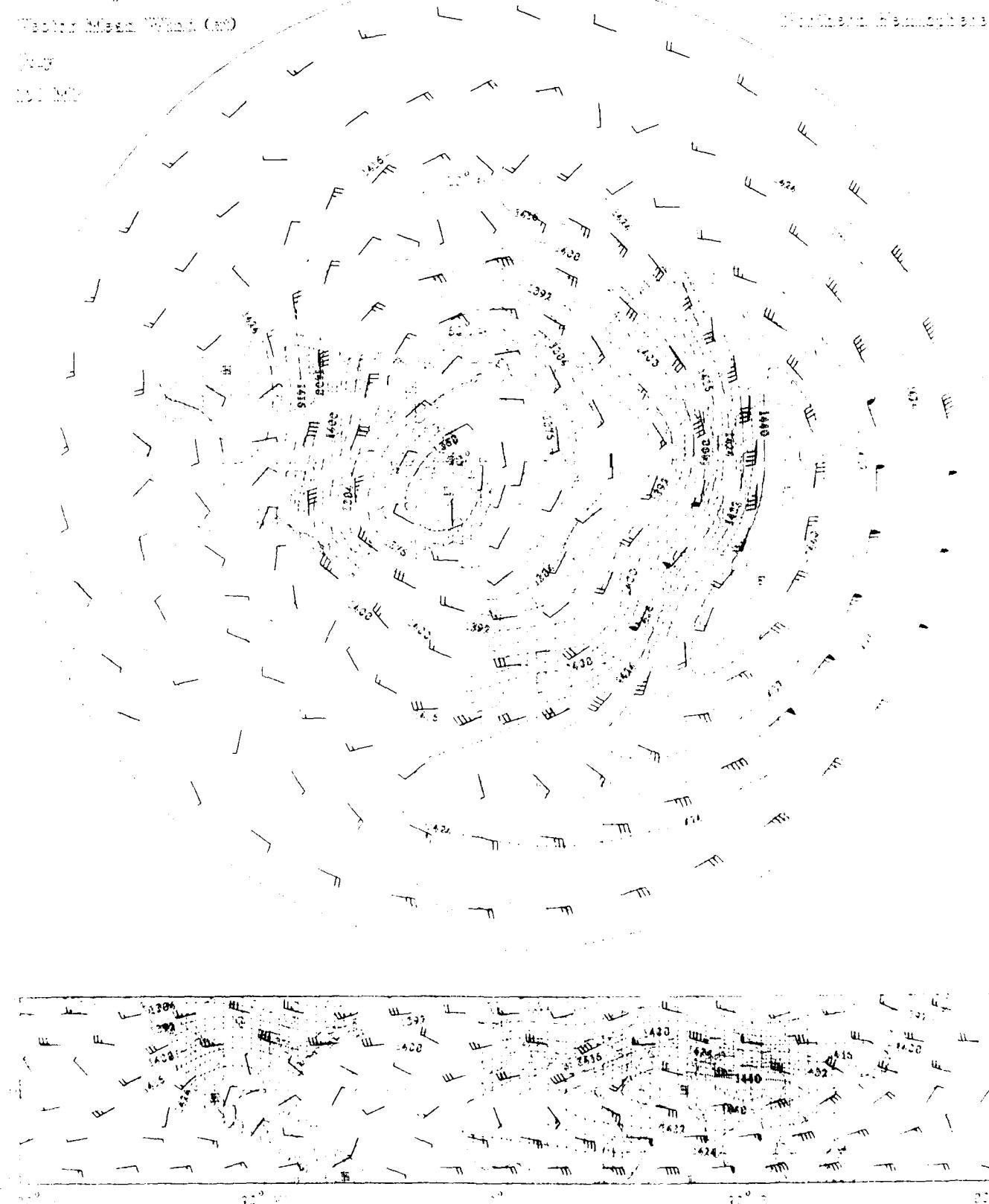
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$$V_{\text{ext}}(r) = \frac{1}{2}k_{\text{ext}}^2 r^2 - \frac{1}{2}k_{\text{ext}}^2 \delta_{\text{ext}}^2 + \frac{1}{2}k_{\text{ext}}^2 \delta_{\text{ext}}^2 \cos^2(\phi)$$

Wetland Management

24

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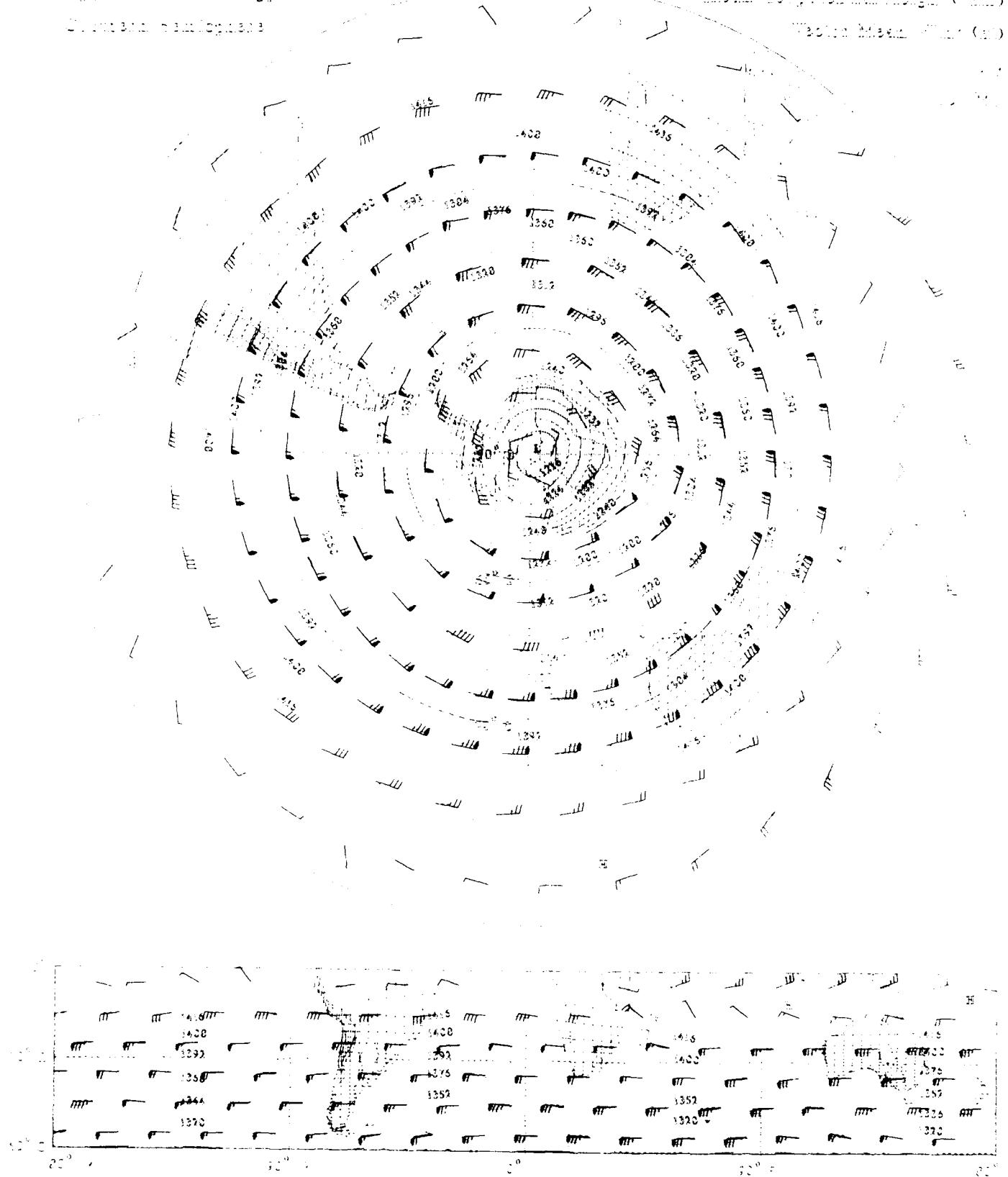


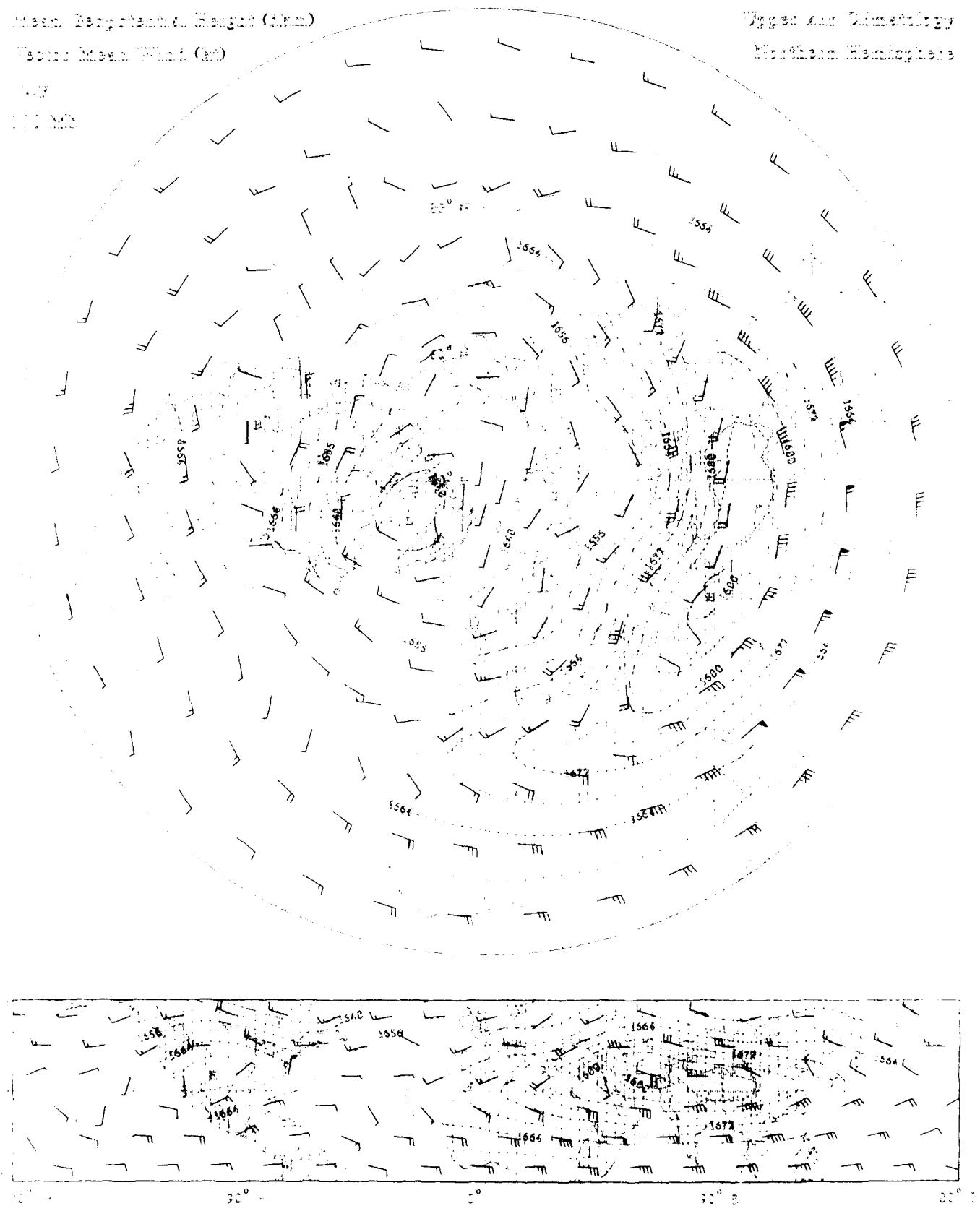
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Mean, $\bar{x} = 10.6$, $S = 1.5$, $n = 10$

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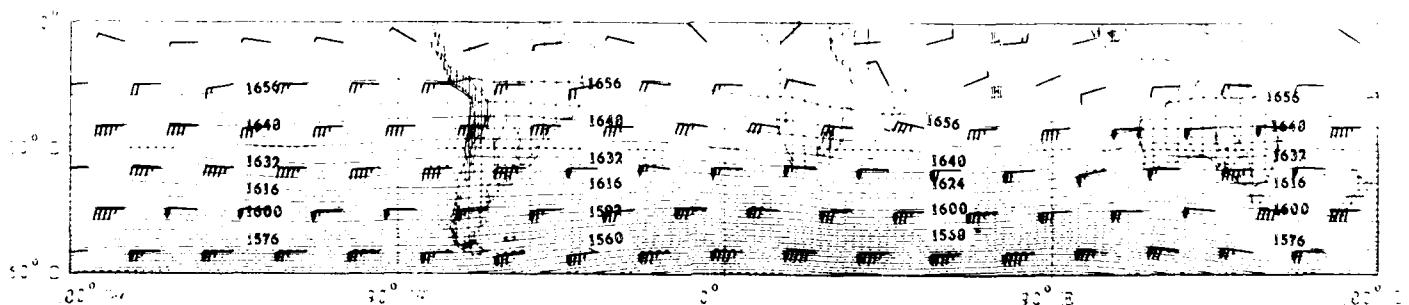
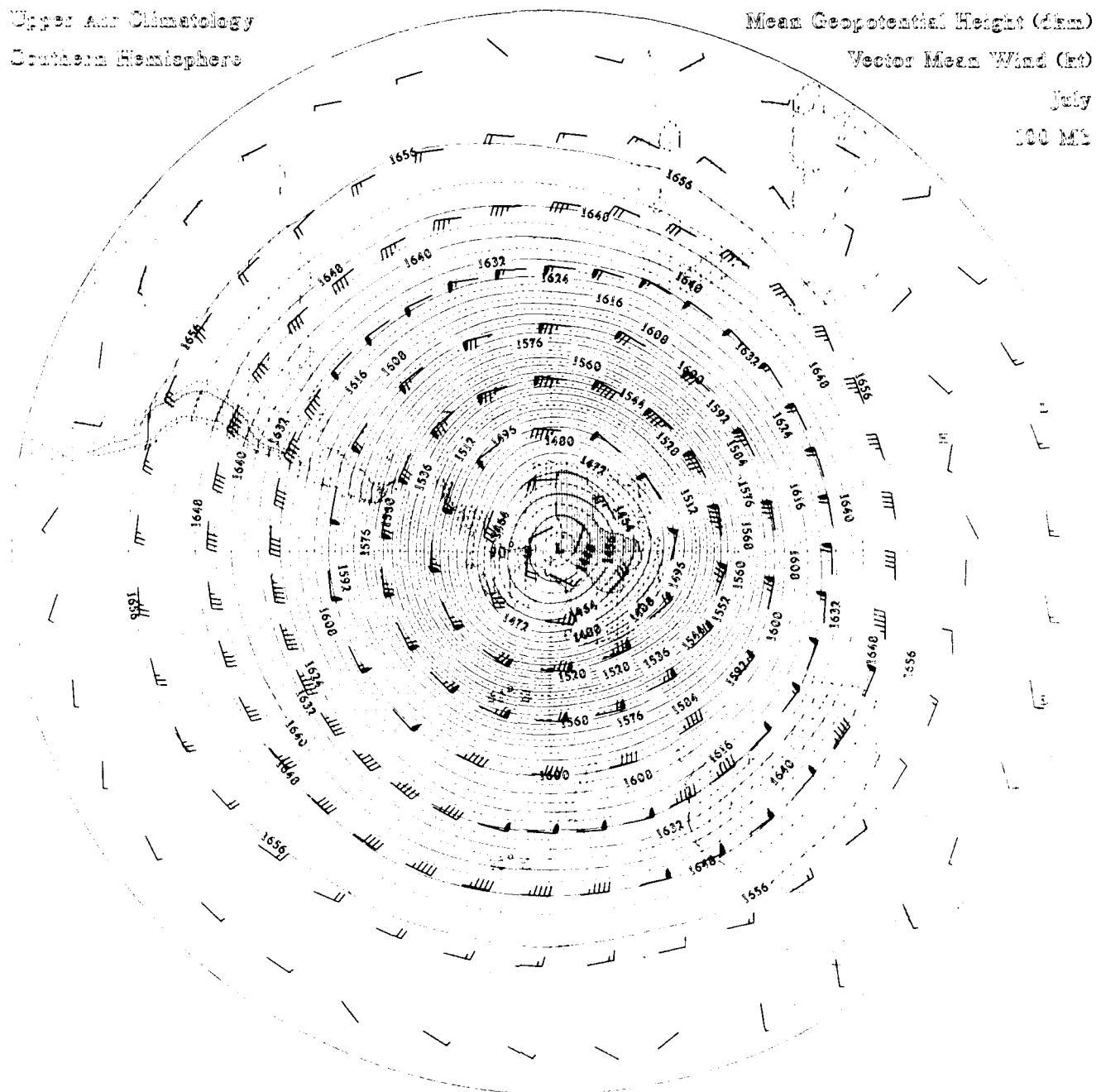
Upper Air Climatology
Southern Hemisphere

Mean Geopotential Height (dm)

Vector Mean Wind (km)

July

100 MB

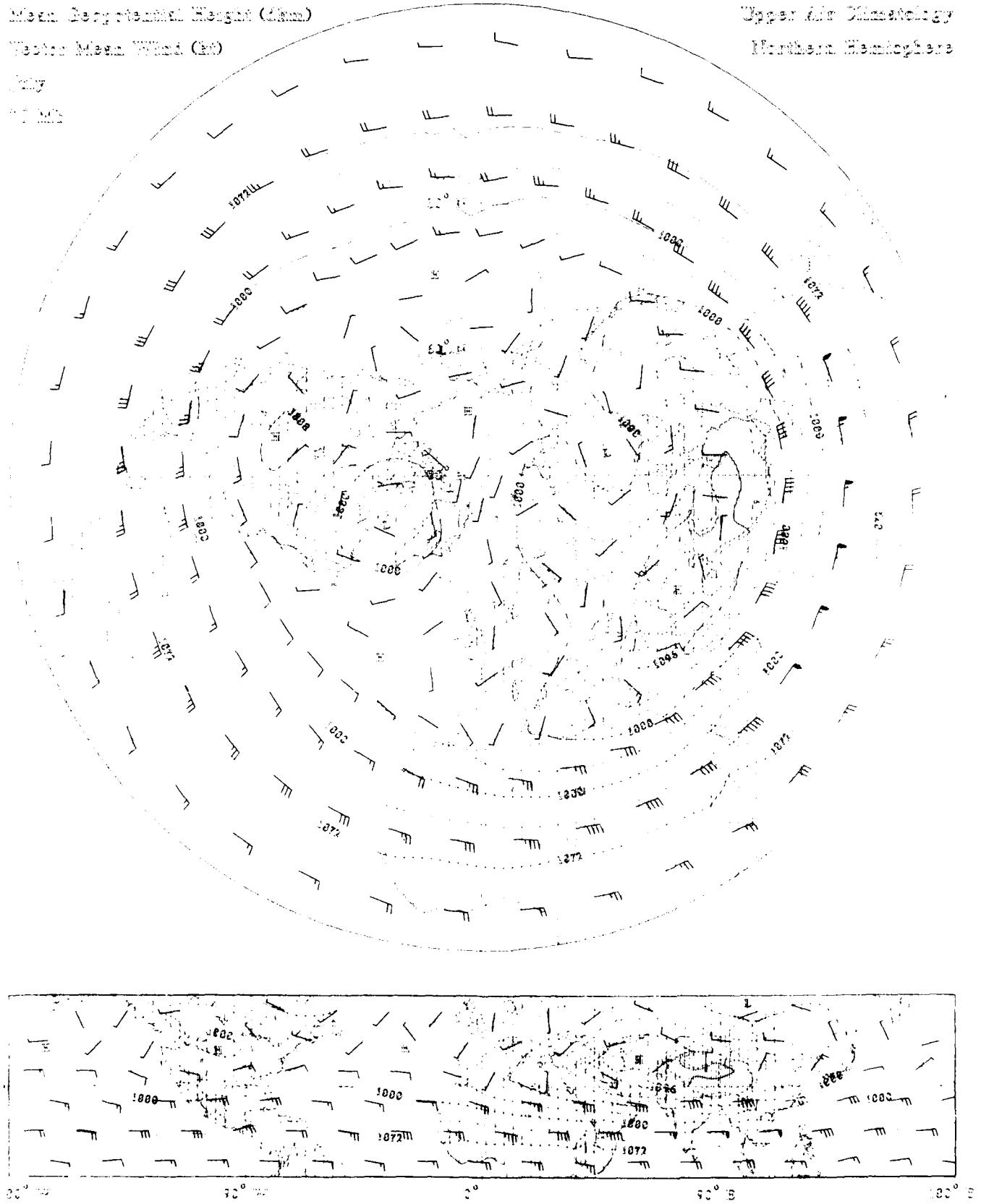


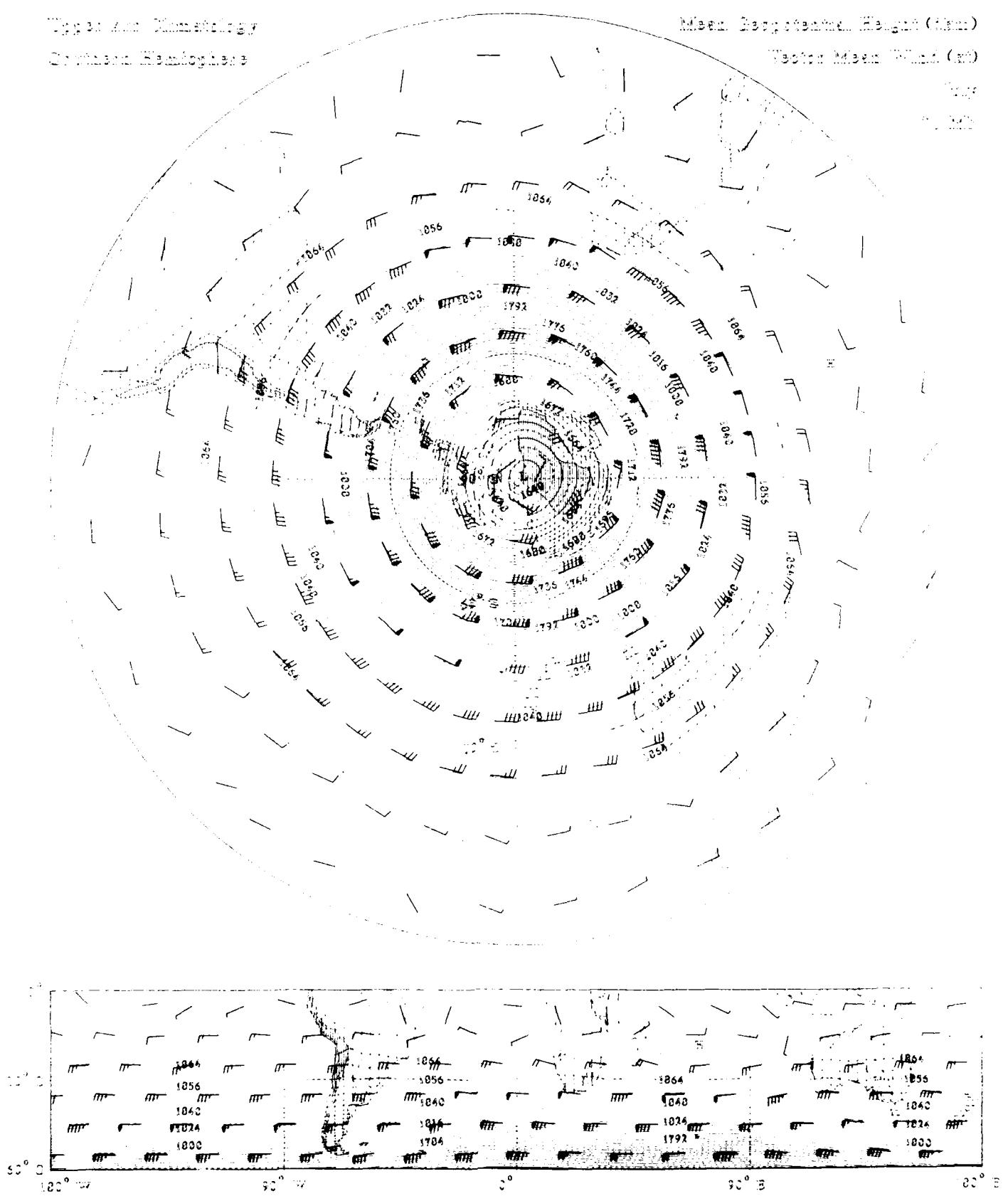
Mean Berry Weight (g)

Tobago Magistrate (Contd.)

Upper Air Climatology

Northern Hemisphere





Mean Geopotential Height (dkm)

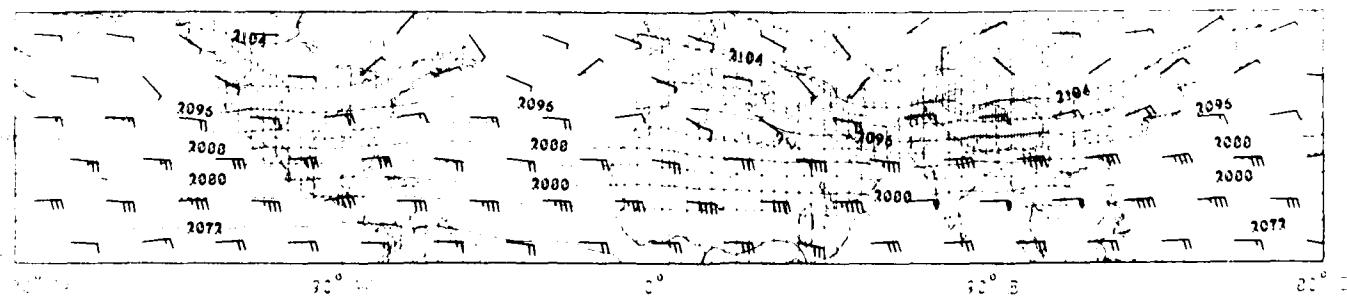
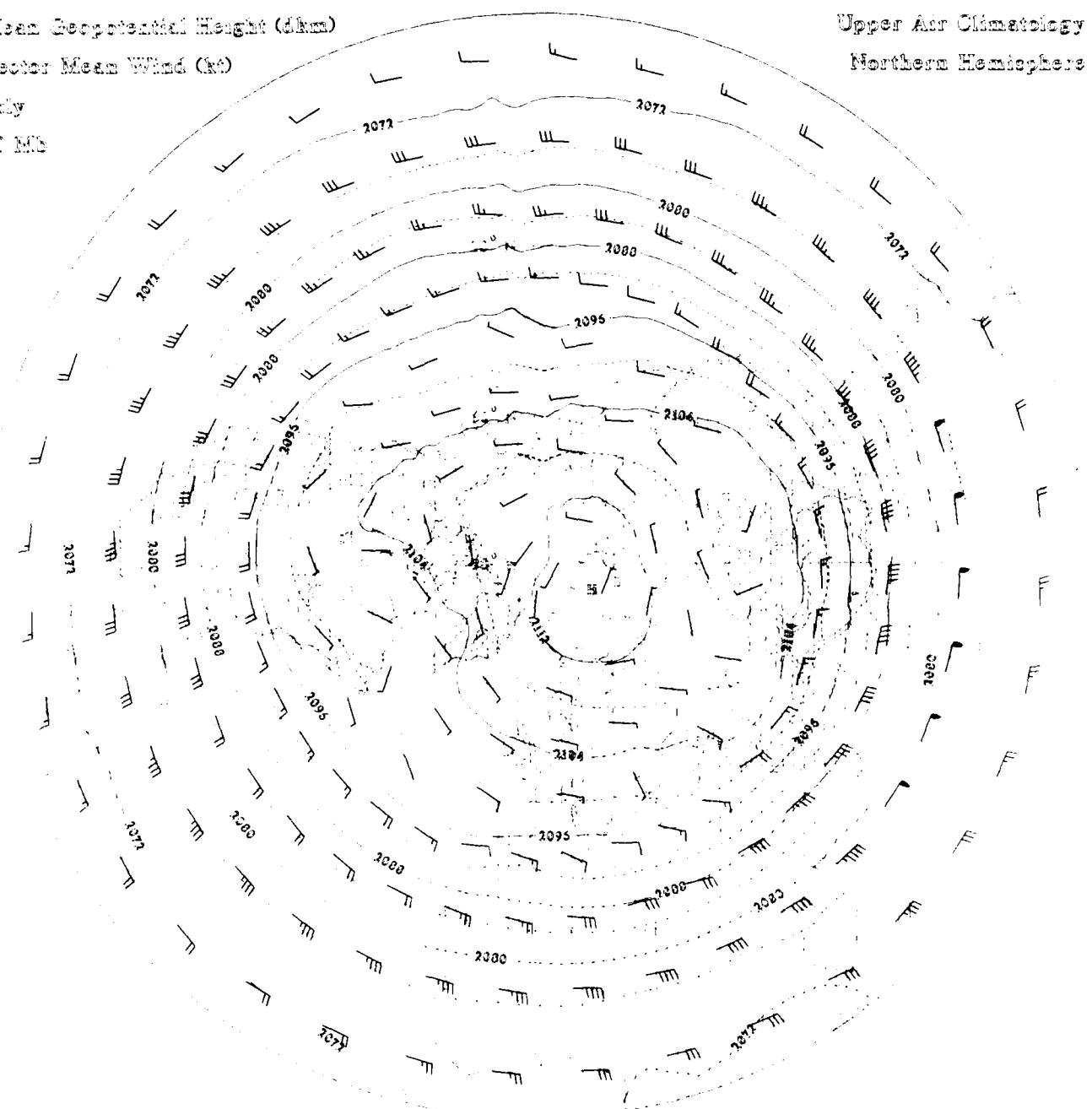
Vector Mean Wind (kt)

July

500 mb

Upper Air Climatology

Northern Hemisphere

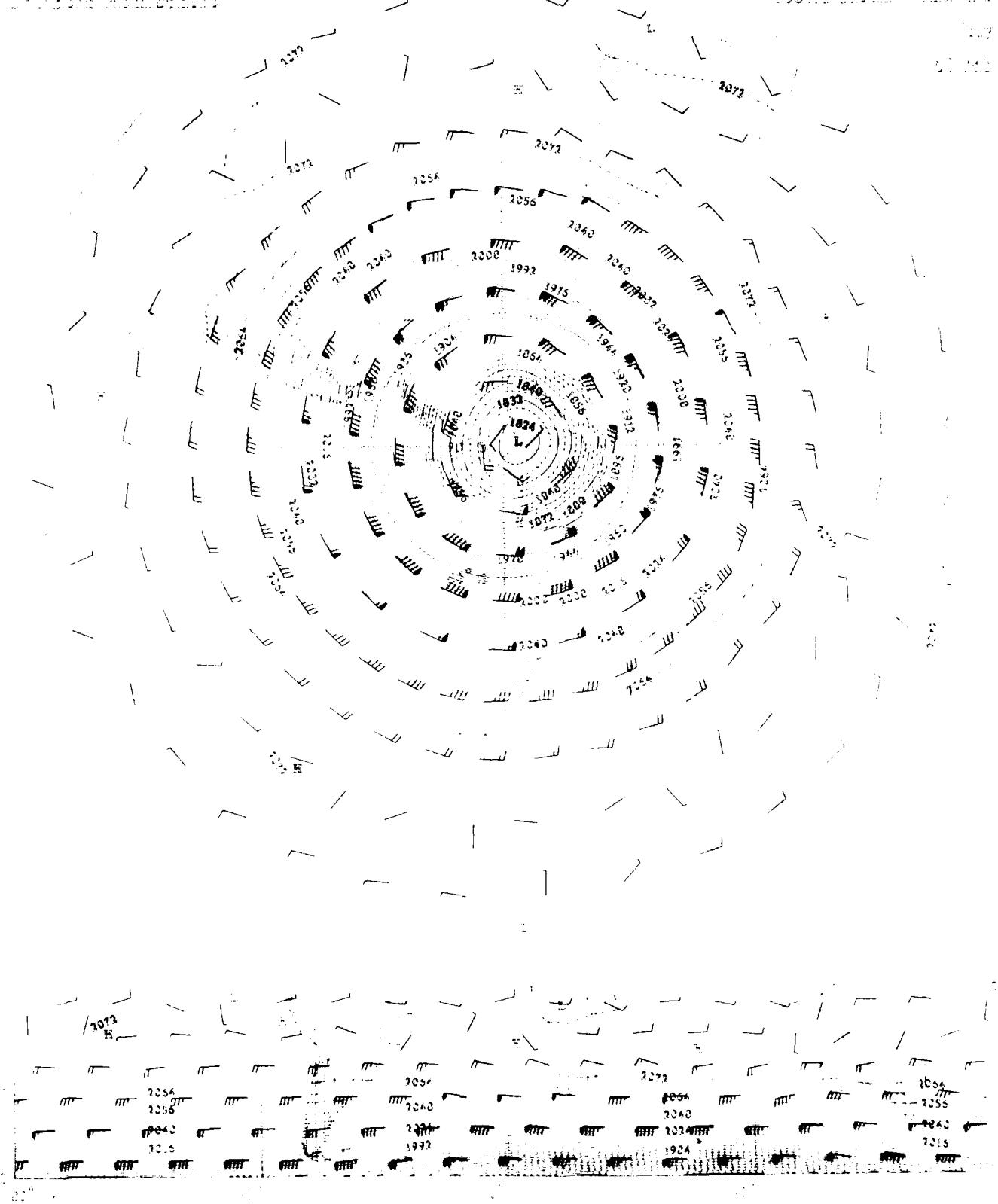


Topographic Map

Mean Geopotential Height (cm)

Vertical Wind (m/s)

Vertical Wind (m/s)

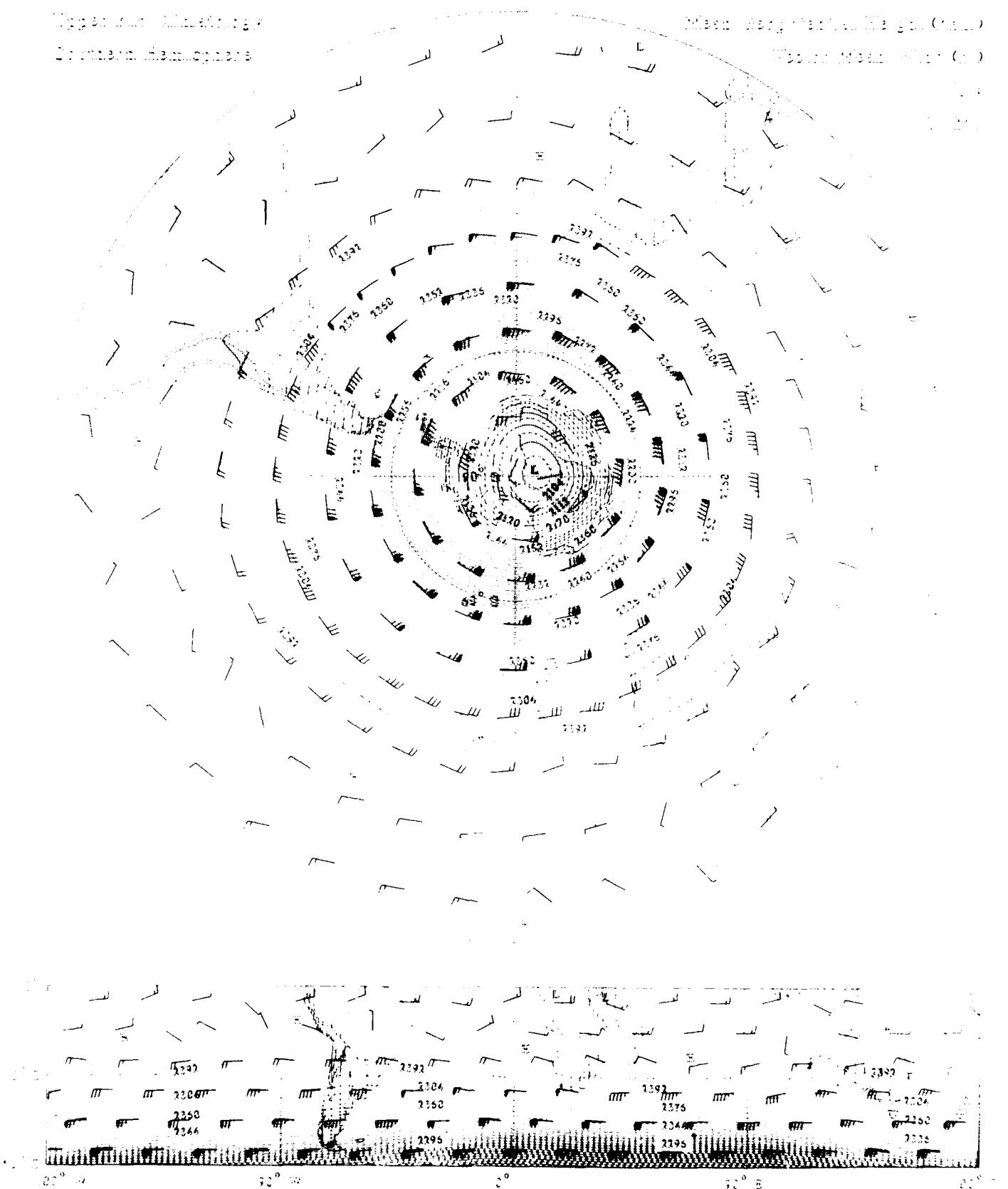


Wetland vegetation (Mangroves)

$$(\text{log} \tau_{\text{inj}}) \text{ log} \tau_{\text{inj}} = (\text{log} \tau_{\text{inj}})^2$$

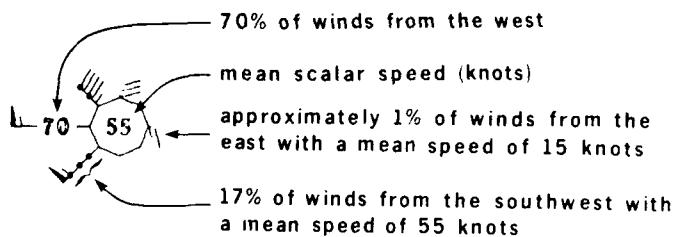
17

This image shows a dense, scattered collection of handwritten symbols, likely representing data points or specific measurements. The symbols are primarily 'F' and 'E' (or 'III' and 'II') and are often accompanied by small numbers and degrees. The symbols are distributed across the entire page, creating a textured, almost abstract appearance.

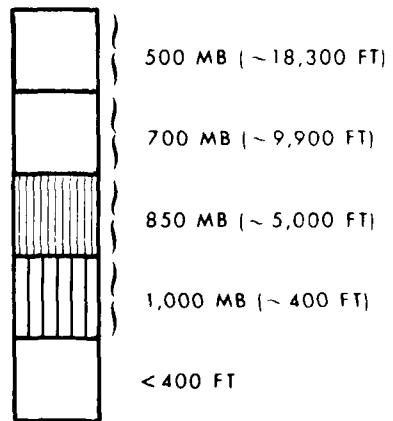


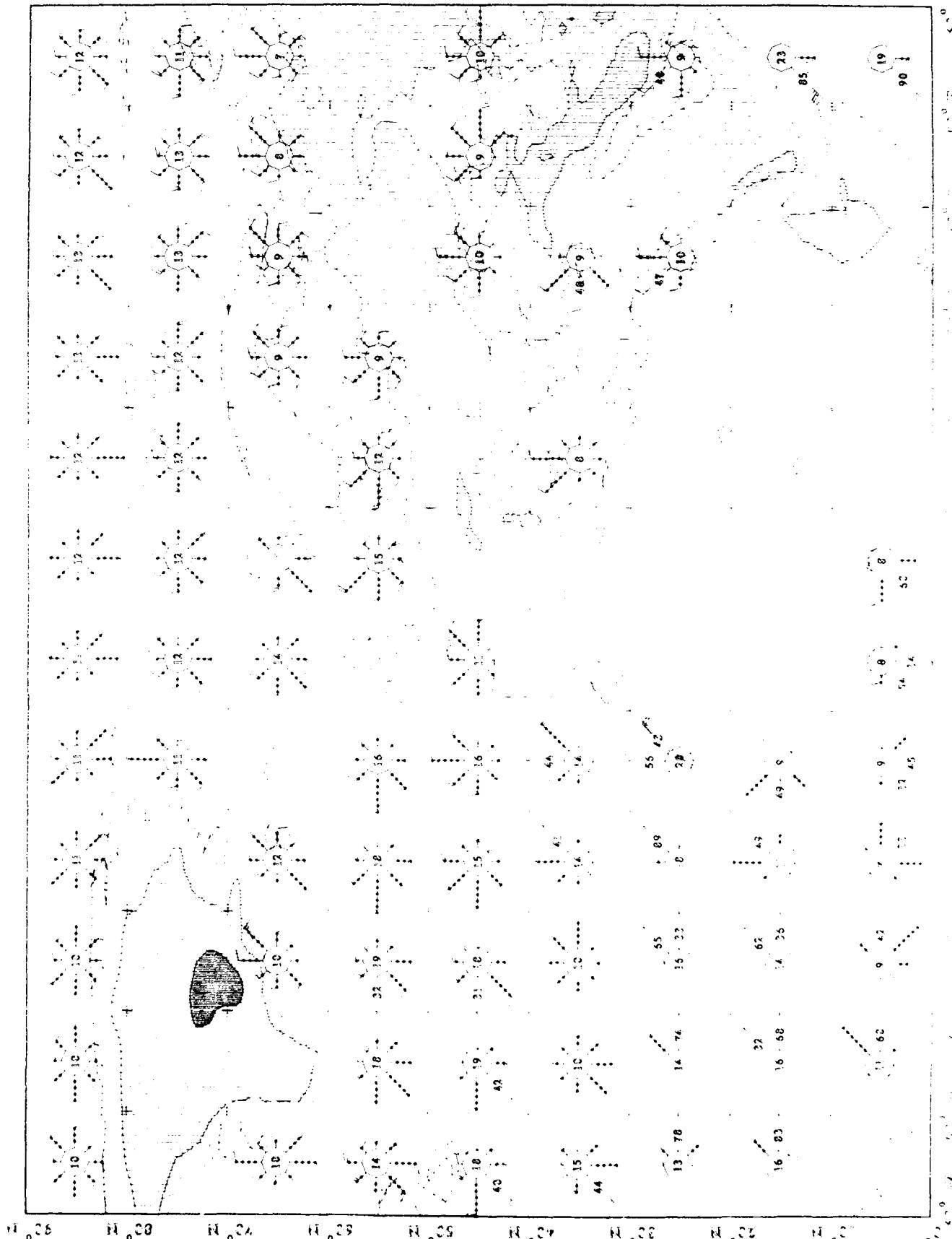
WIND ROSES
(13 LEVELS, 1000 TO 30 MB)

- Wind roses at 10 degree latitude/longitude grid points
- Directional mean wind speed in 5 knot increments
- Frequency proportional to barb length with individual dots representing 5% increments. Values greater than 30% are plotted directly on the barb.
- Roses blanked at grid points with elevations exceeding specified geopotential heights.
- Sample rose explanation:



ELEVATION SCALE





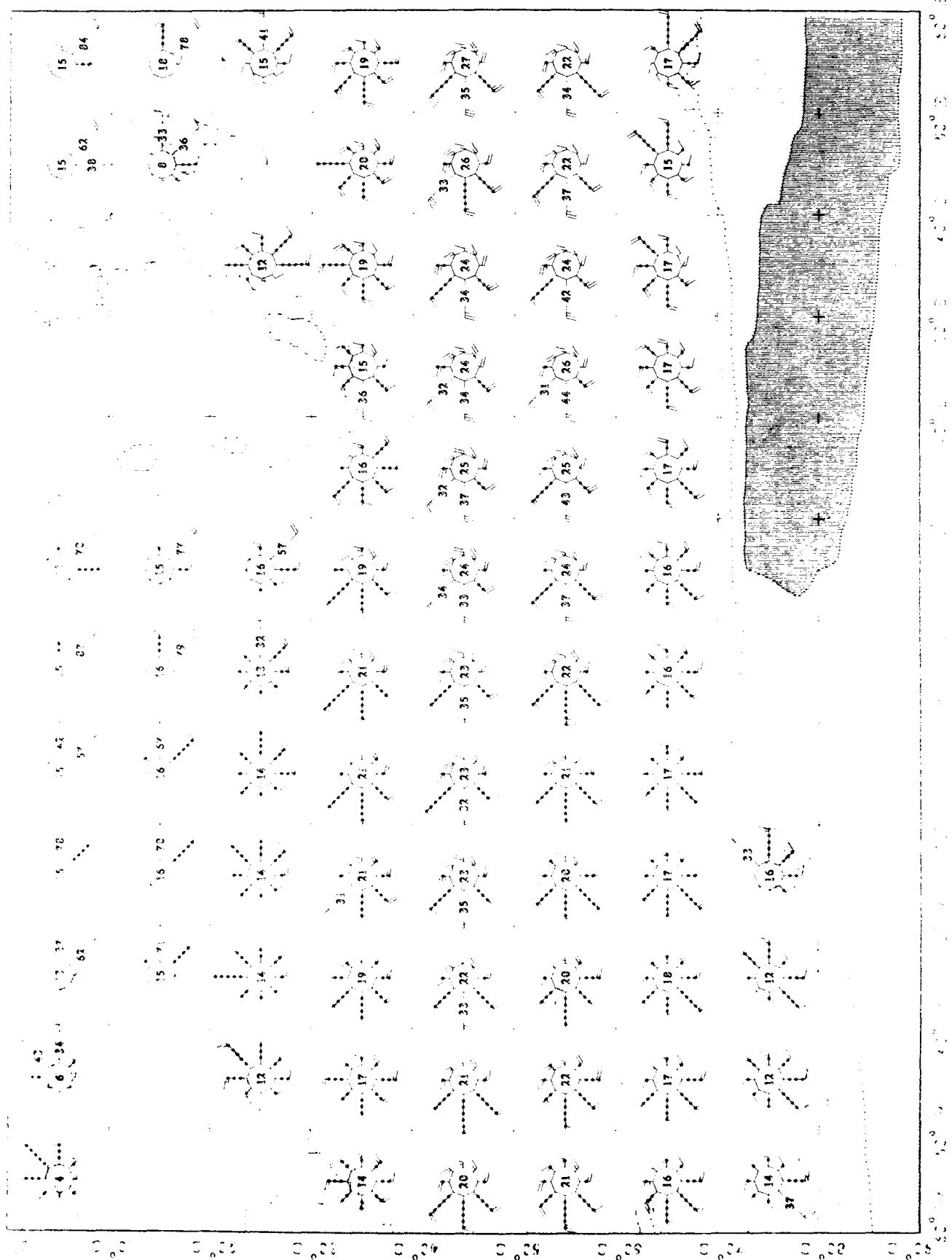
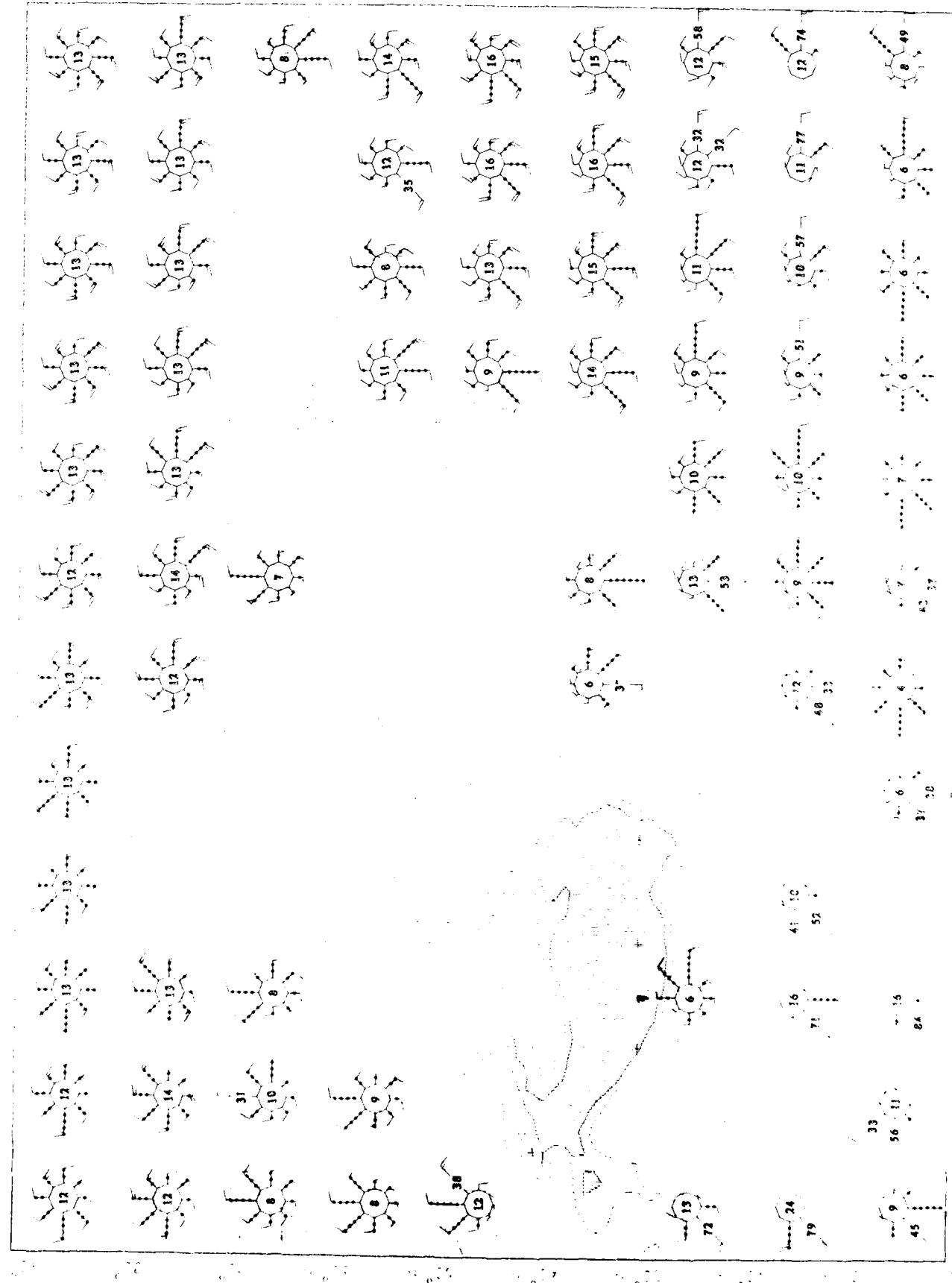
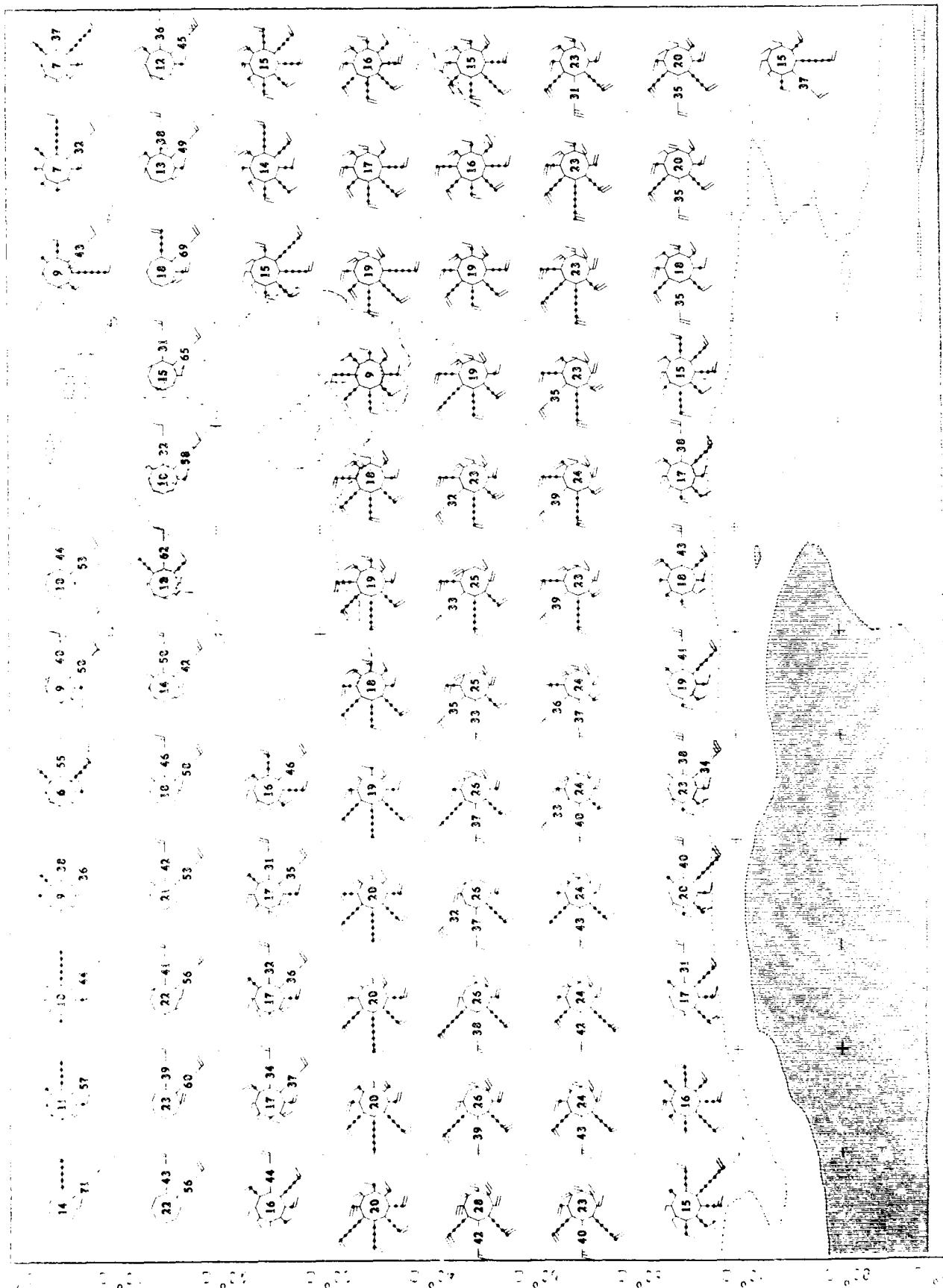
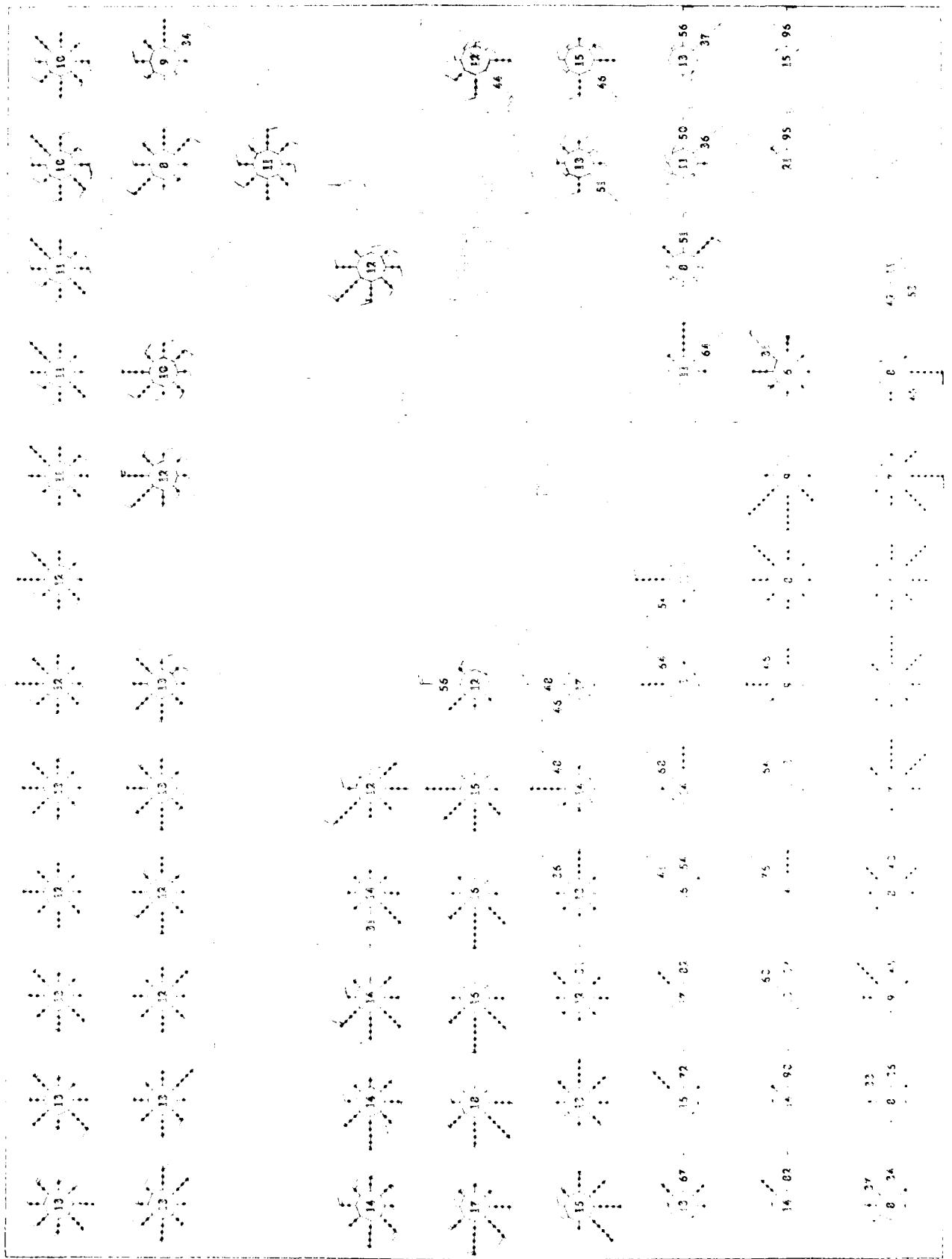


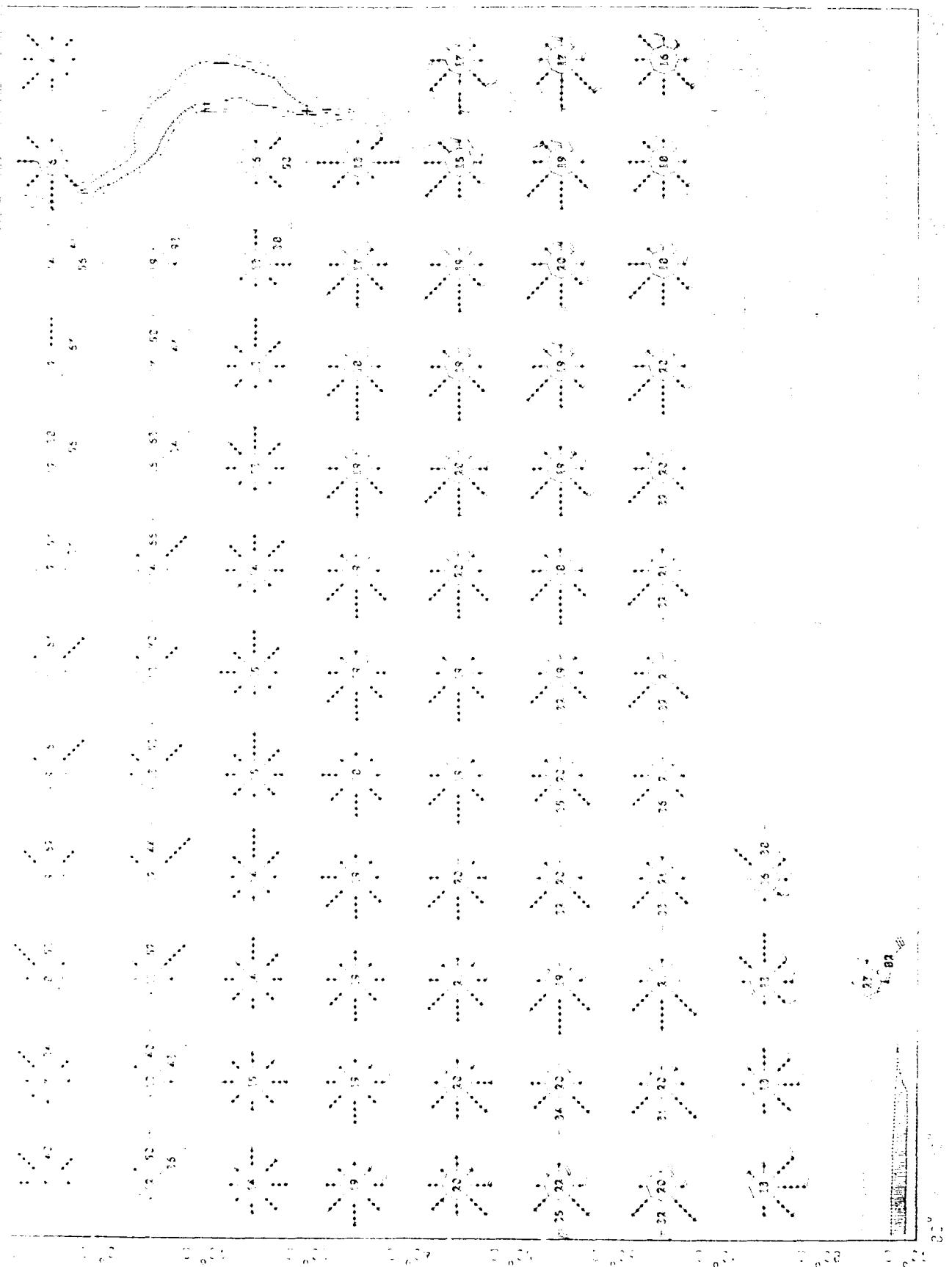
Fig. 2. *Map of the Northern Hemisphere*
Northern Hemisphere

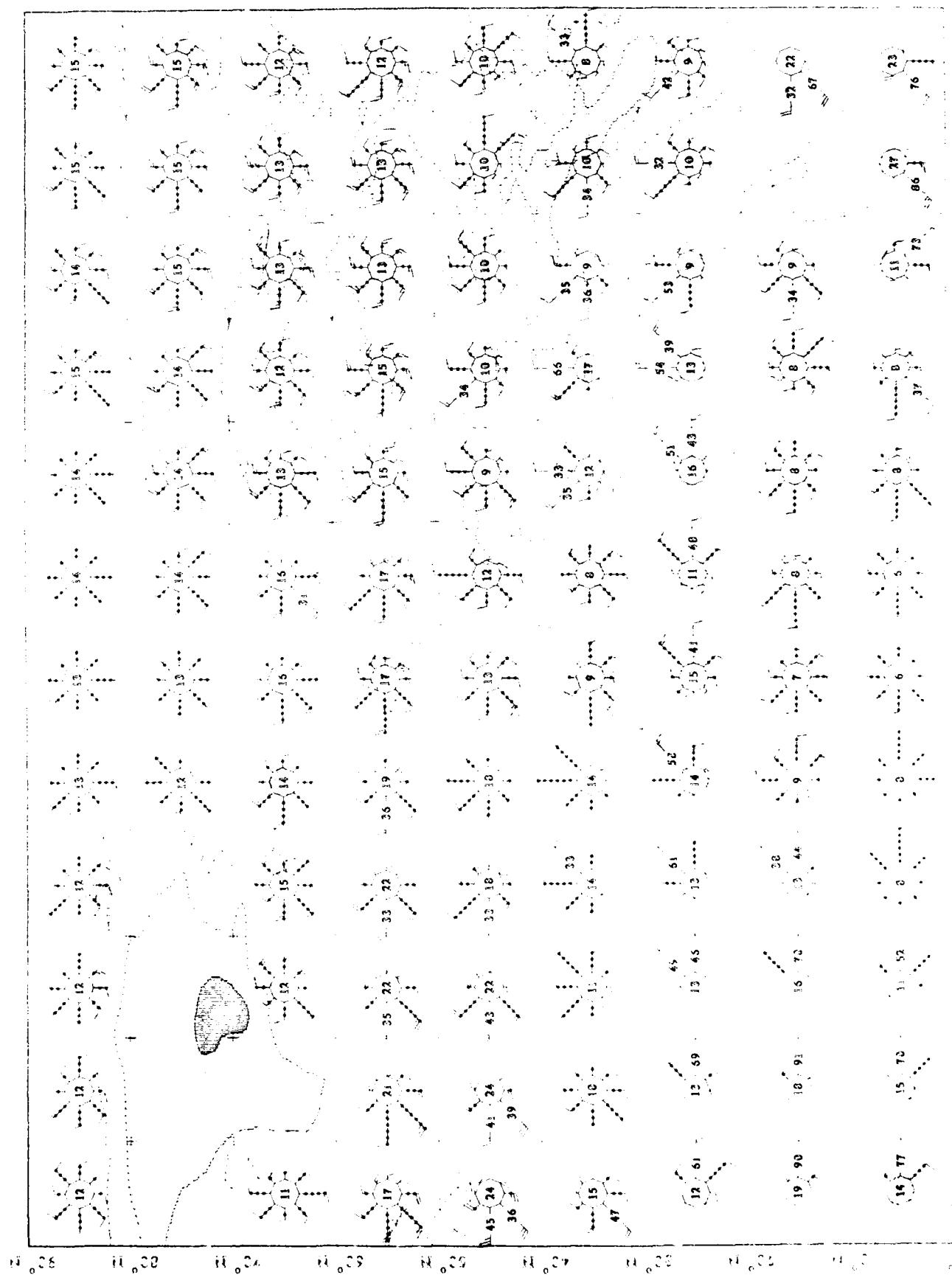
Map 2
Northern Hemisphere

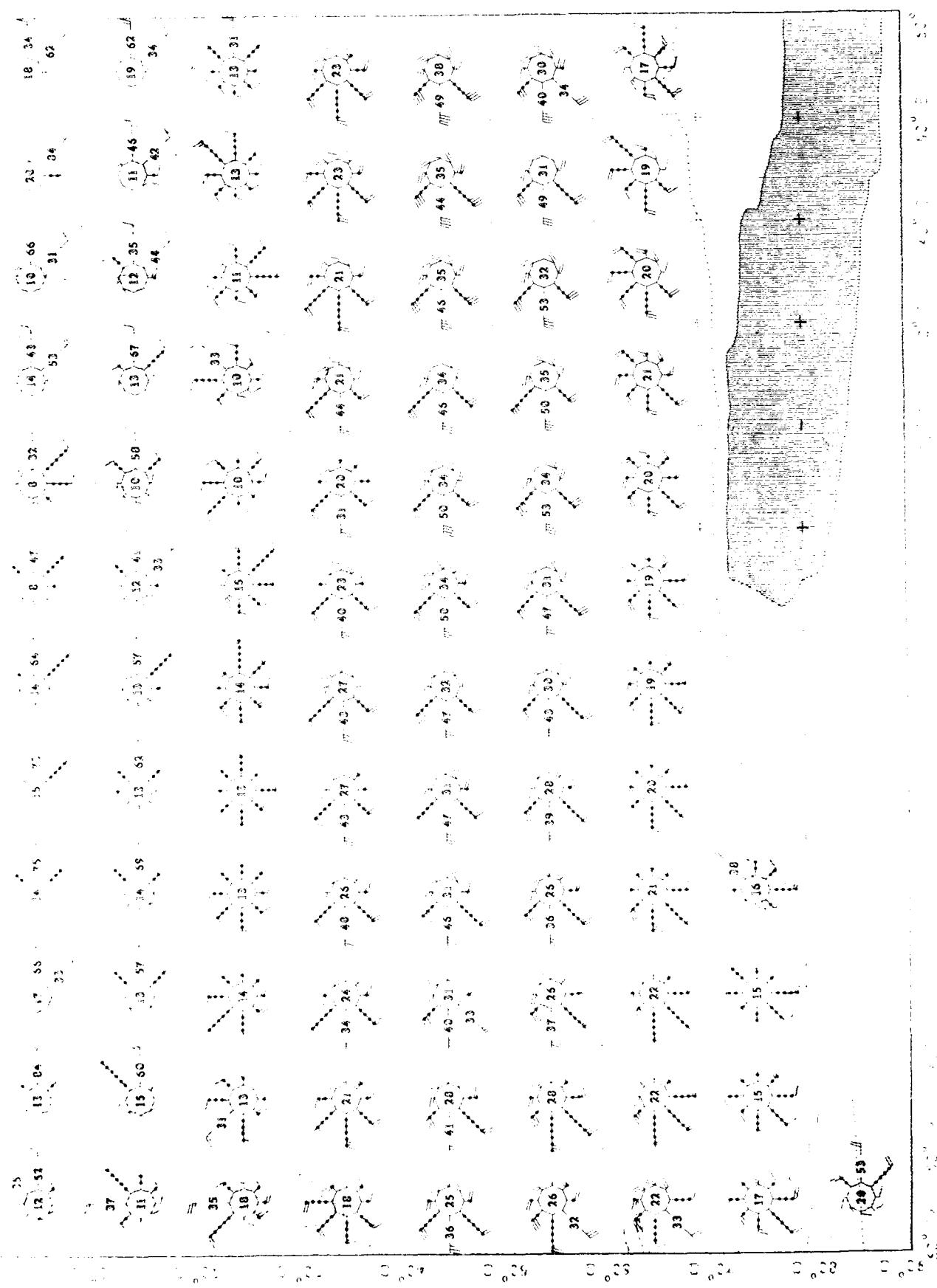








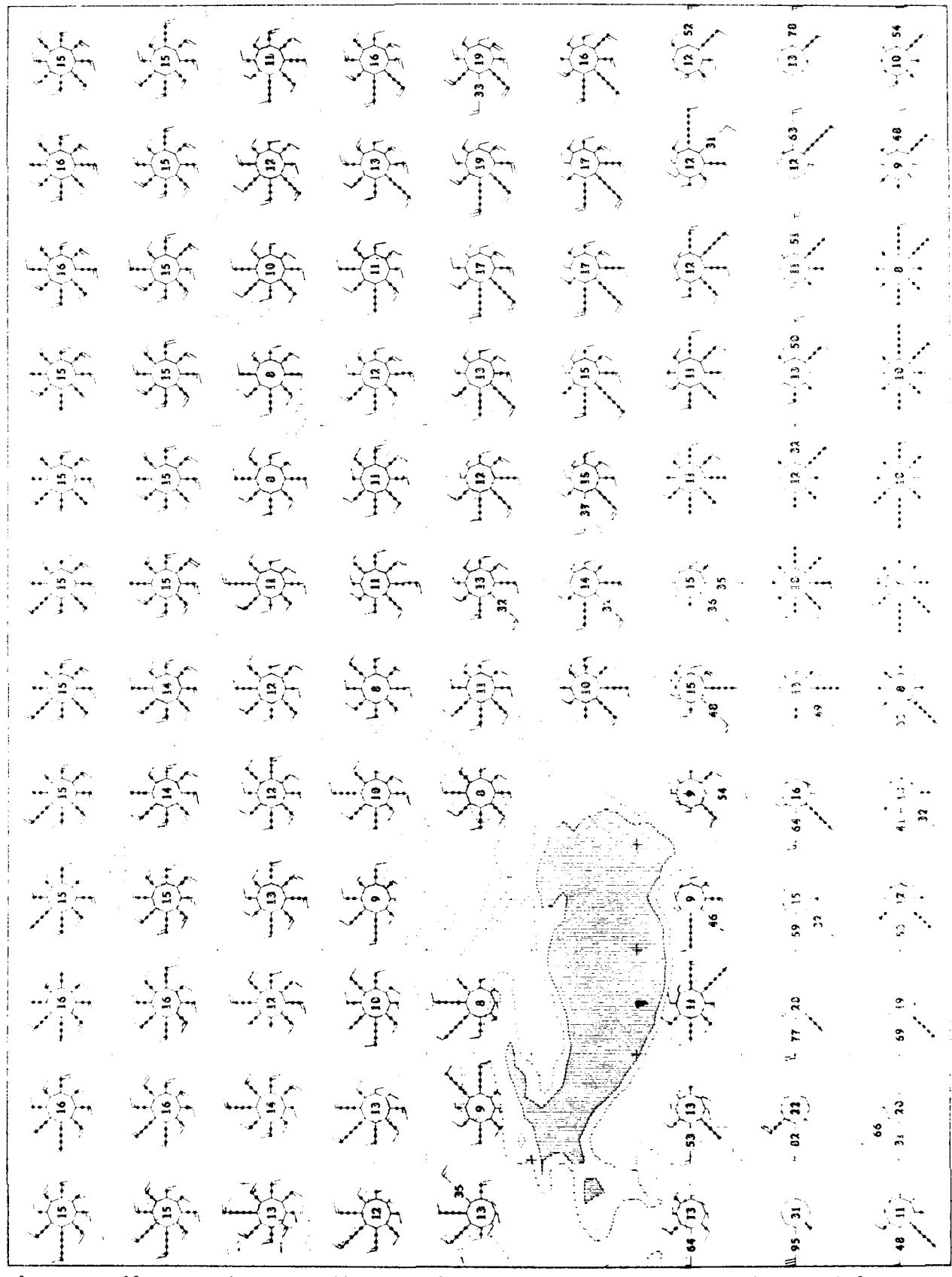


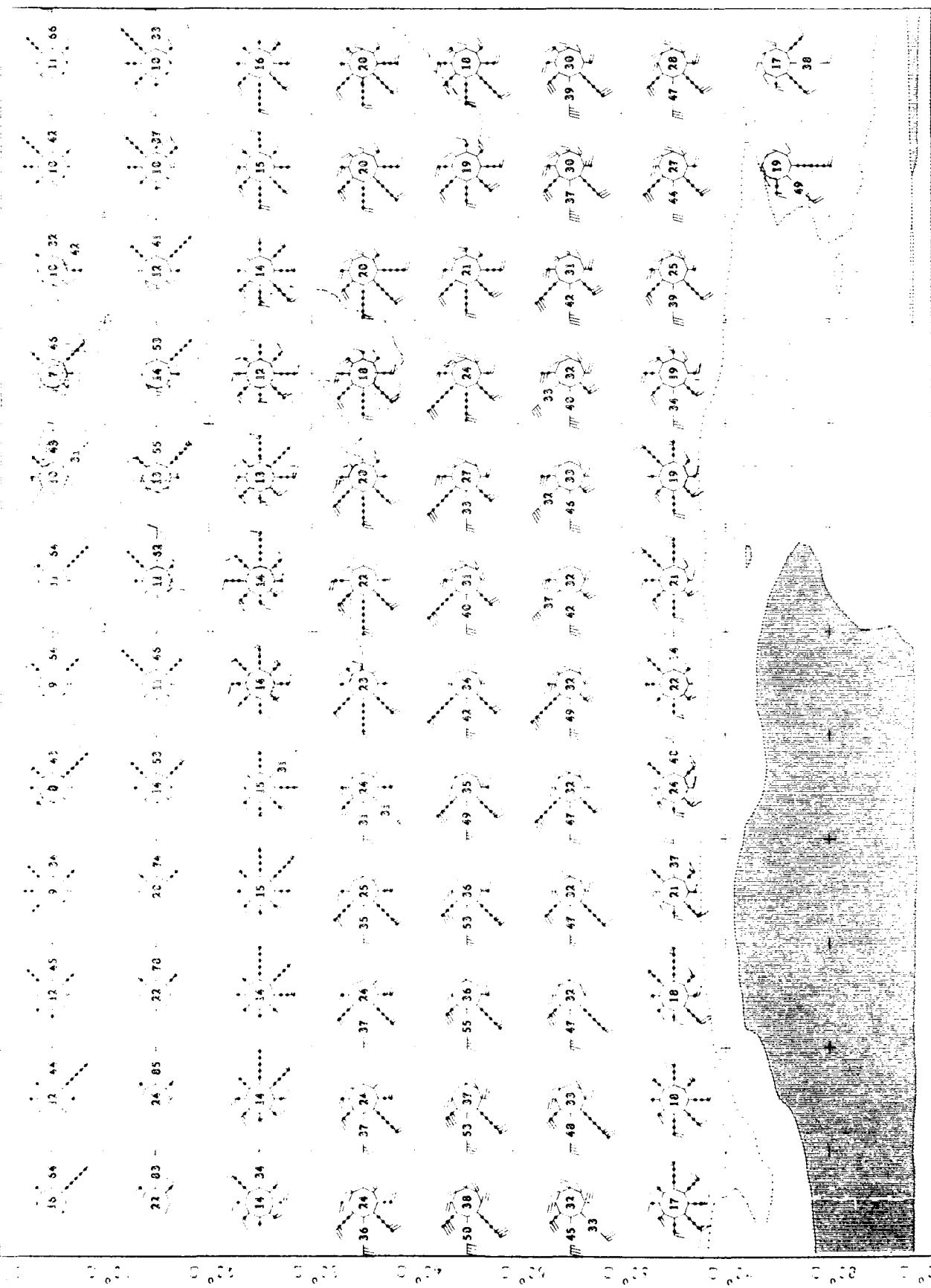


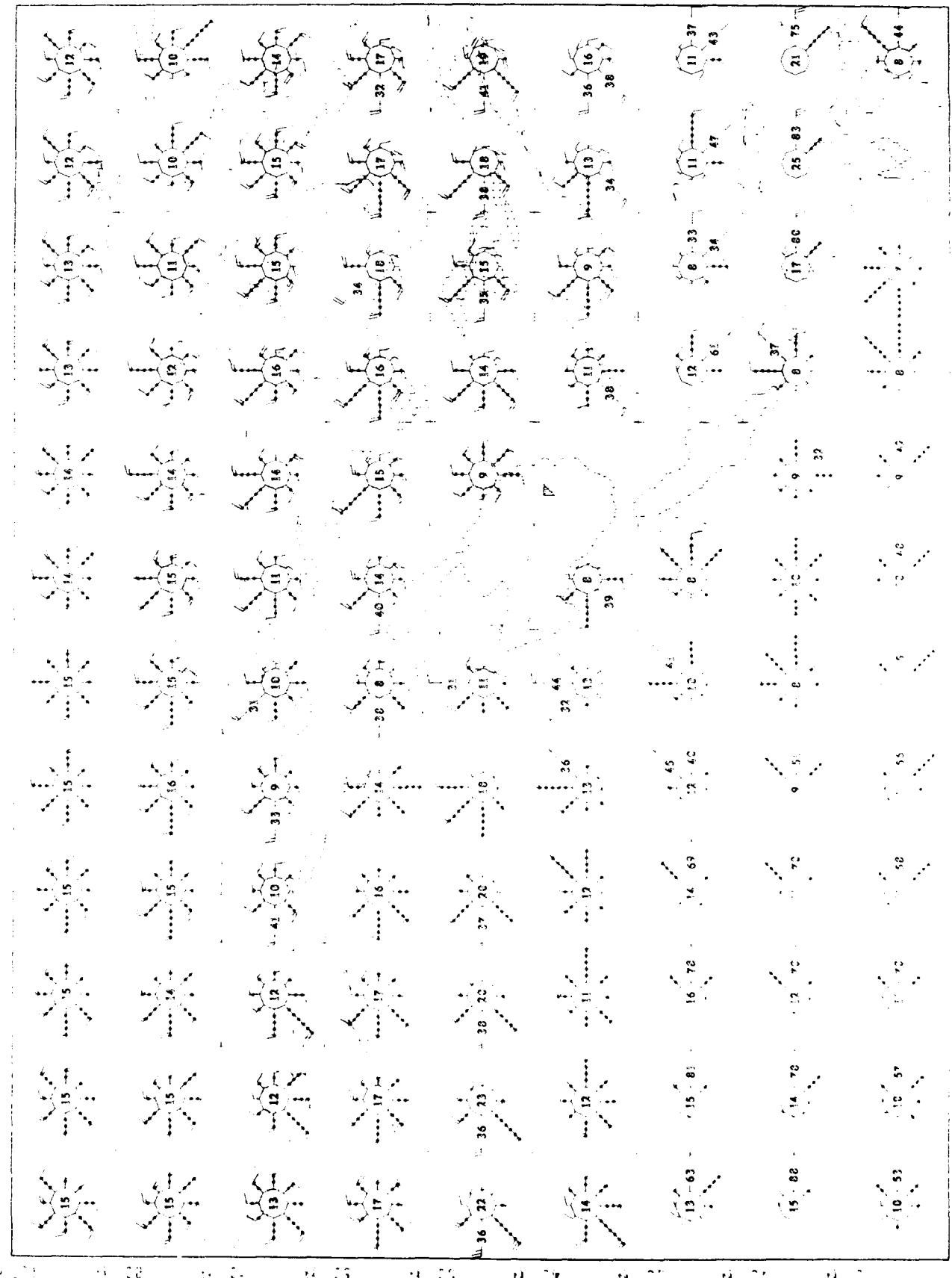
Upper Air Climatology
Continental Hemisphere

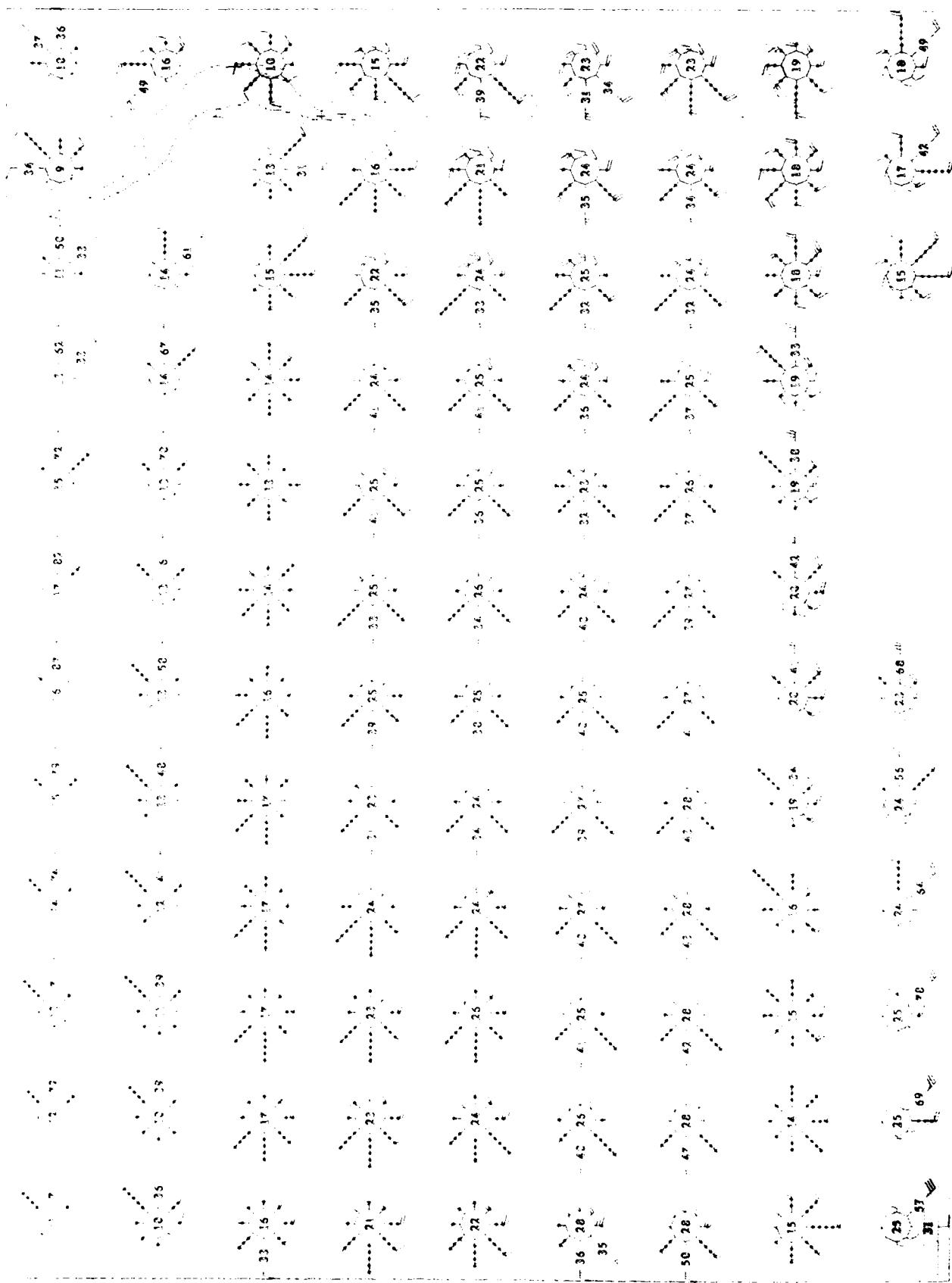
July
1950

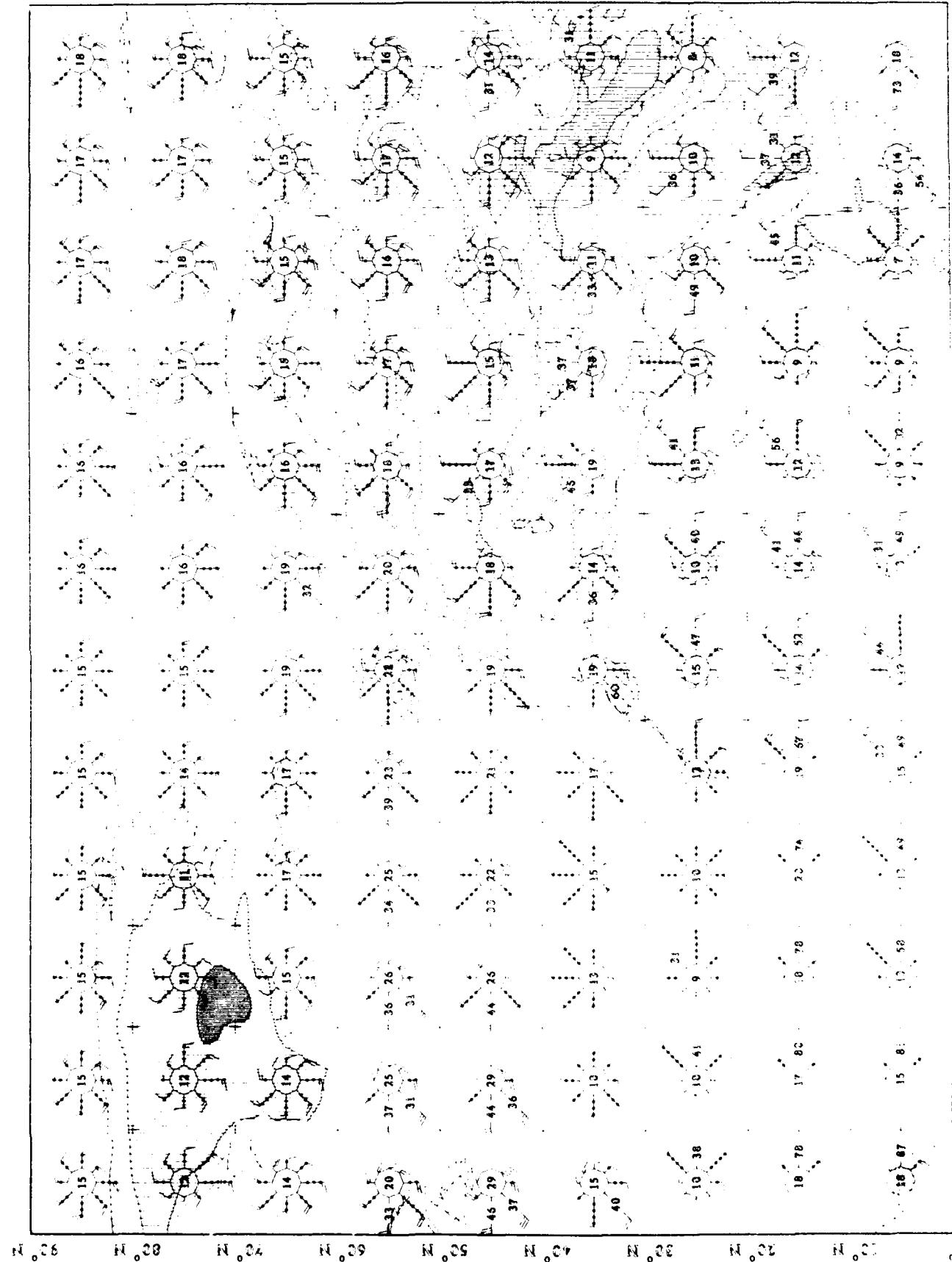
July
1950

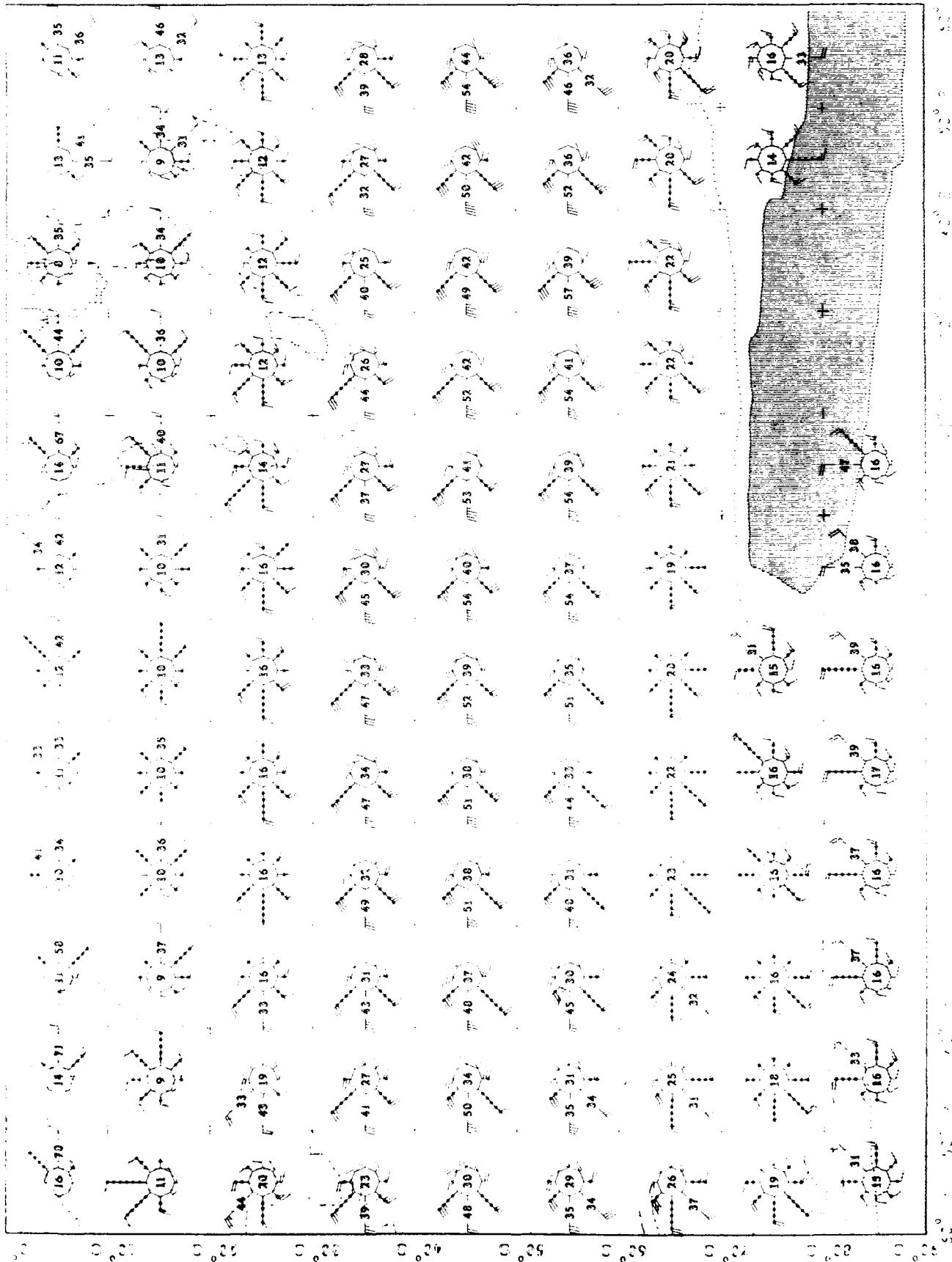


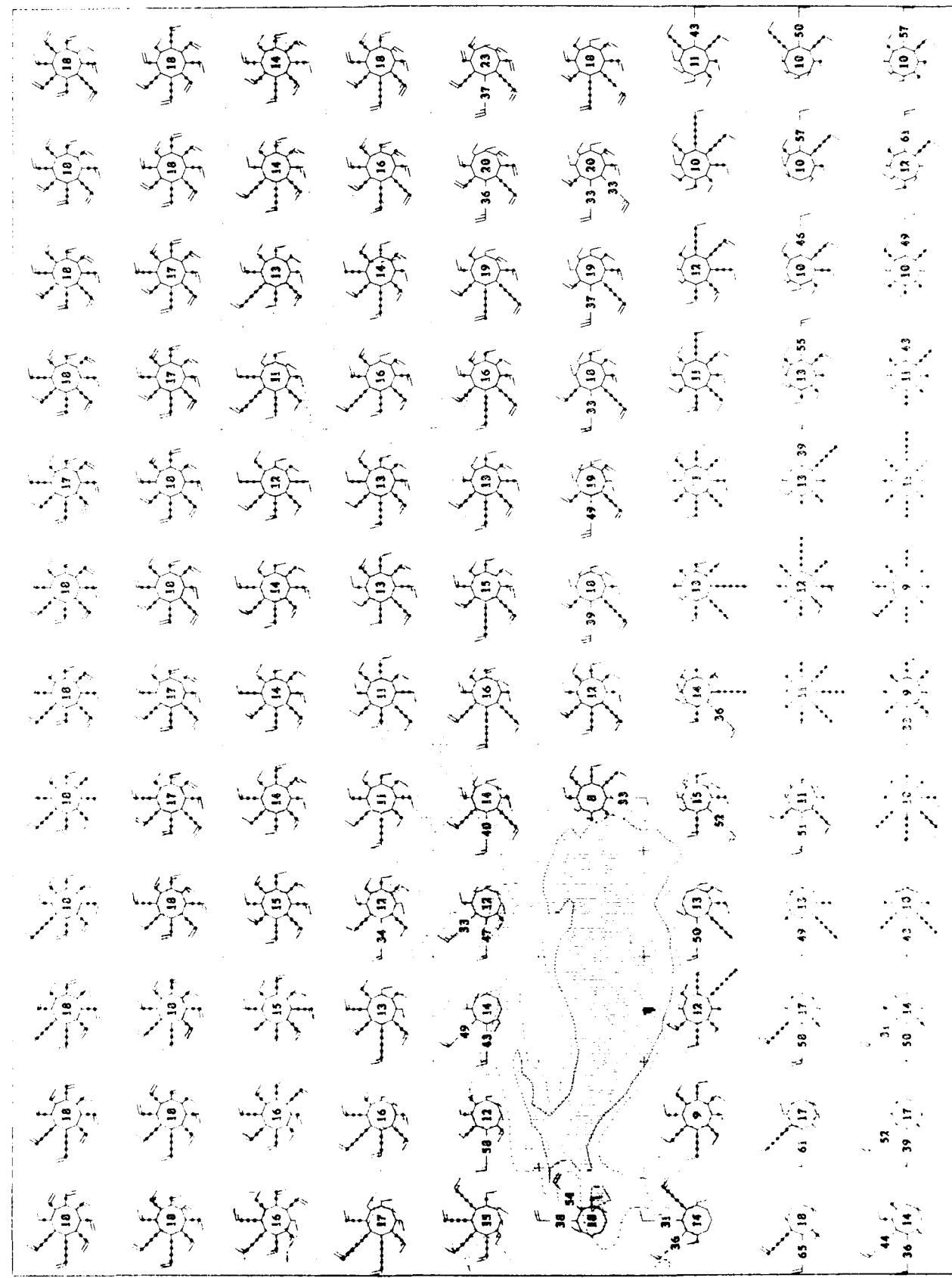


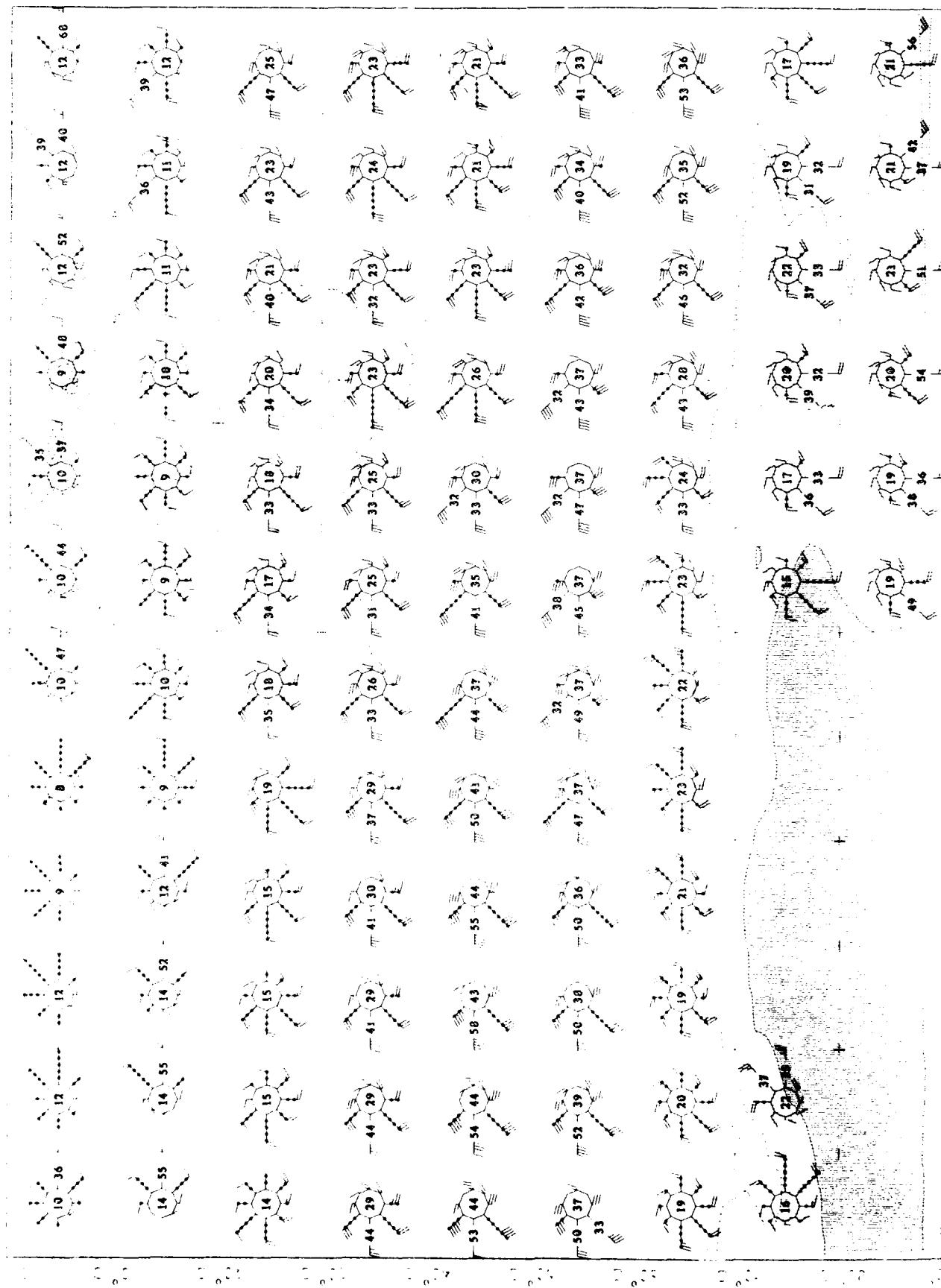


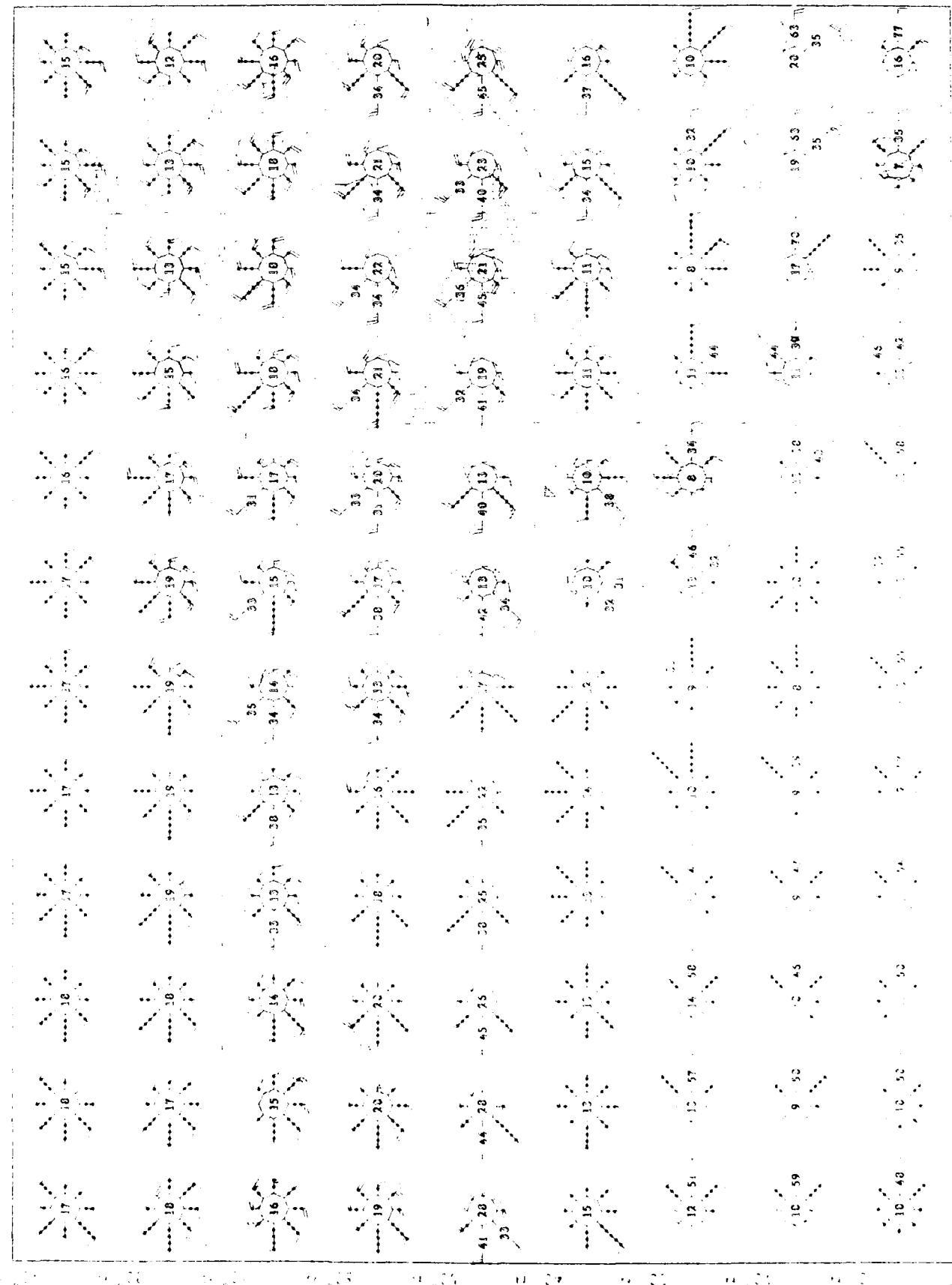












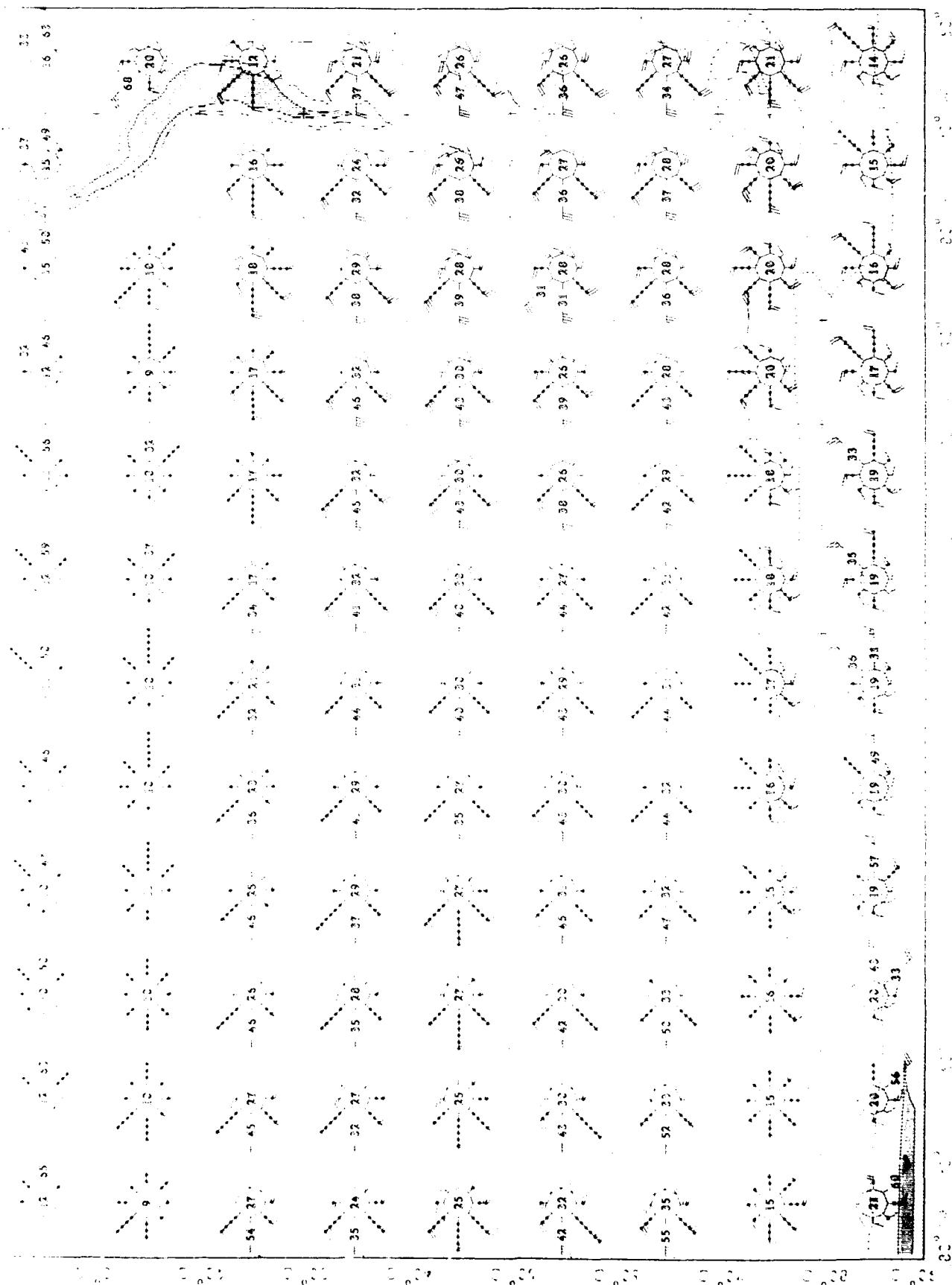
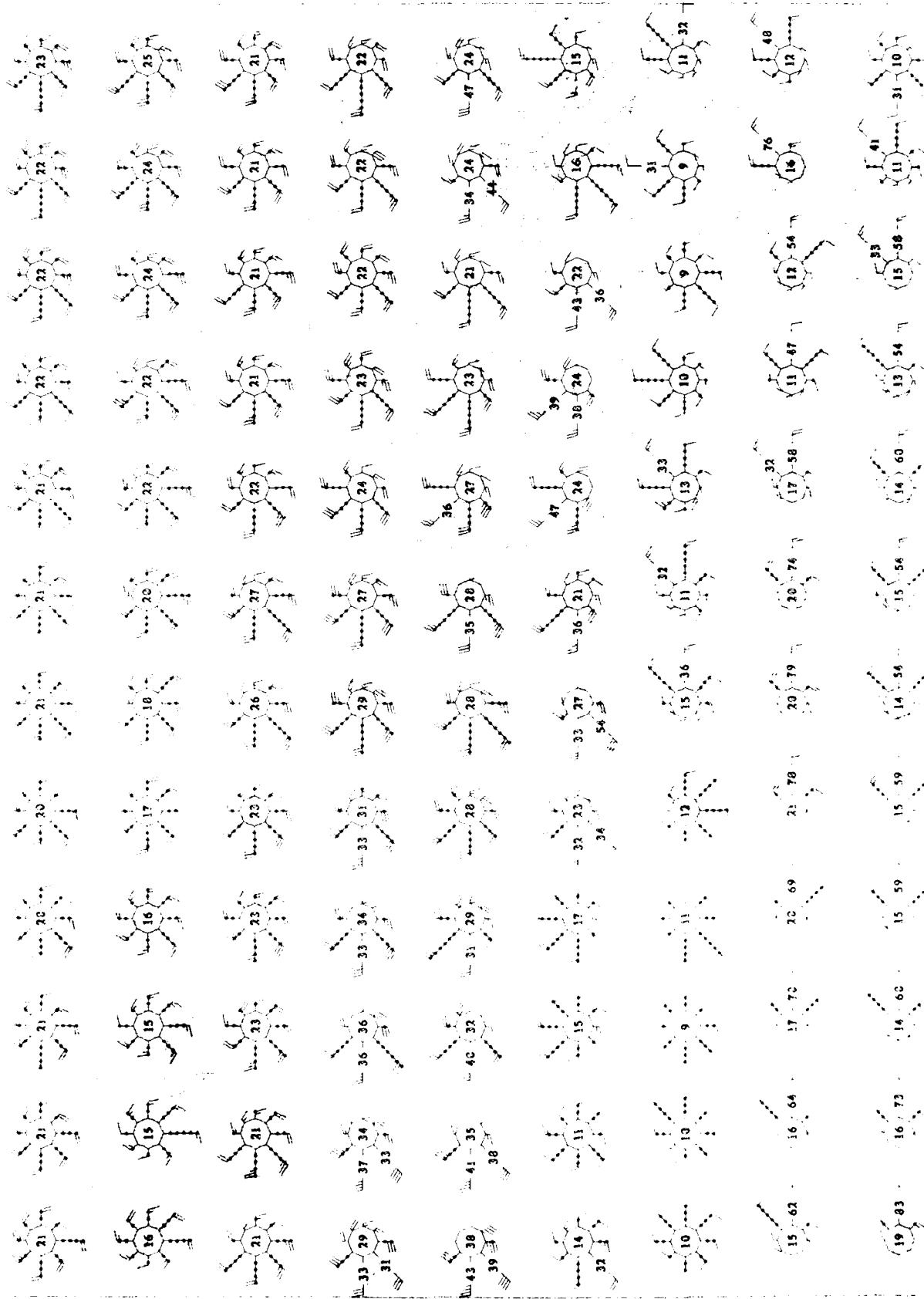


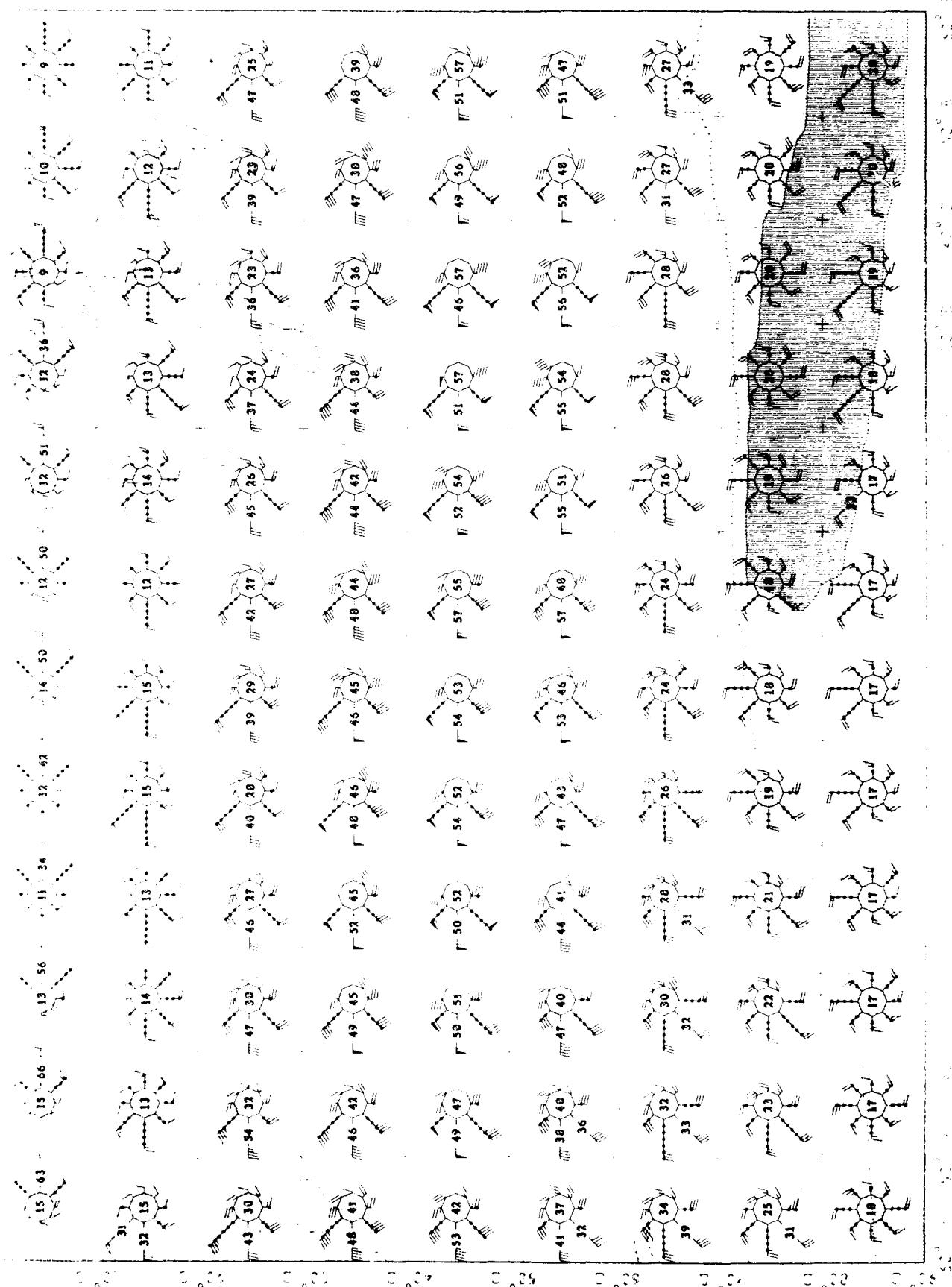
FIG. 2. All 60 phylogenetic trees used in this study.

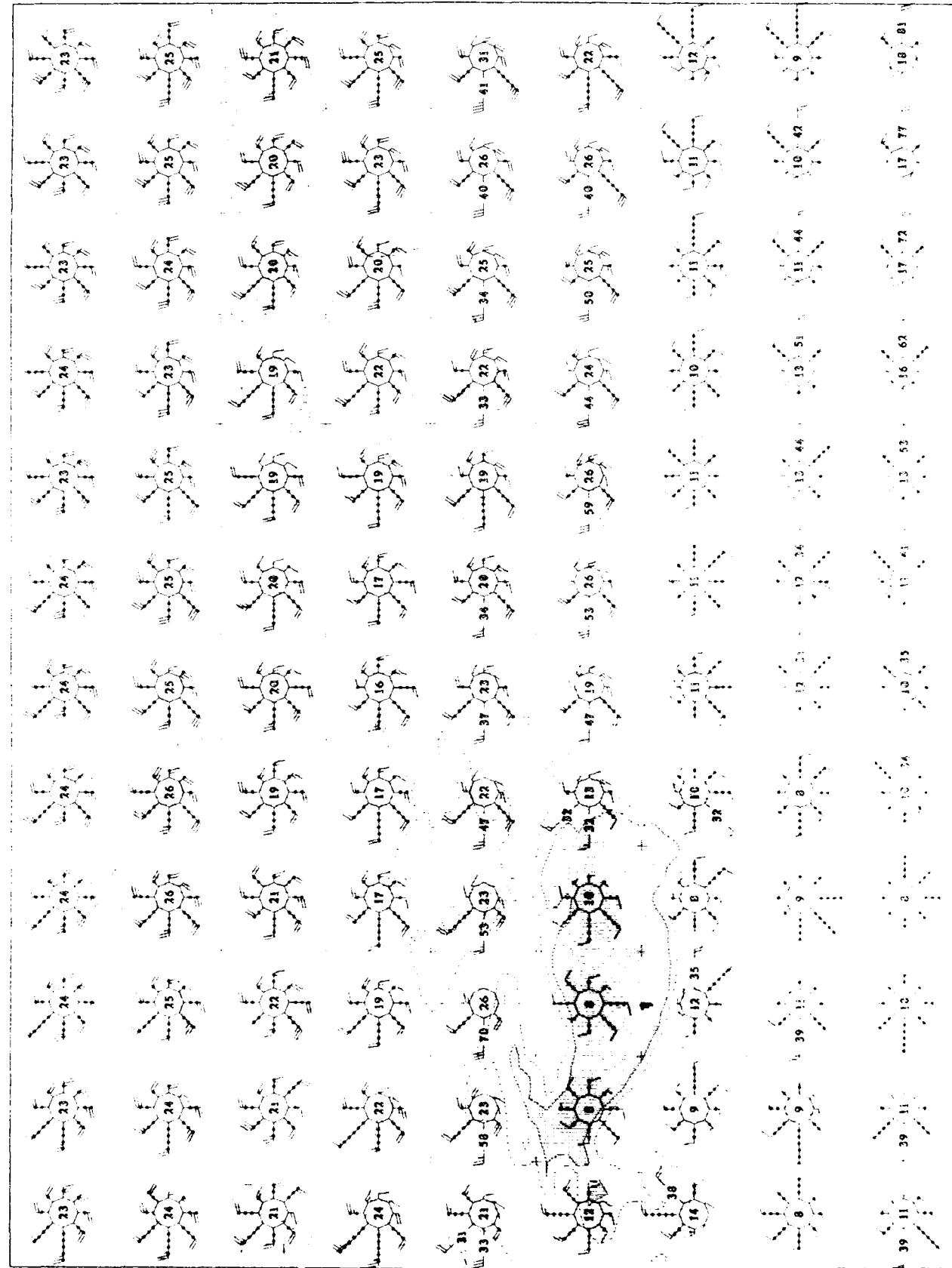


Upper Air Climatology
Southern Hemisphere

500 mb July 1950
Wind and Pressure

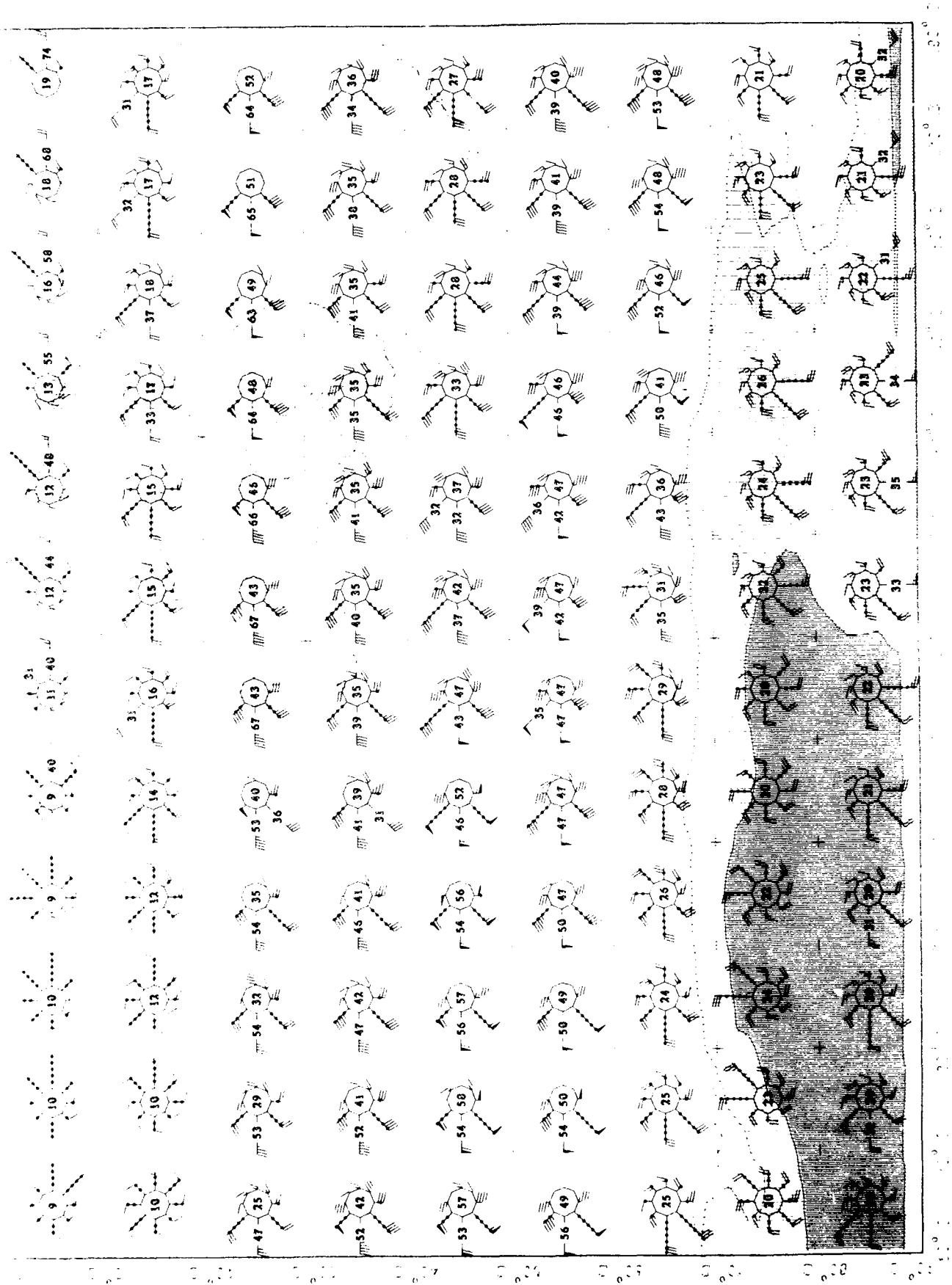
July
500 mb





Upper Air Climatology
Southern Hemisphere

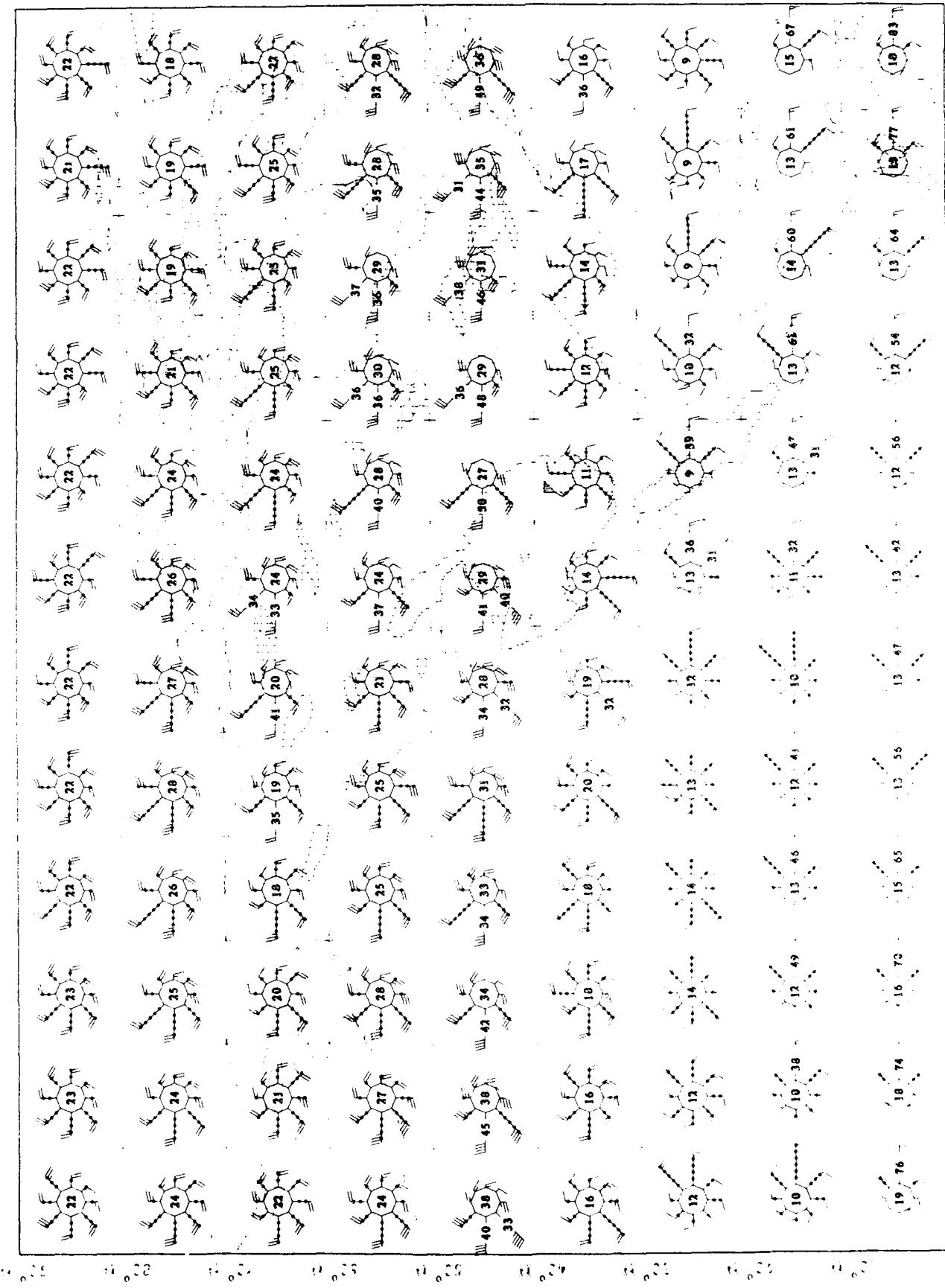
July 500 mb



Upper Air Climatology
Wind Rose

Upper Air Climatology
Northern Hemisphere

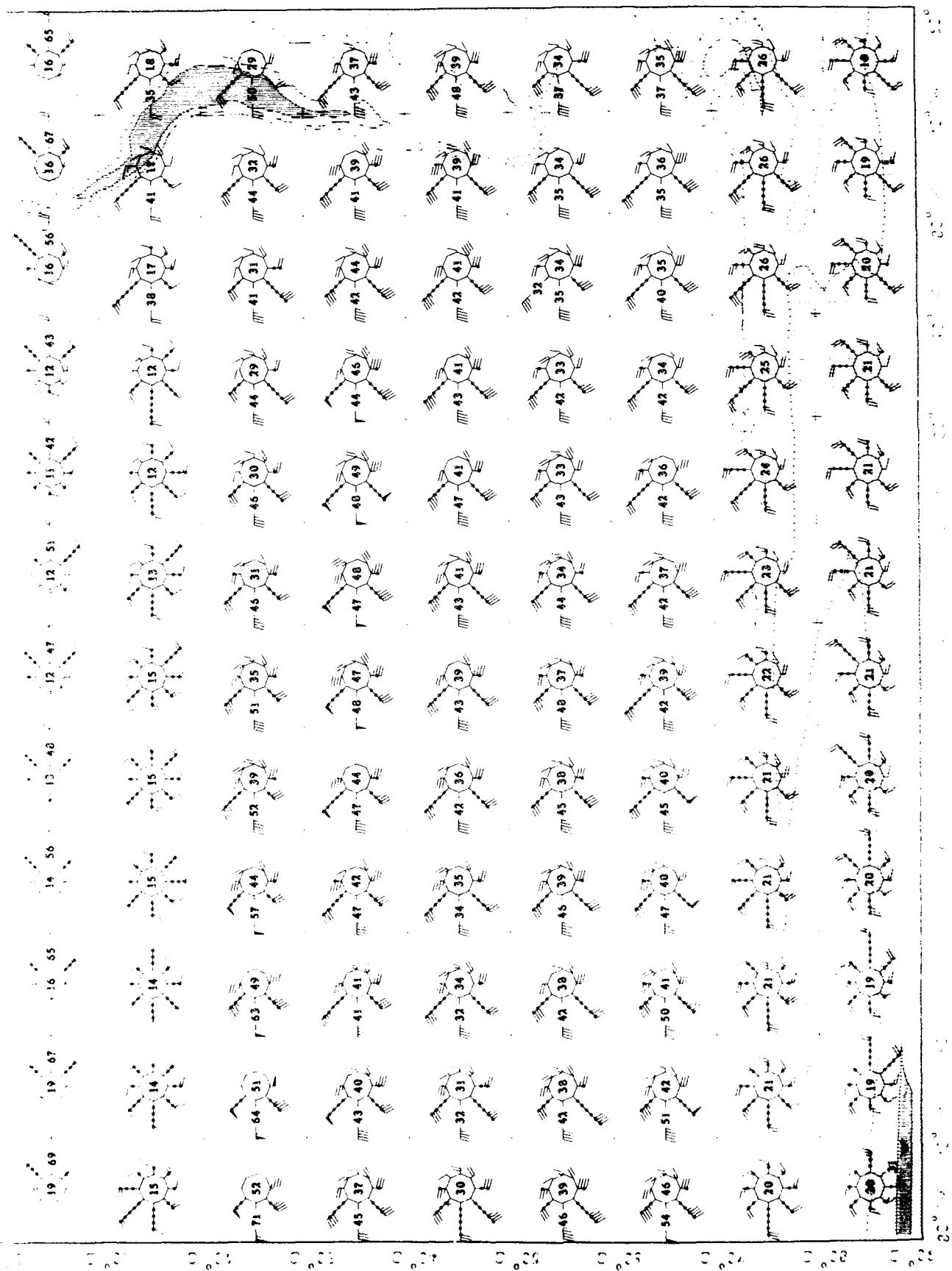
500 MB

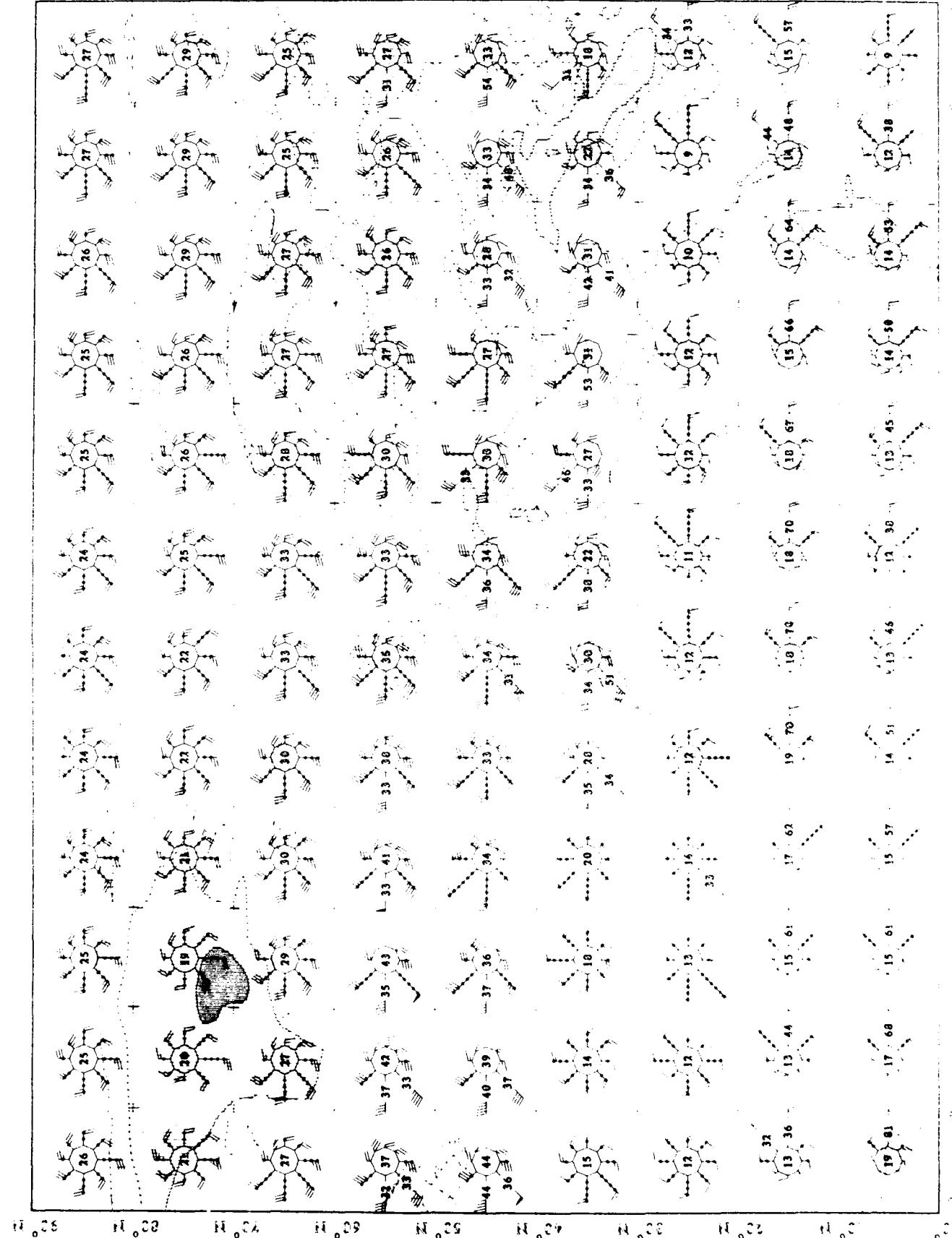


Upper Air Climatology
Southern Hemisphere

July 500 mb

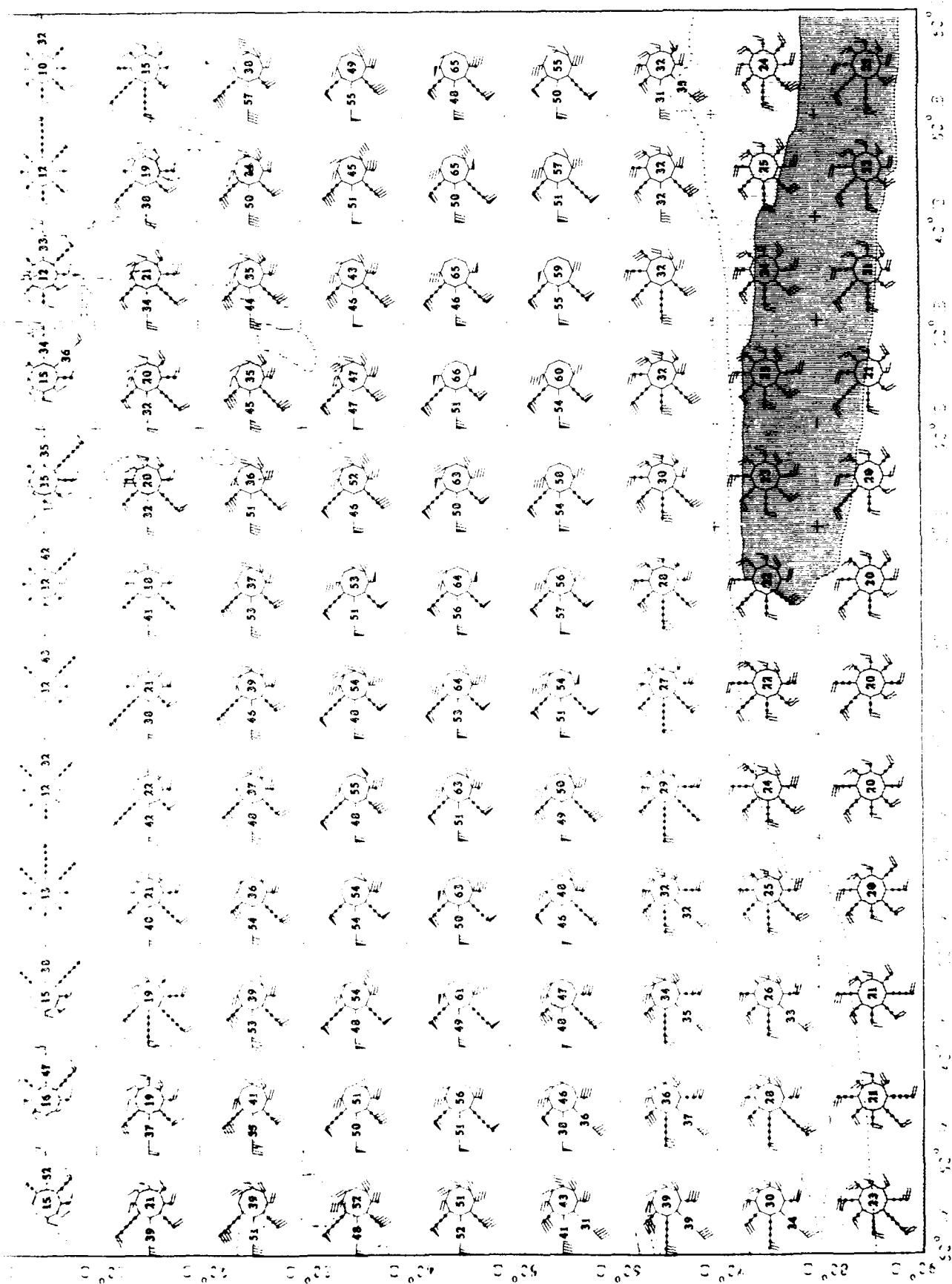
July
500 mb

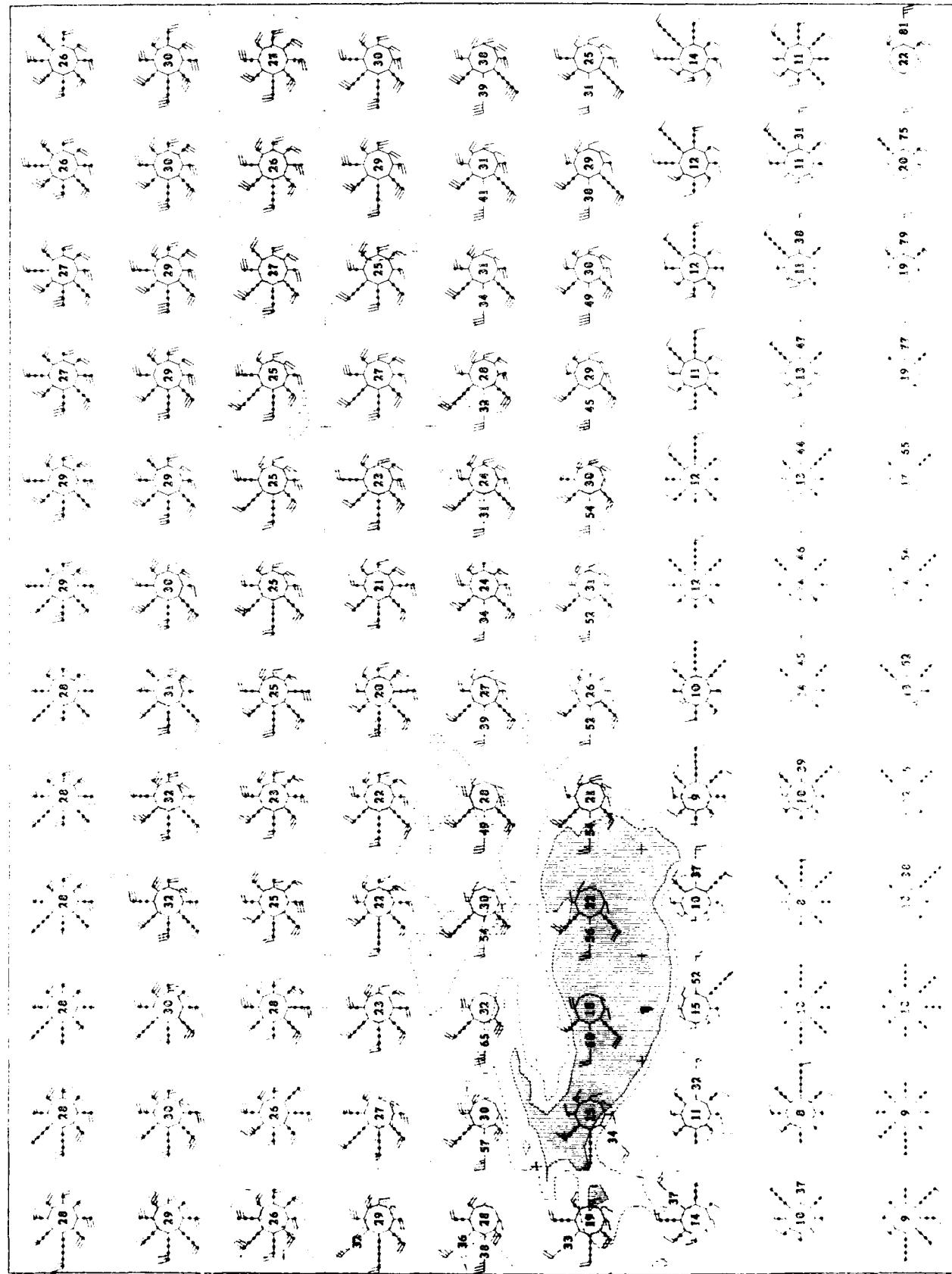


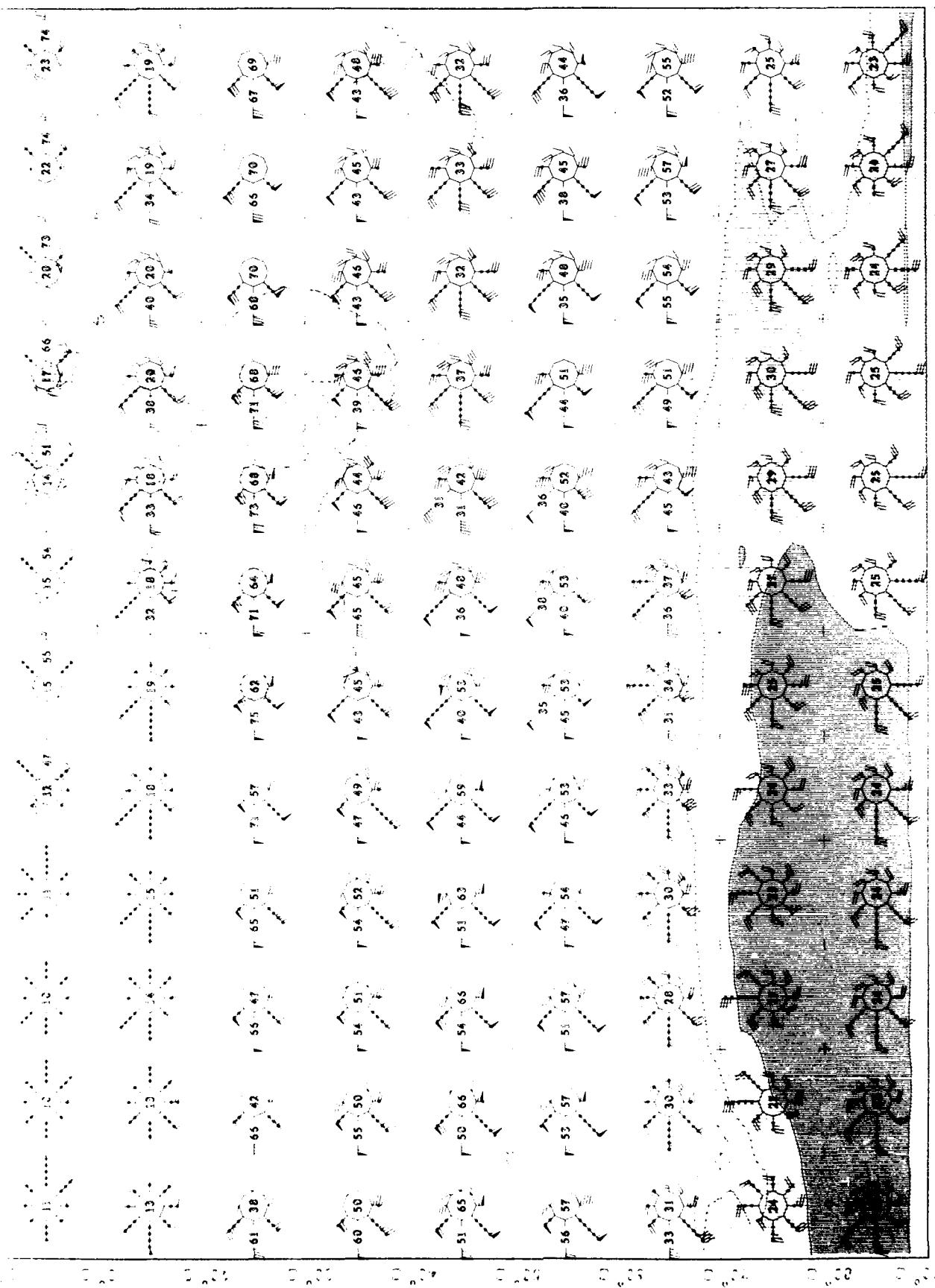


Upper Air Climatology
Southern Hemisphere

January 1953
4000 M.

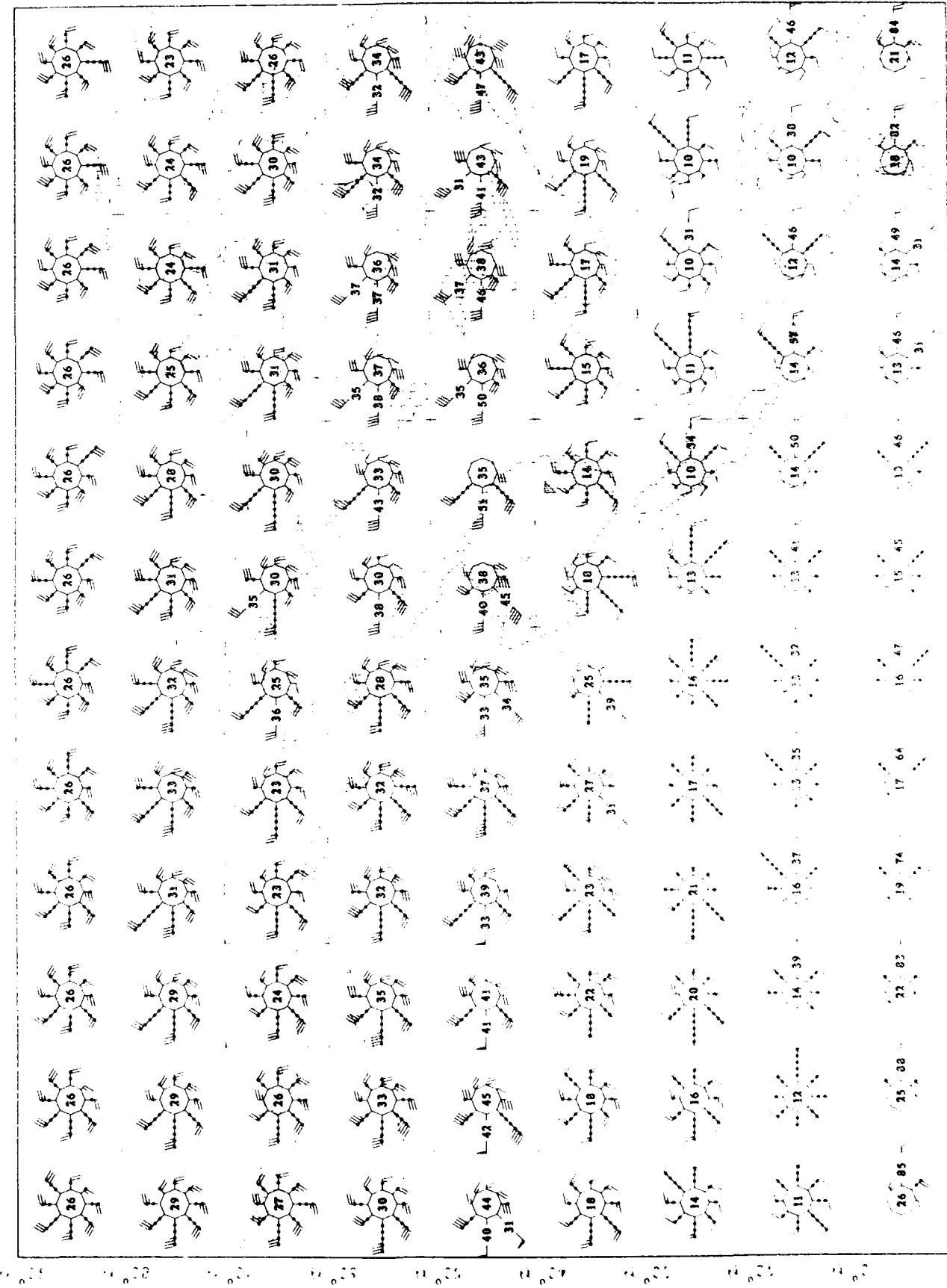


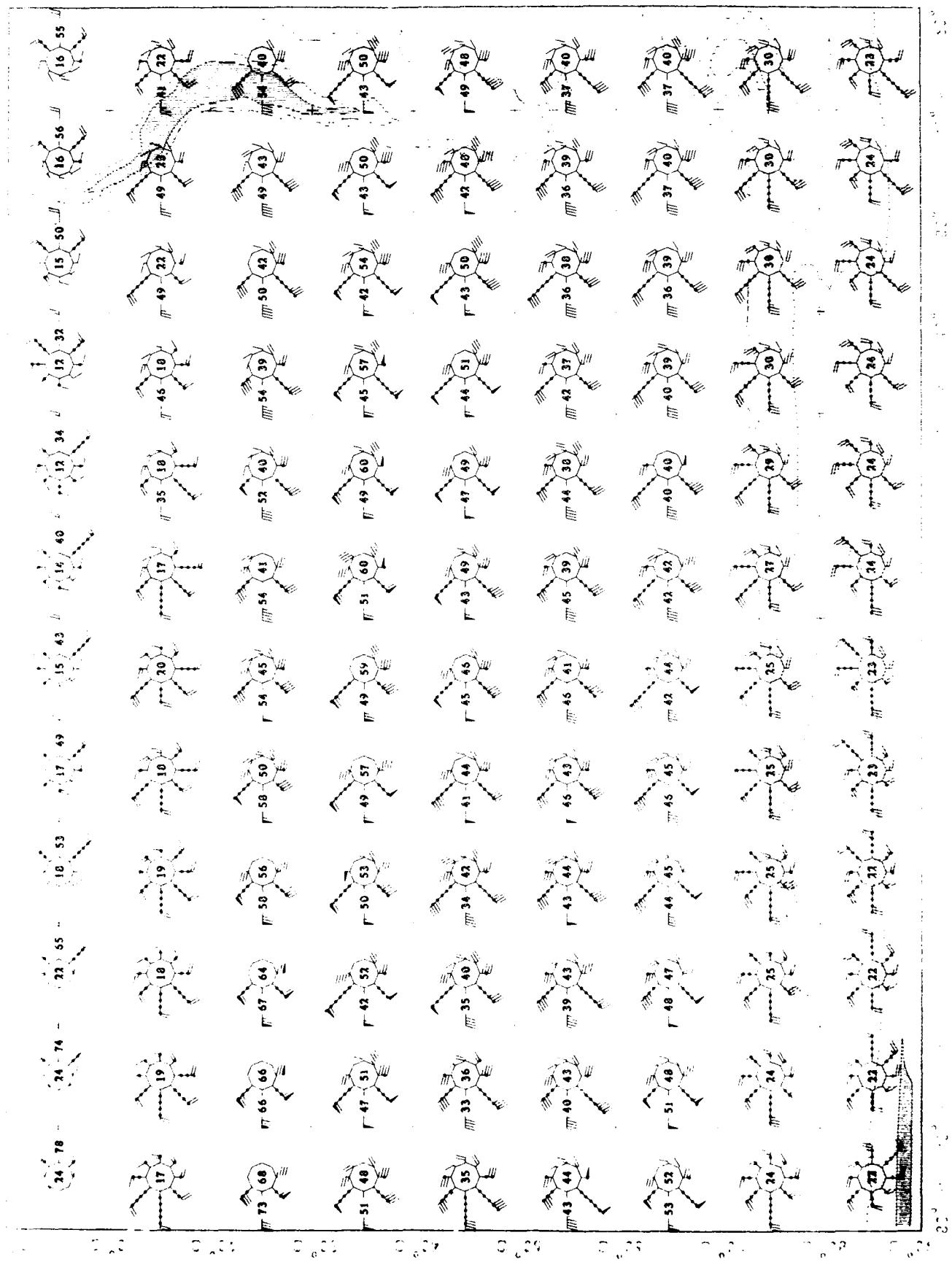


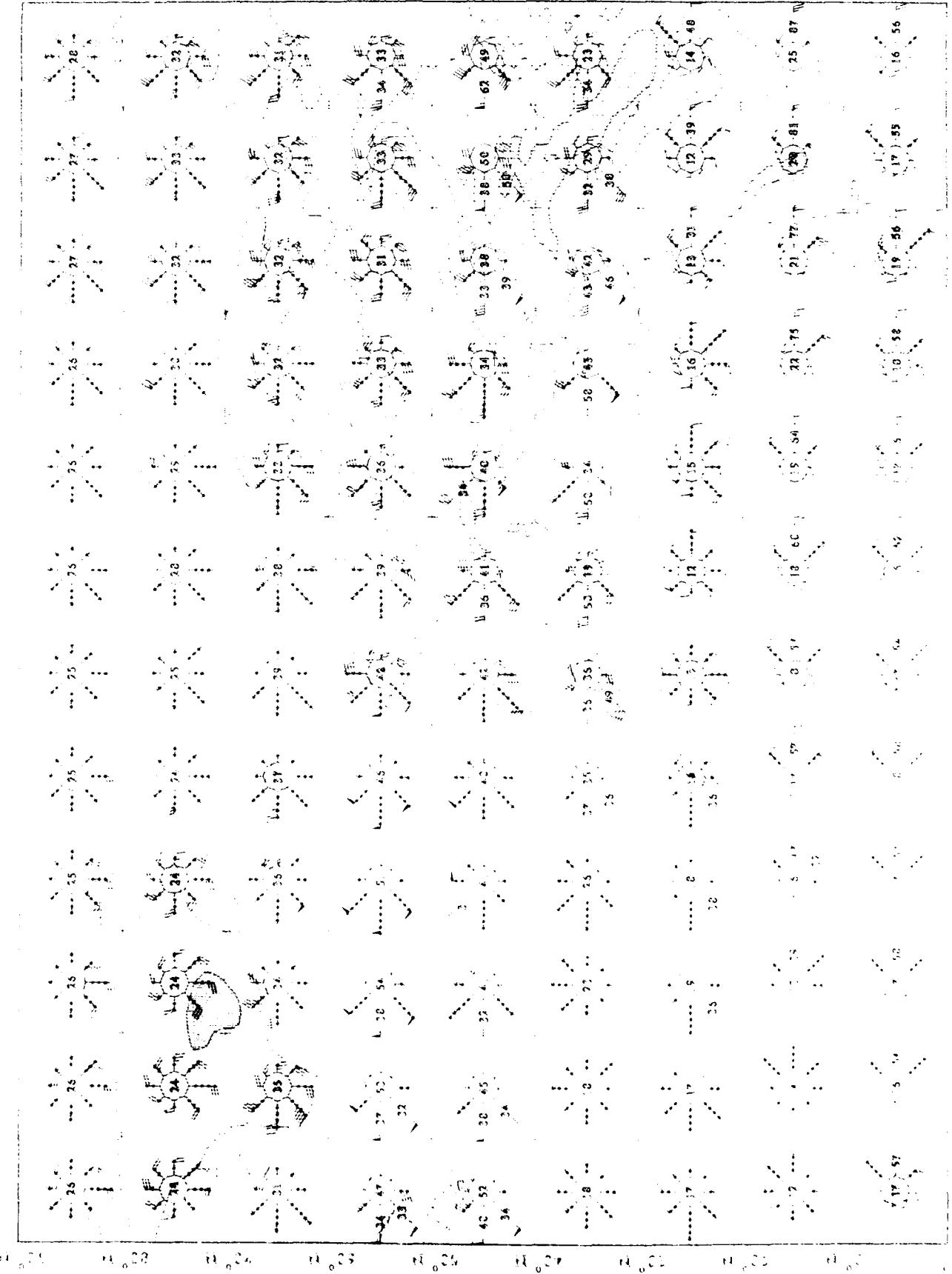


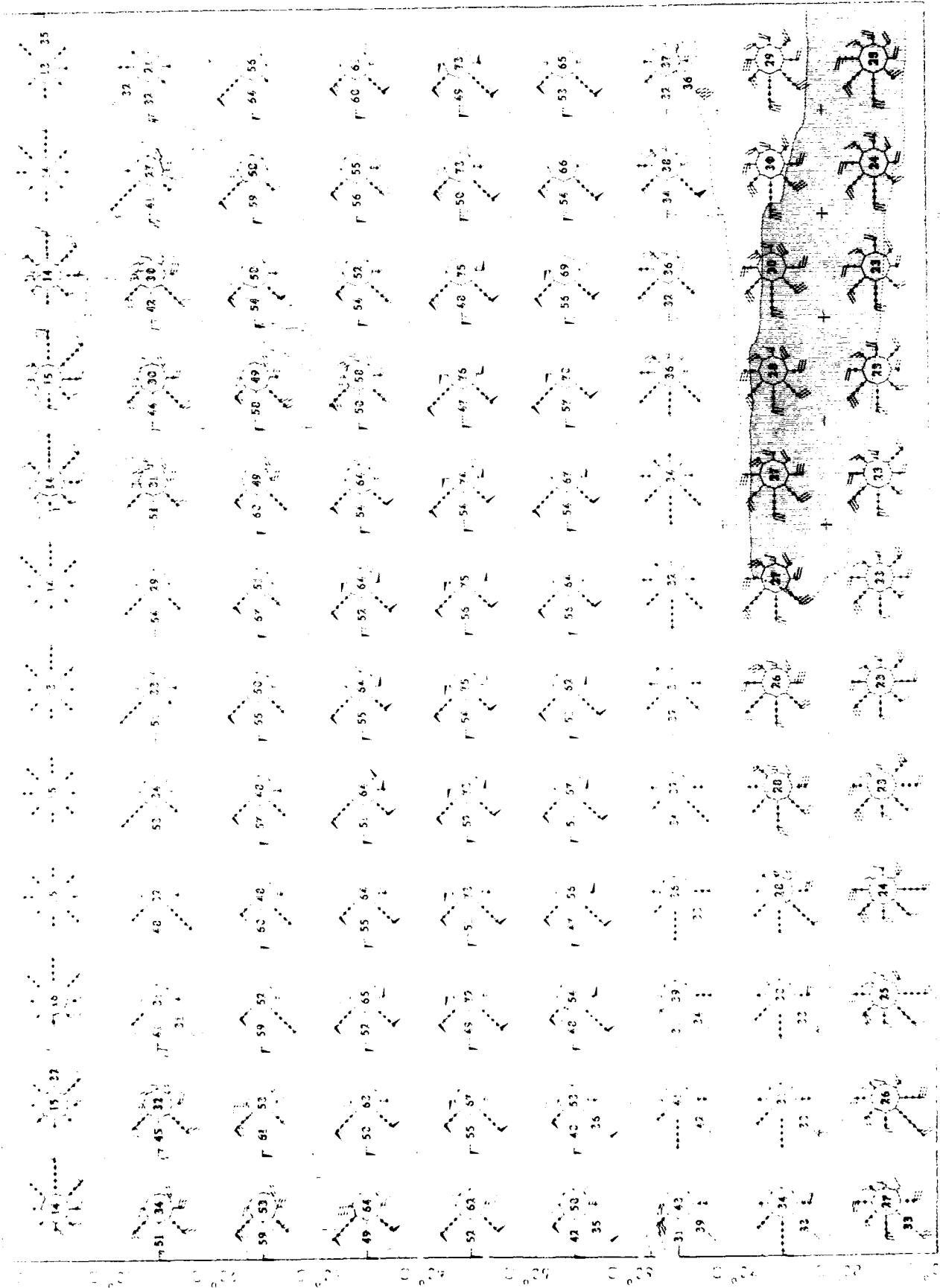
Upper Air Climatology Northern Hemisphere

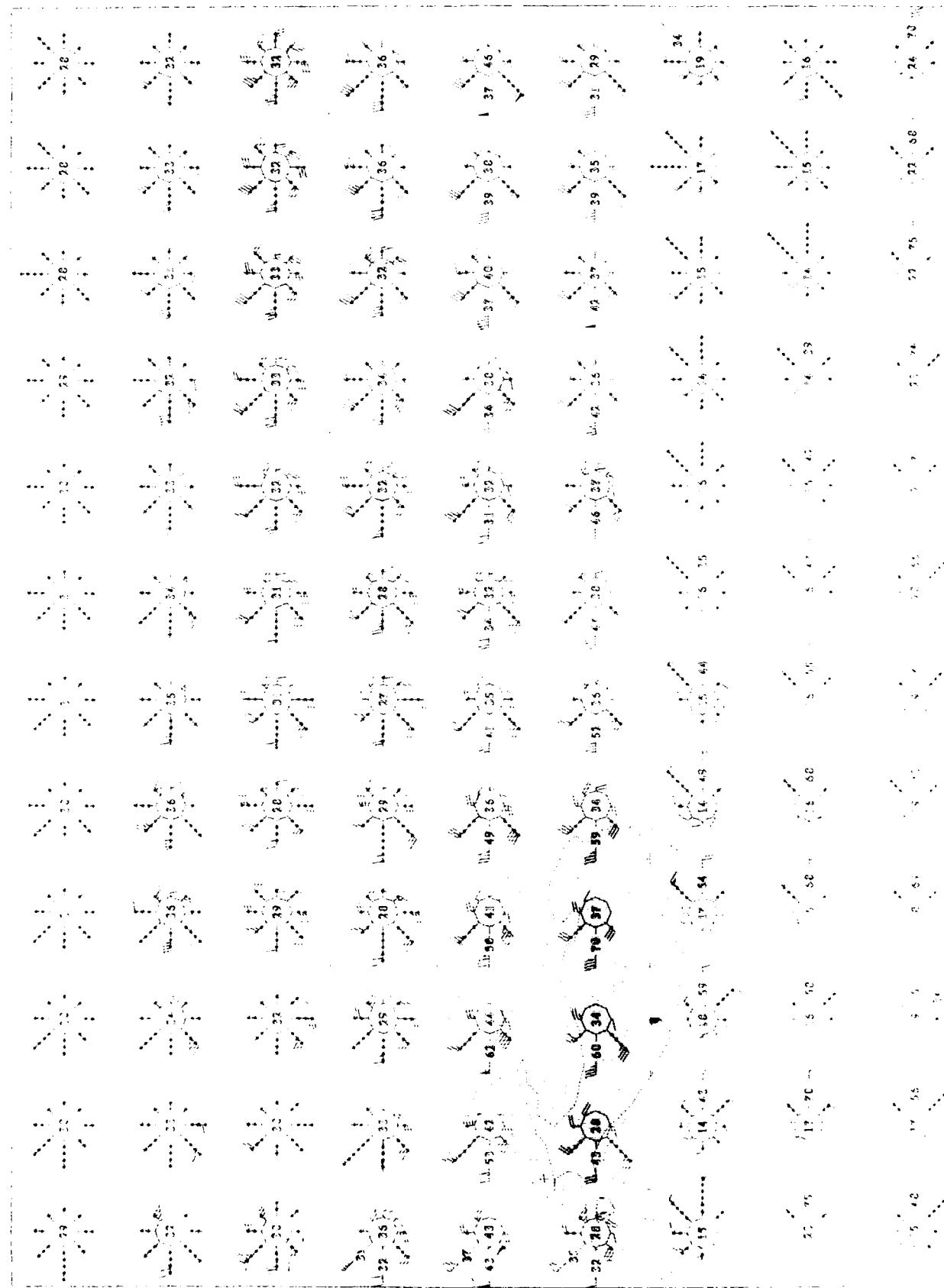
卷之三

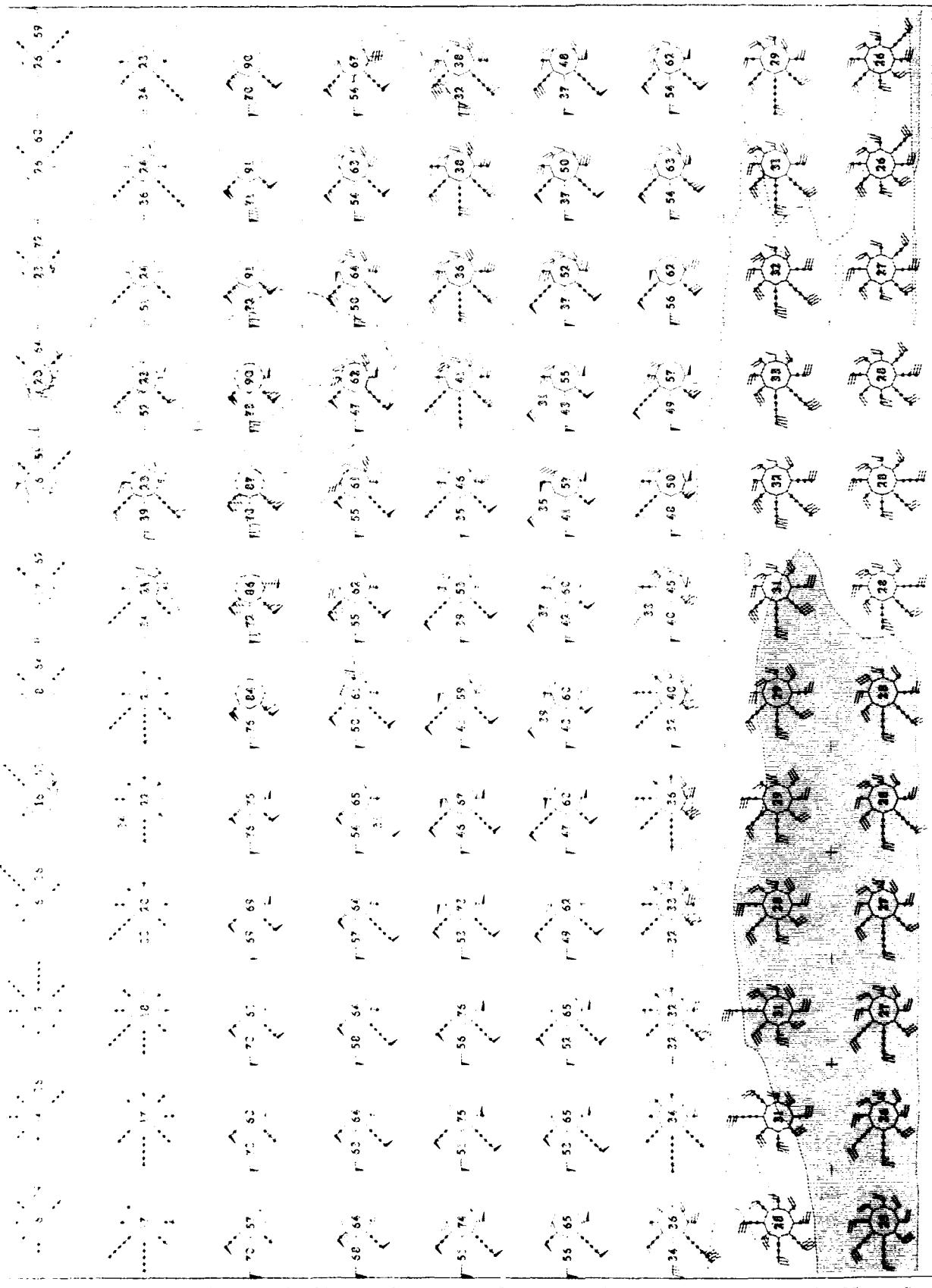


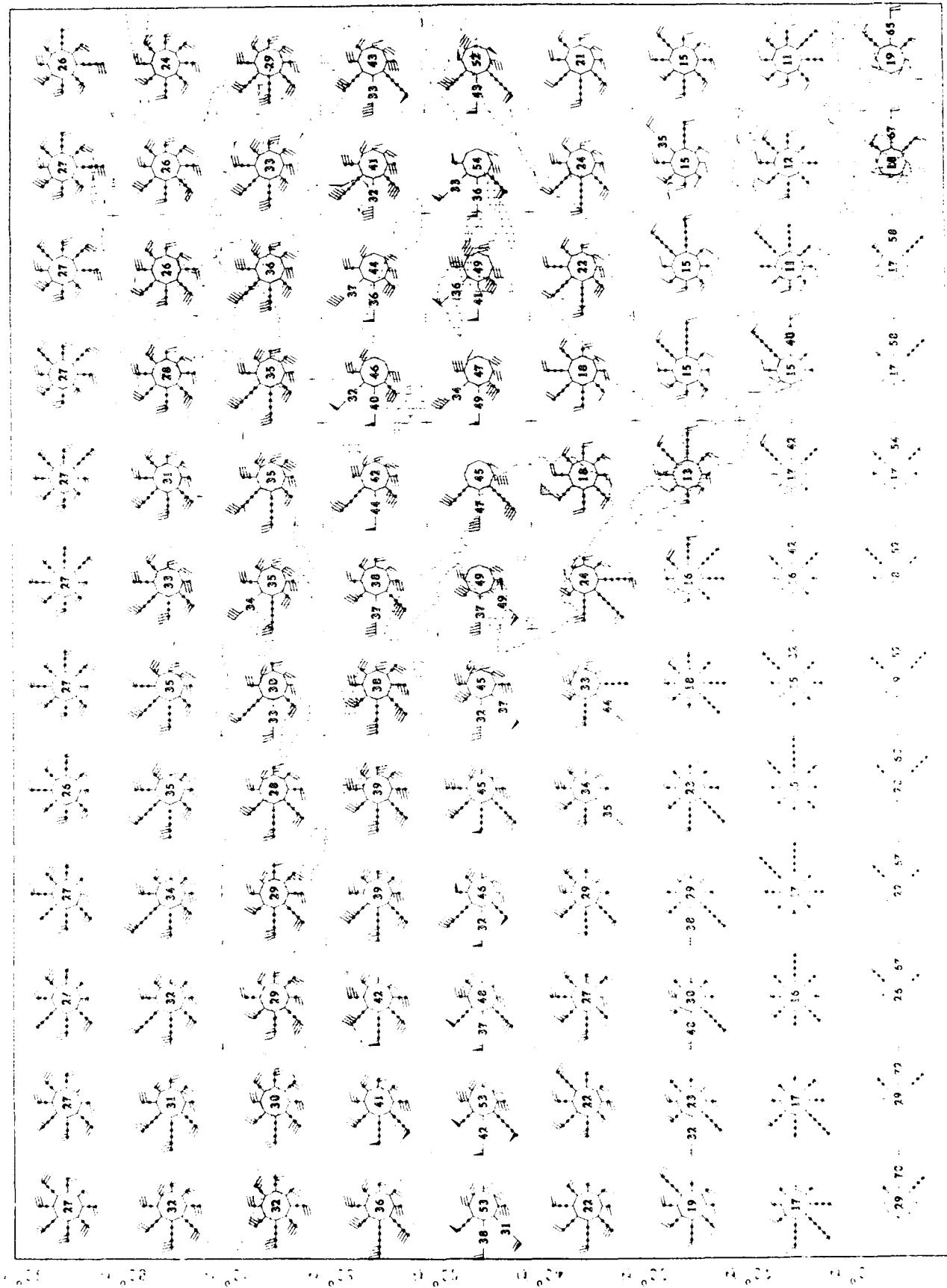


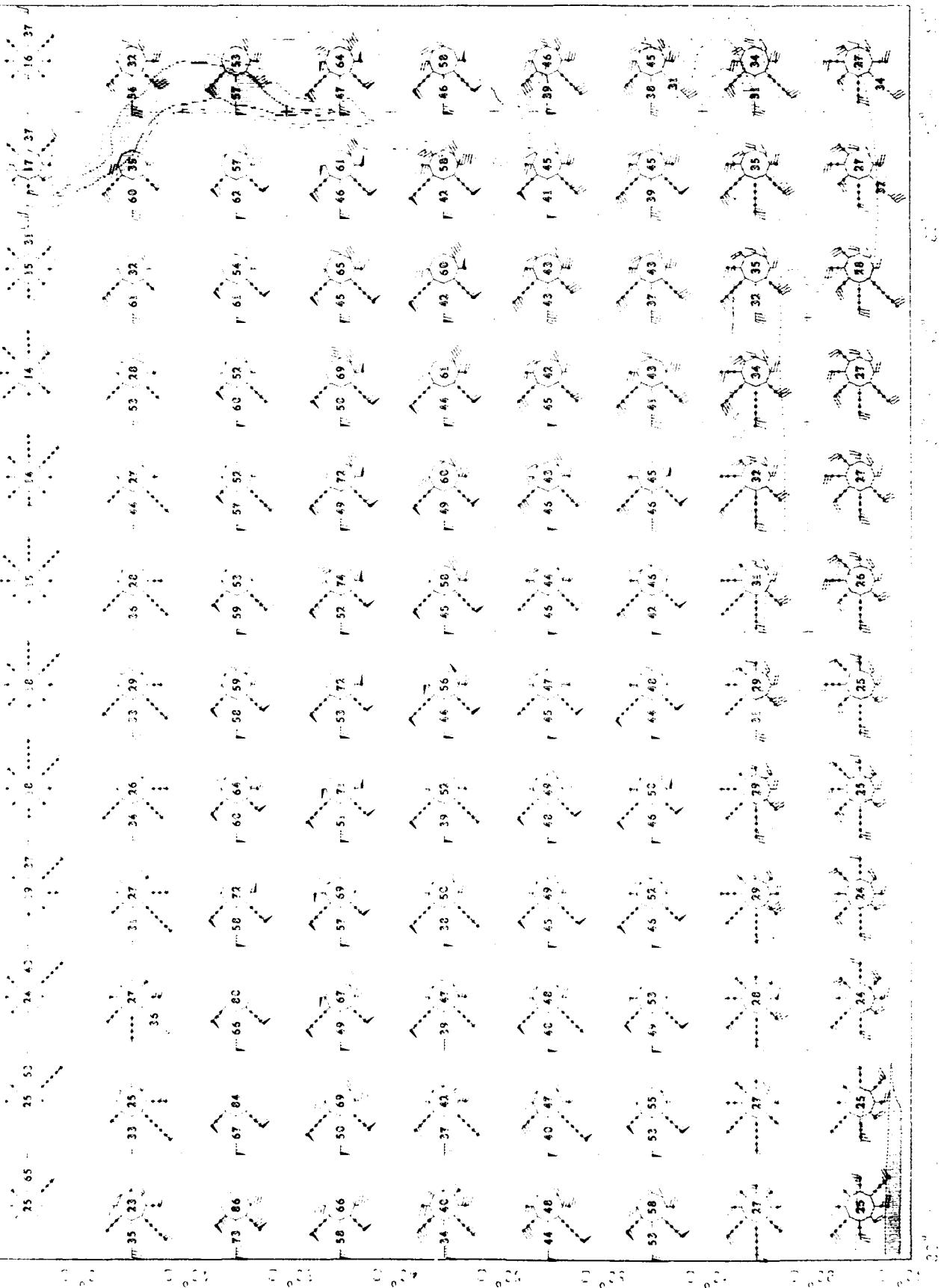


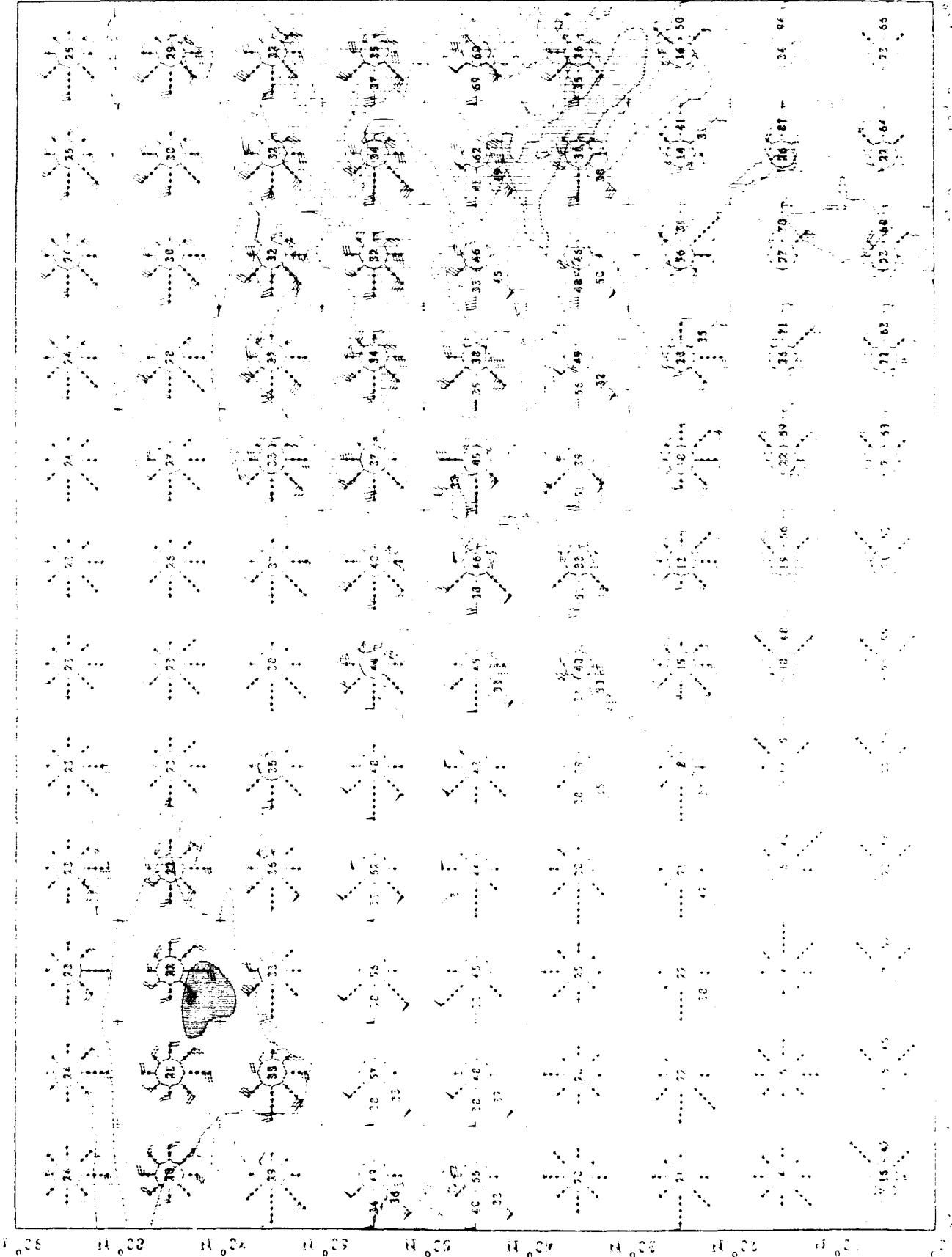


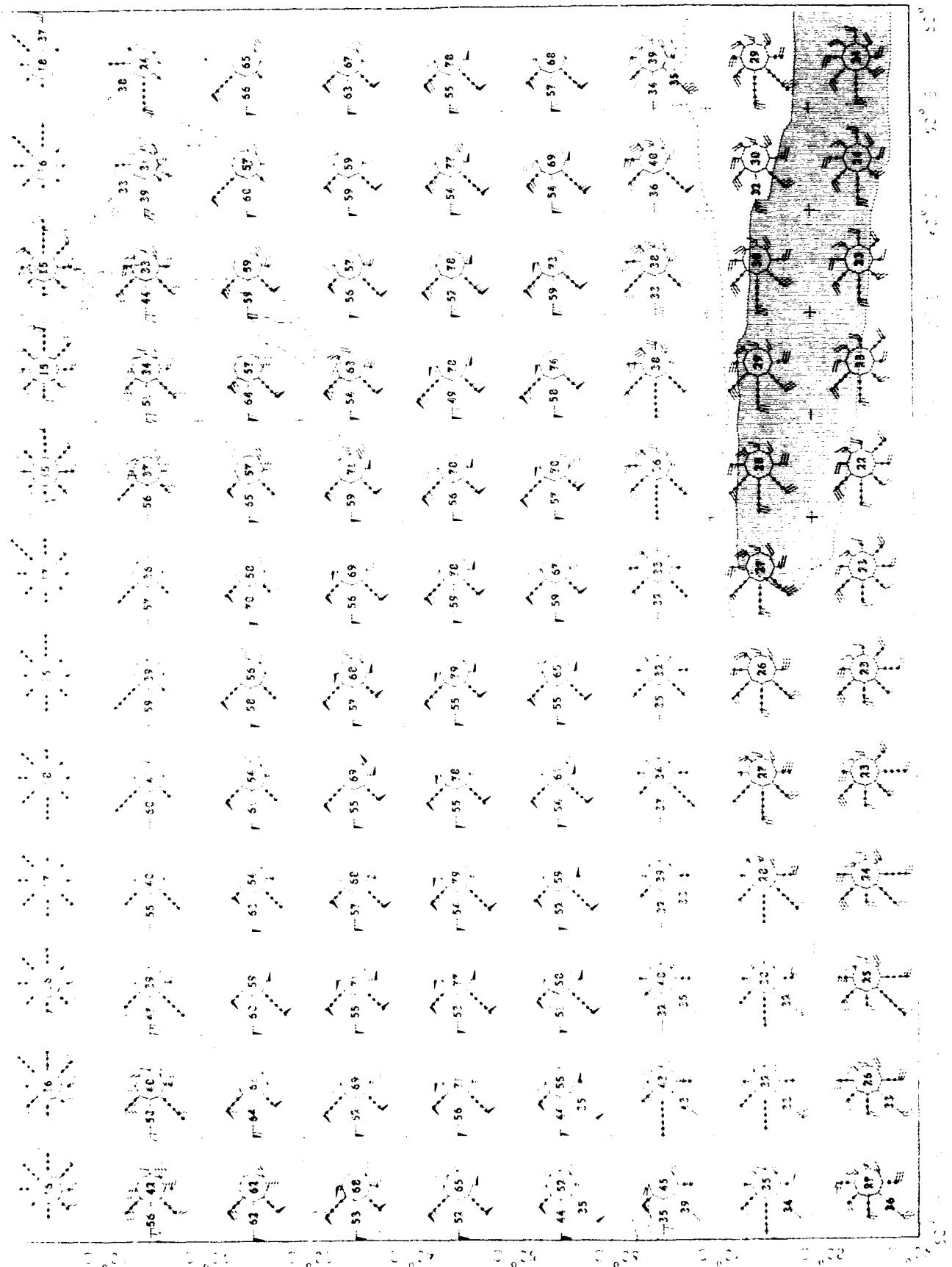


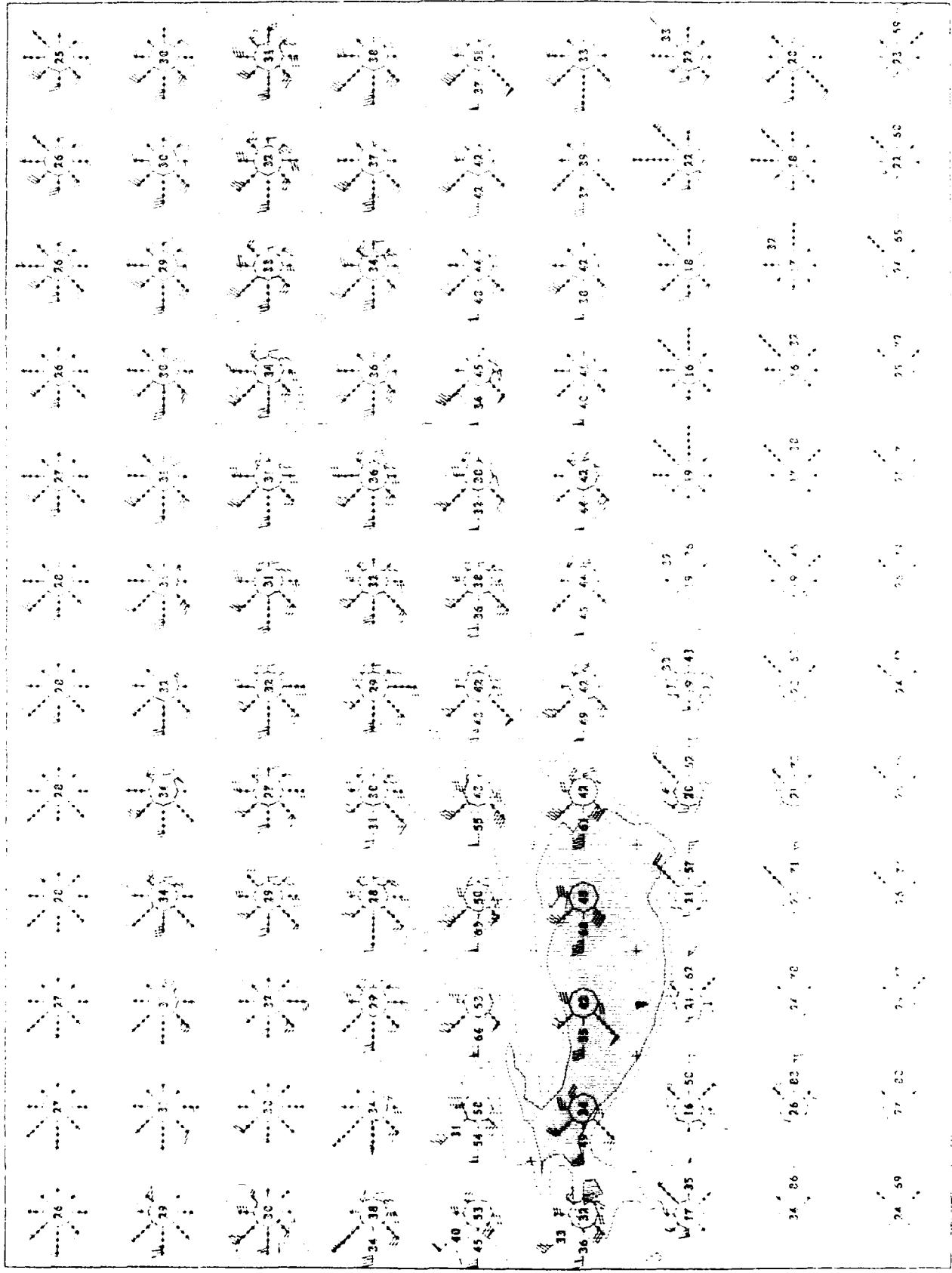


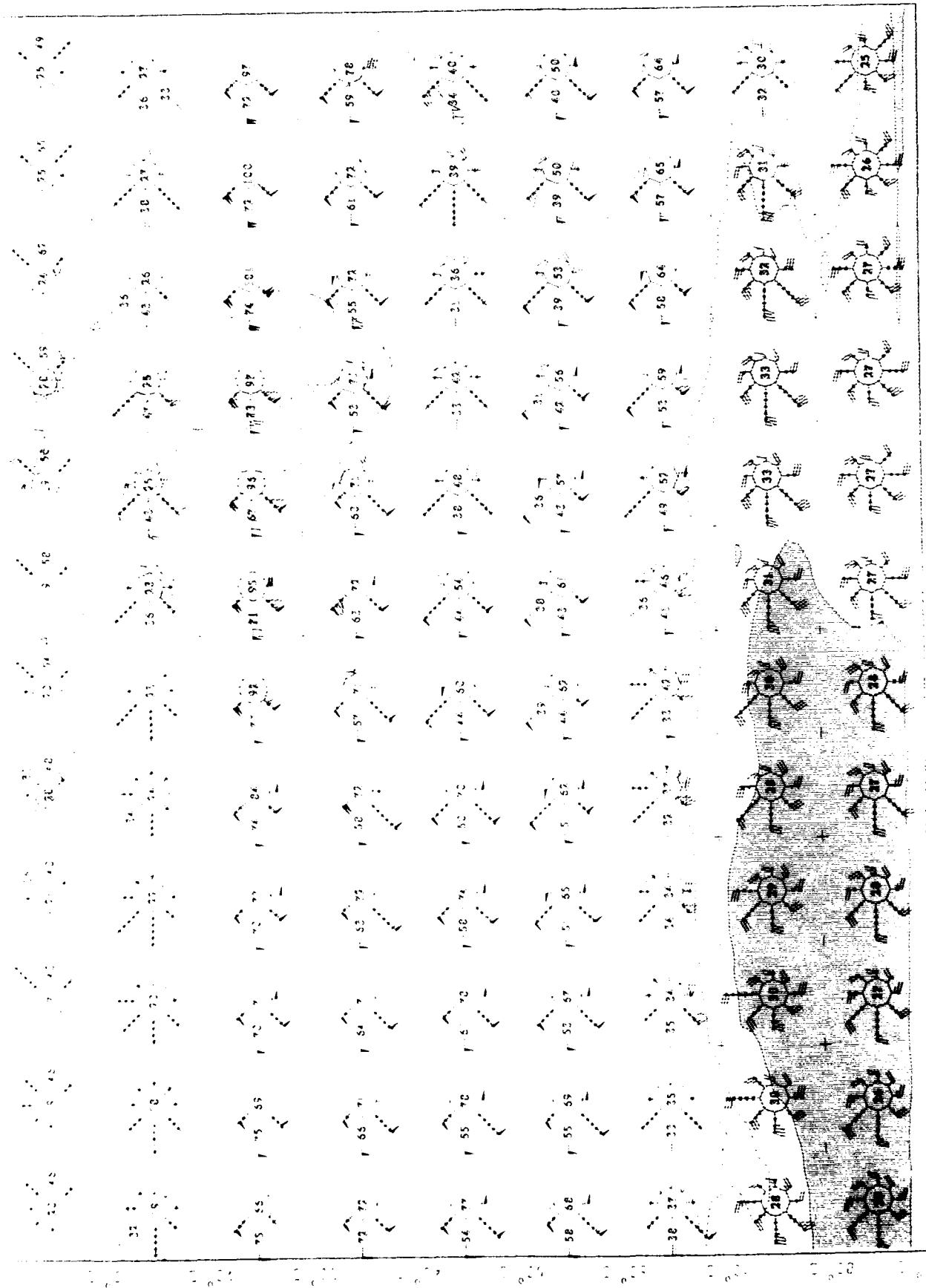


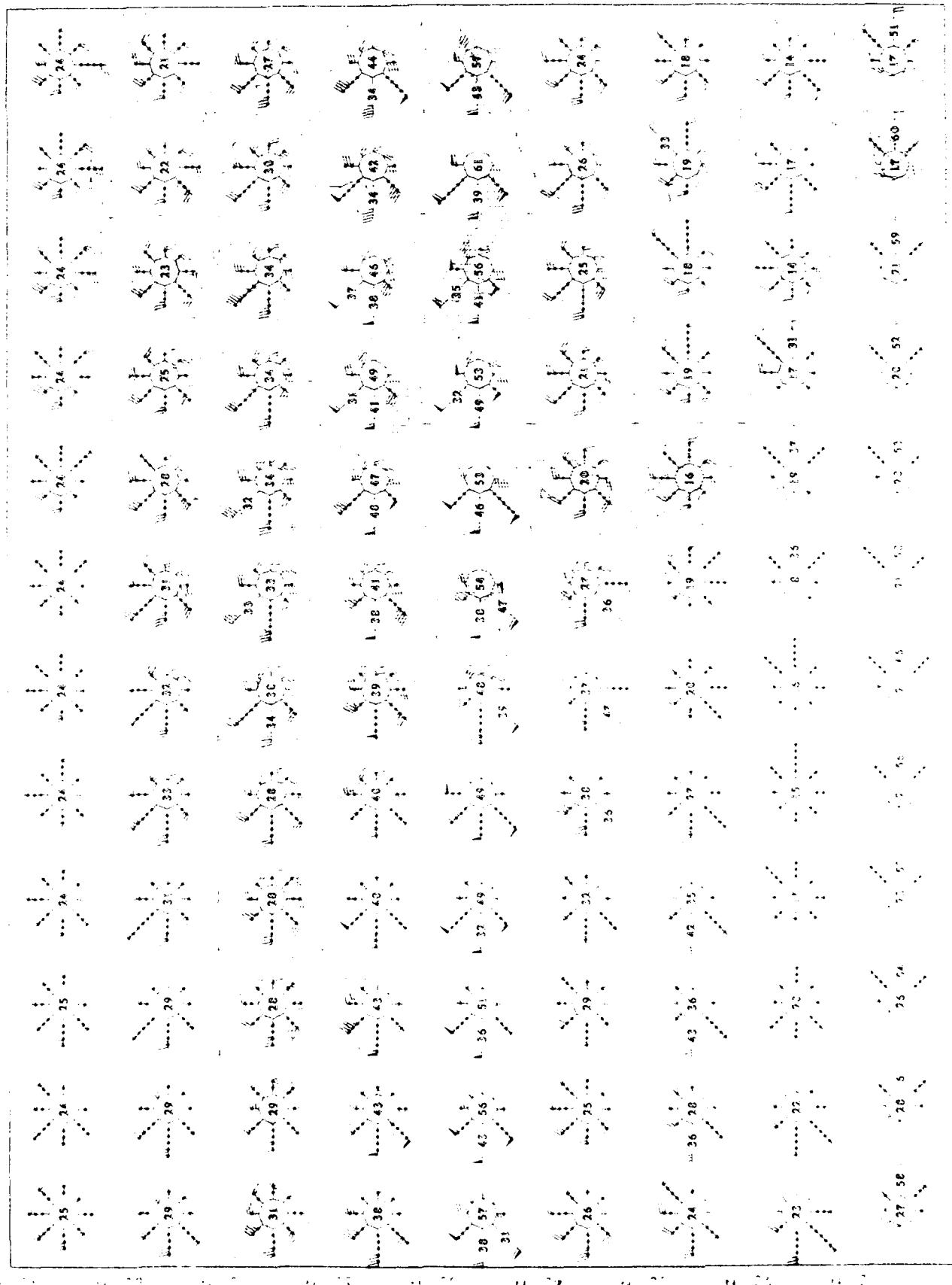


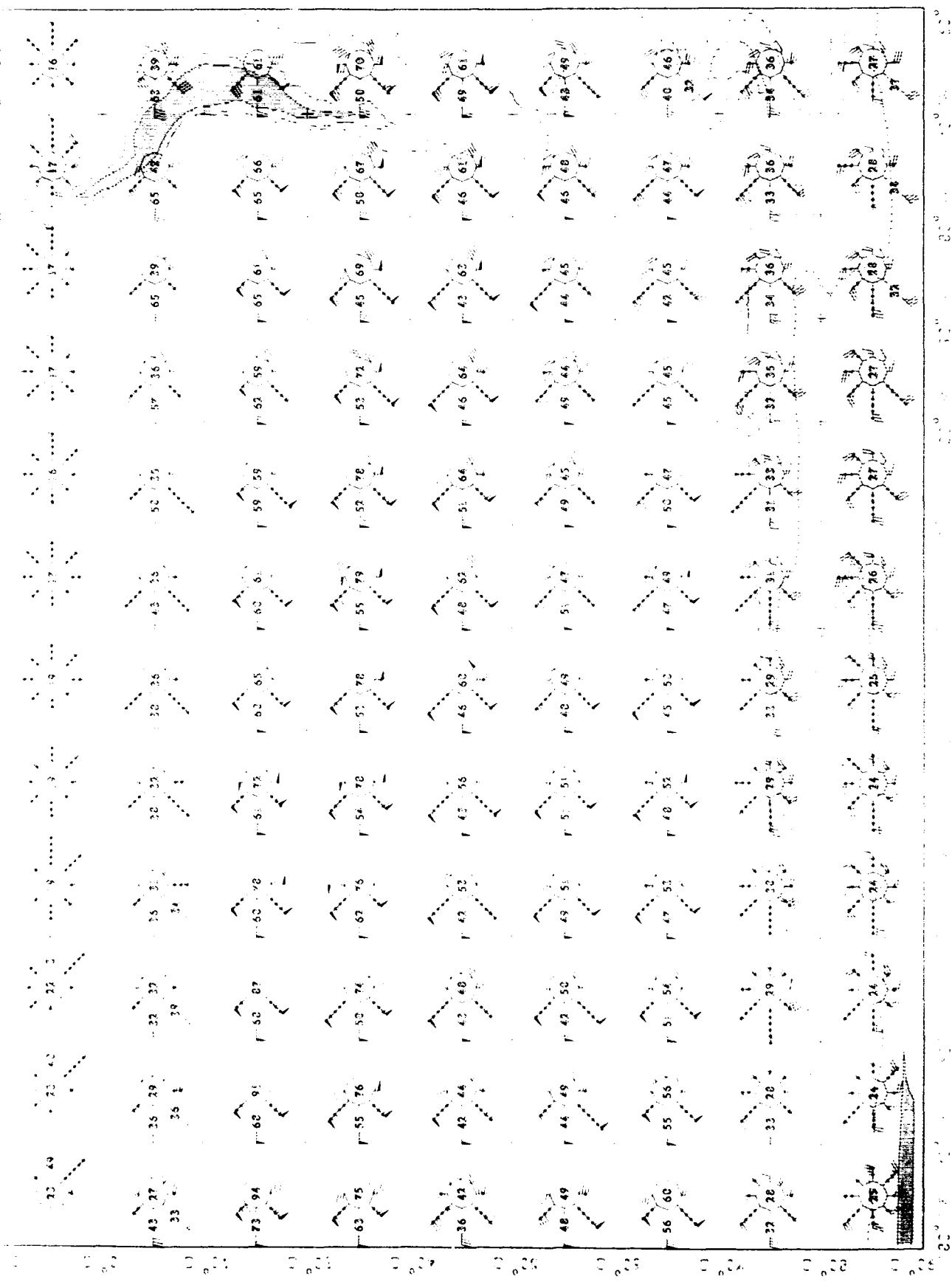






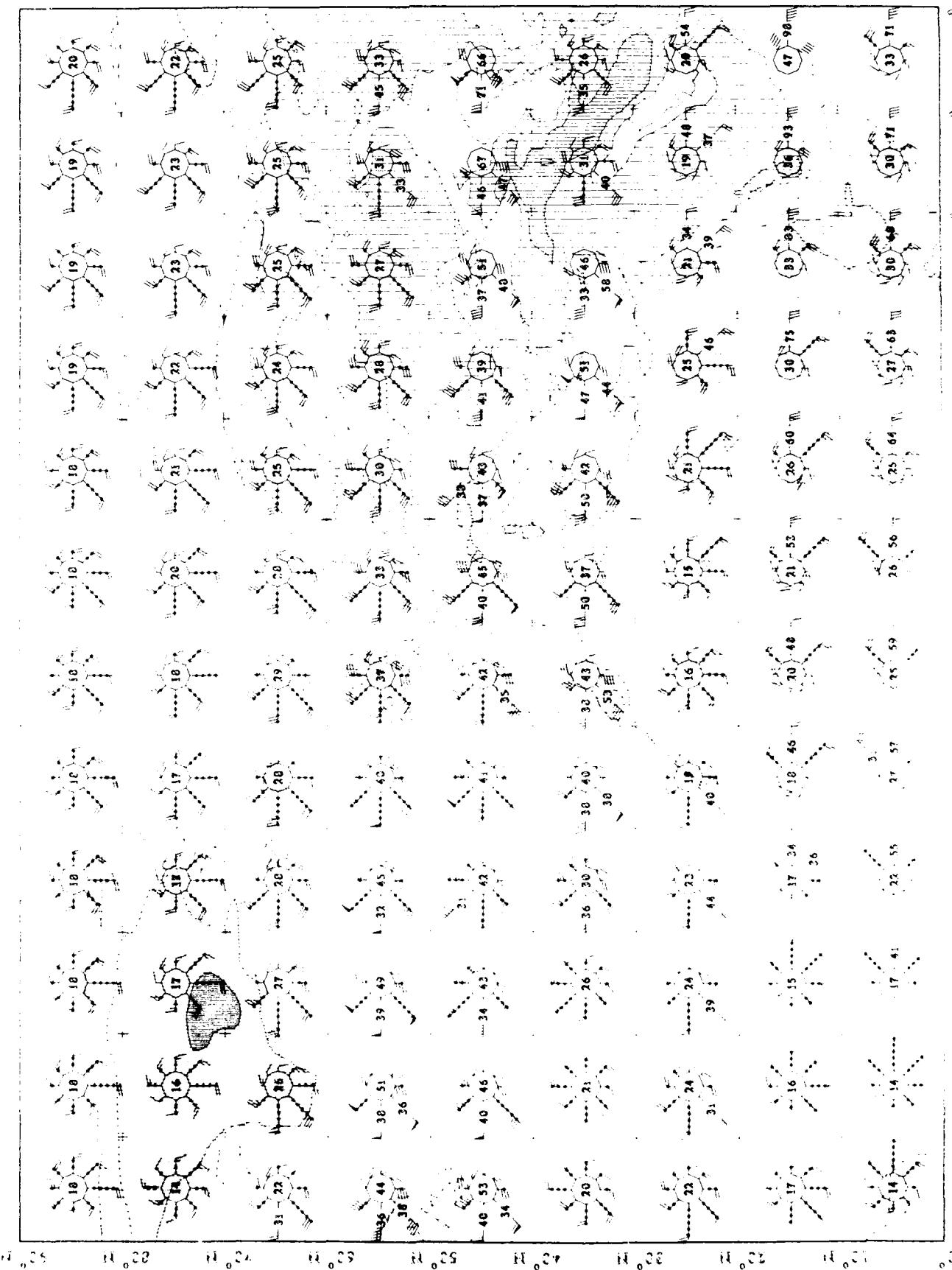


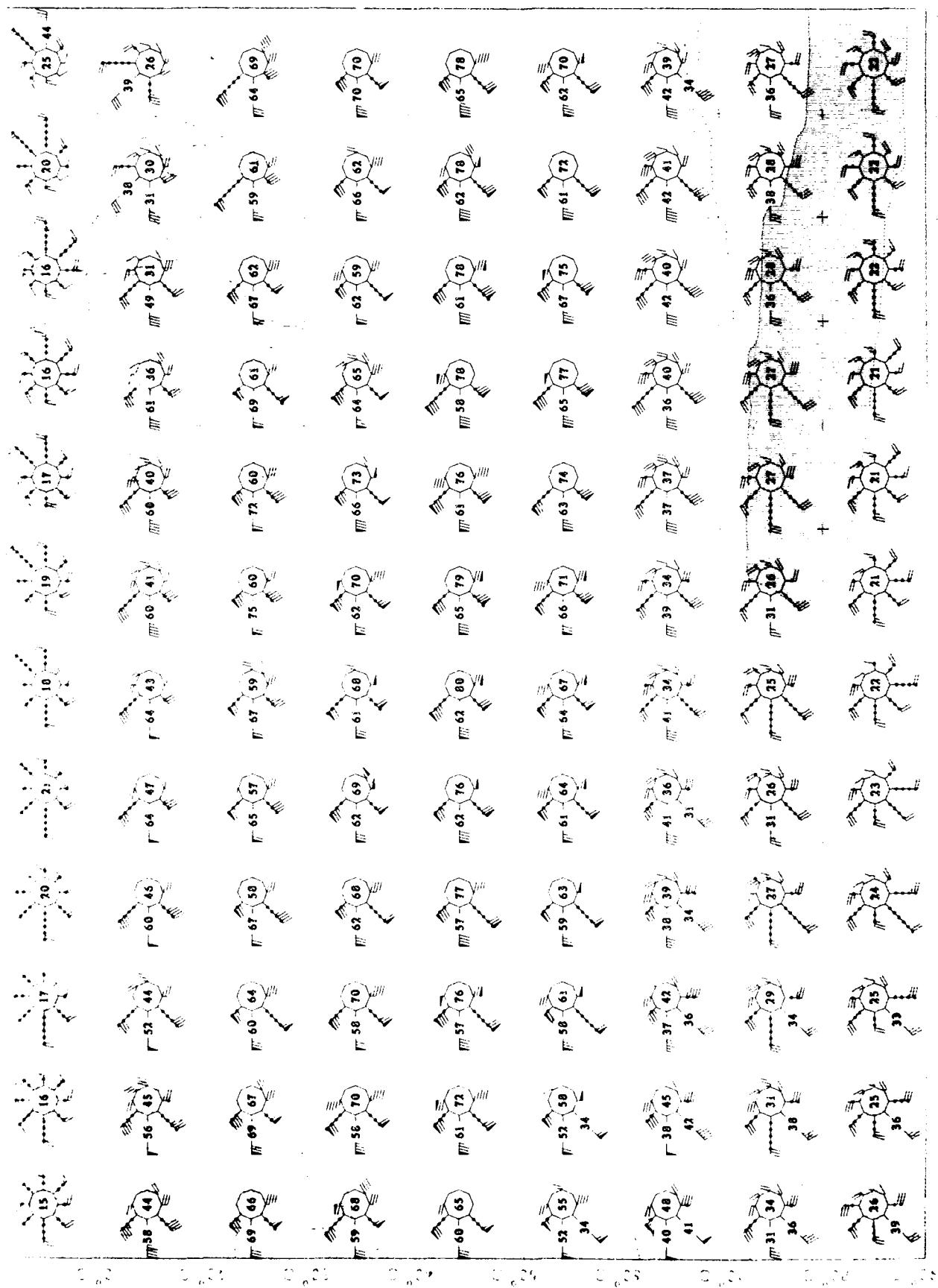




Map 33. Areal Distribution
Northern Hemisphere

Geographic
Coordinates





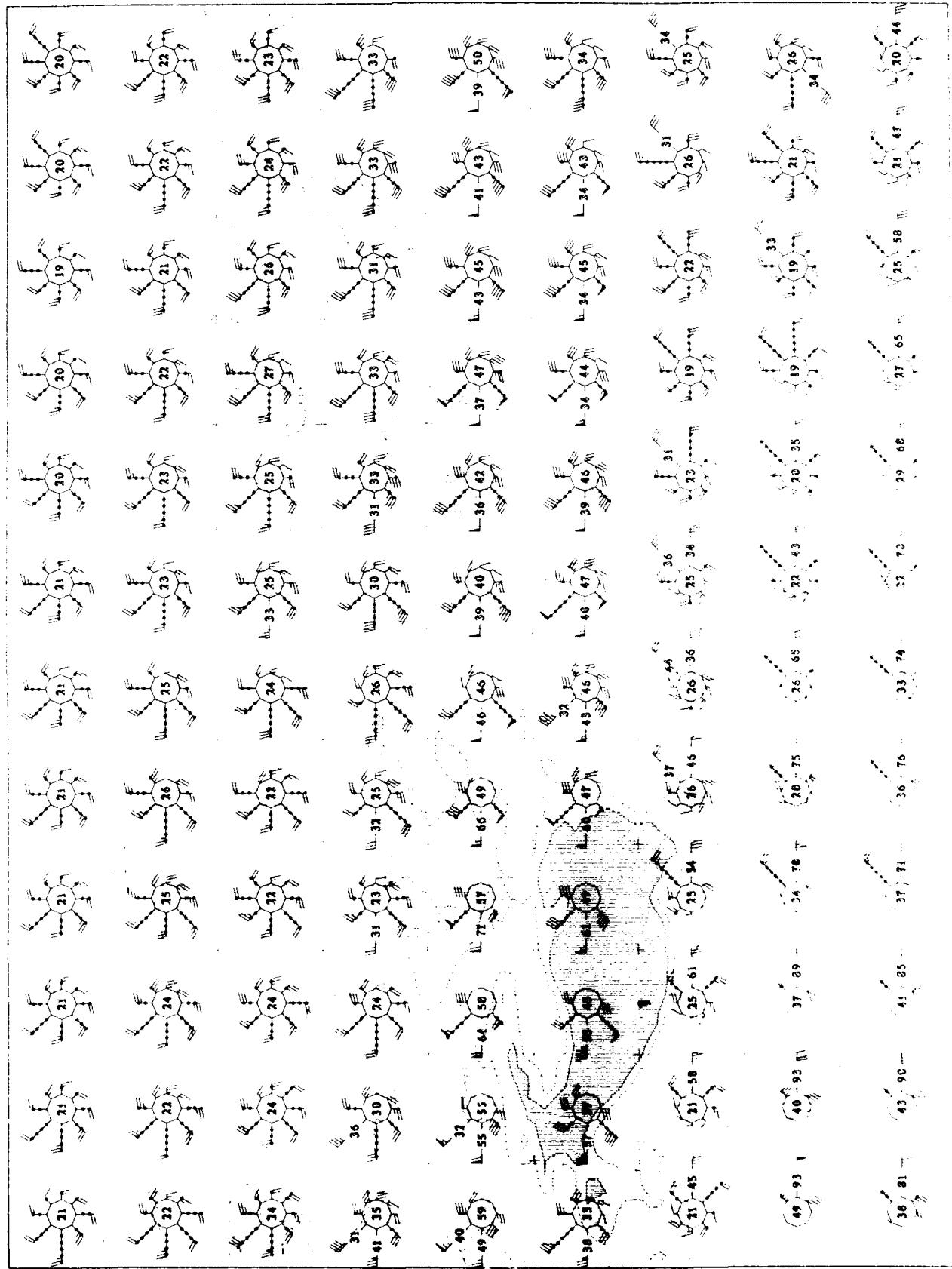
July
2001 MSL

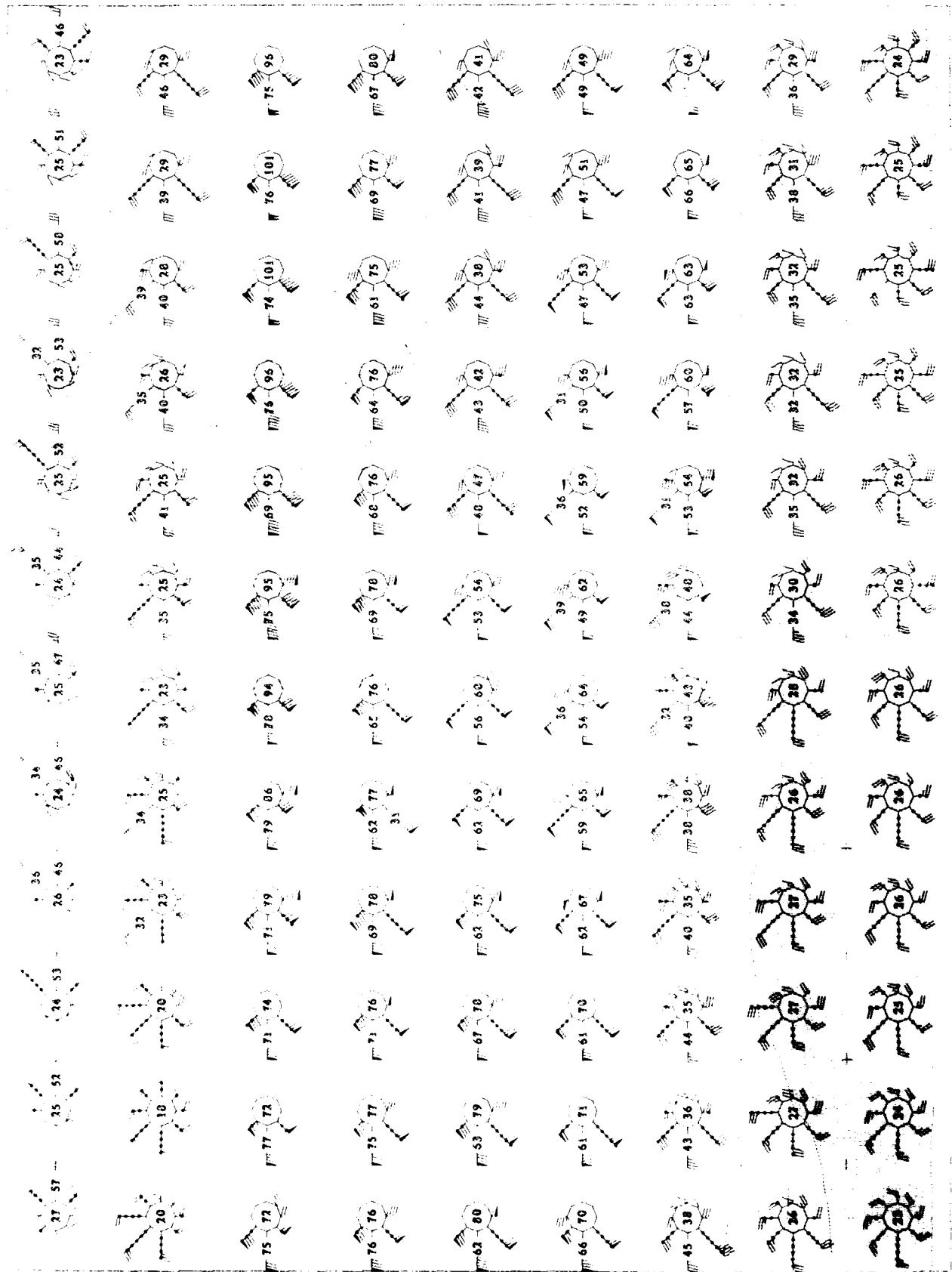
Upper Air Climatology
Southern Hemisphere

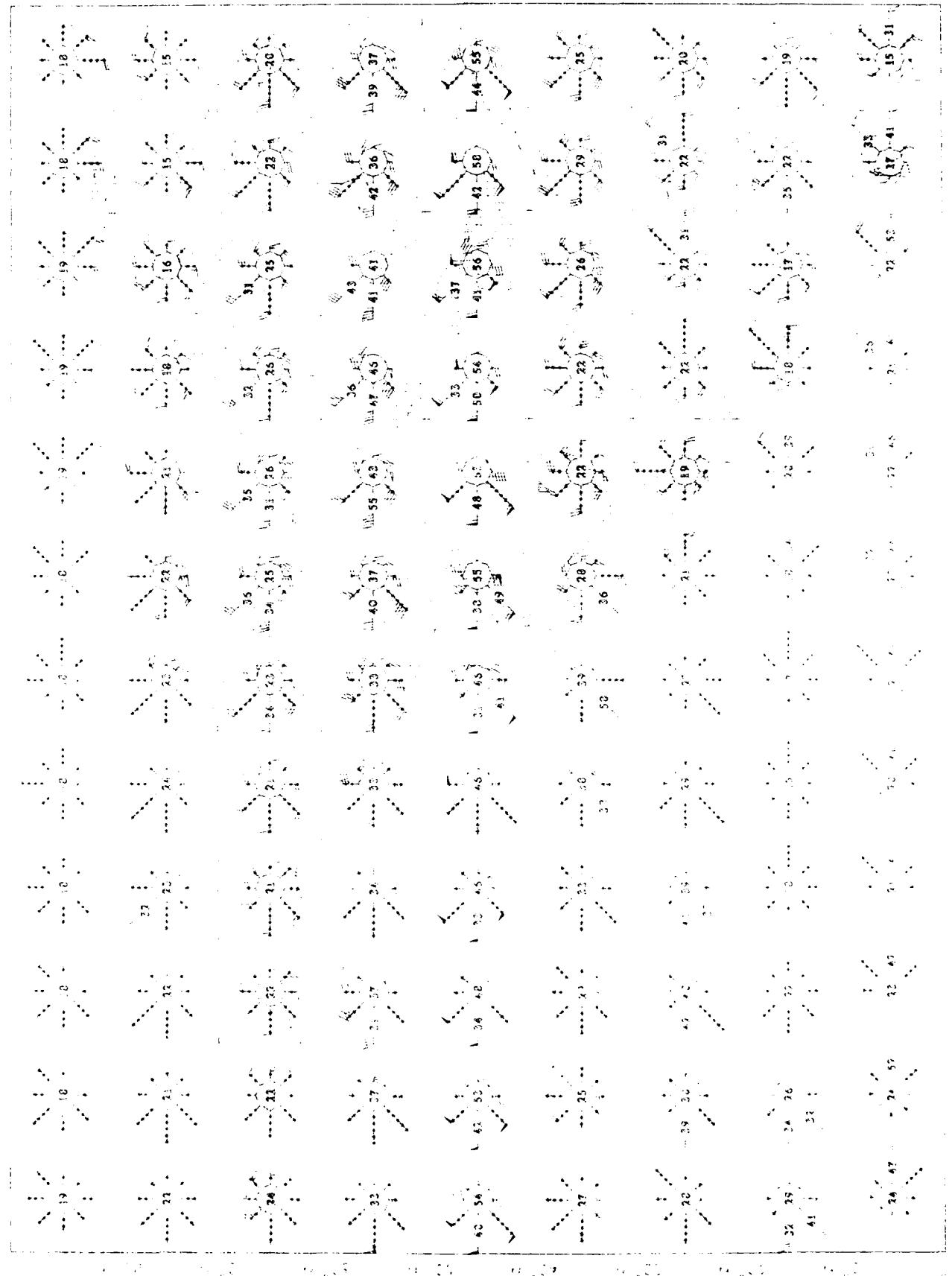
卷之三

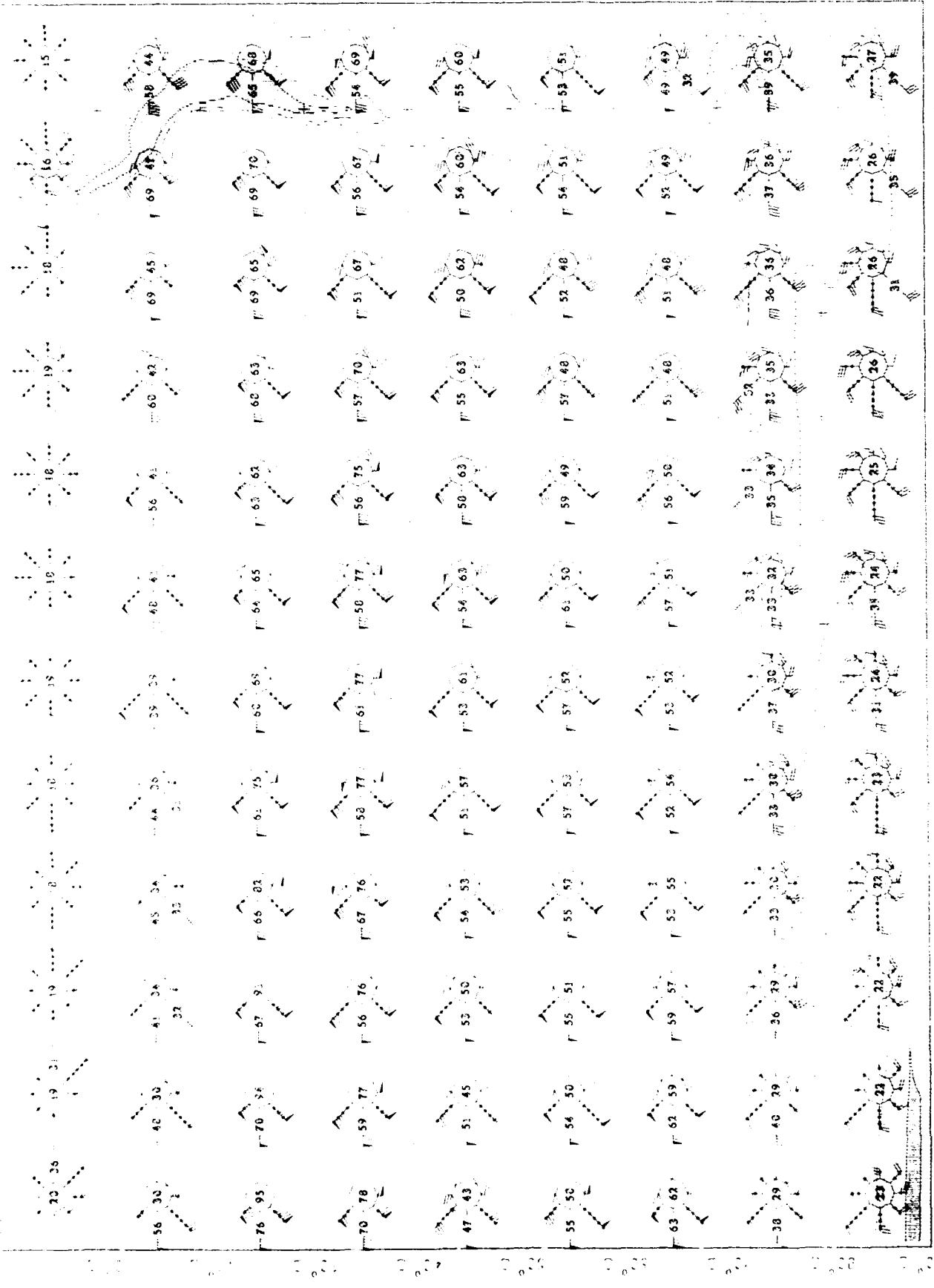
卷之三

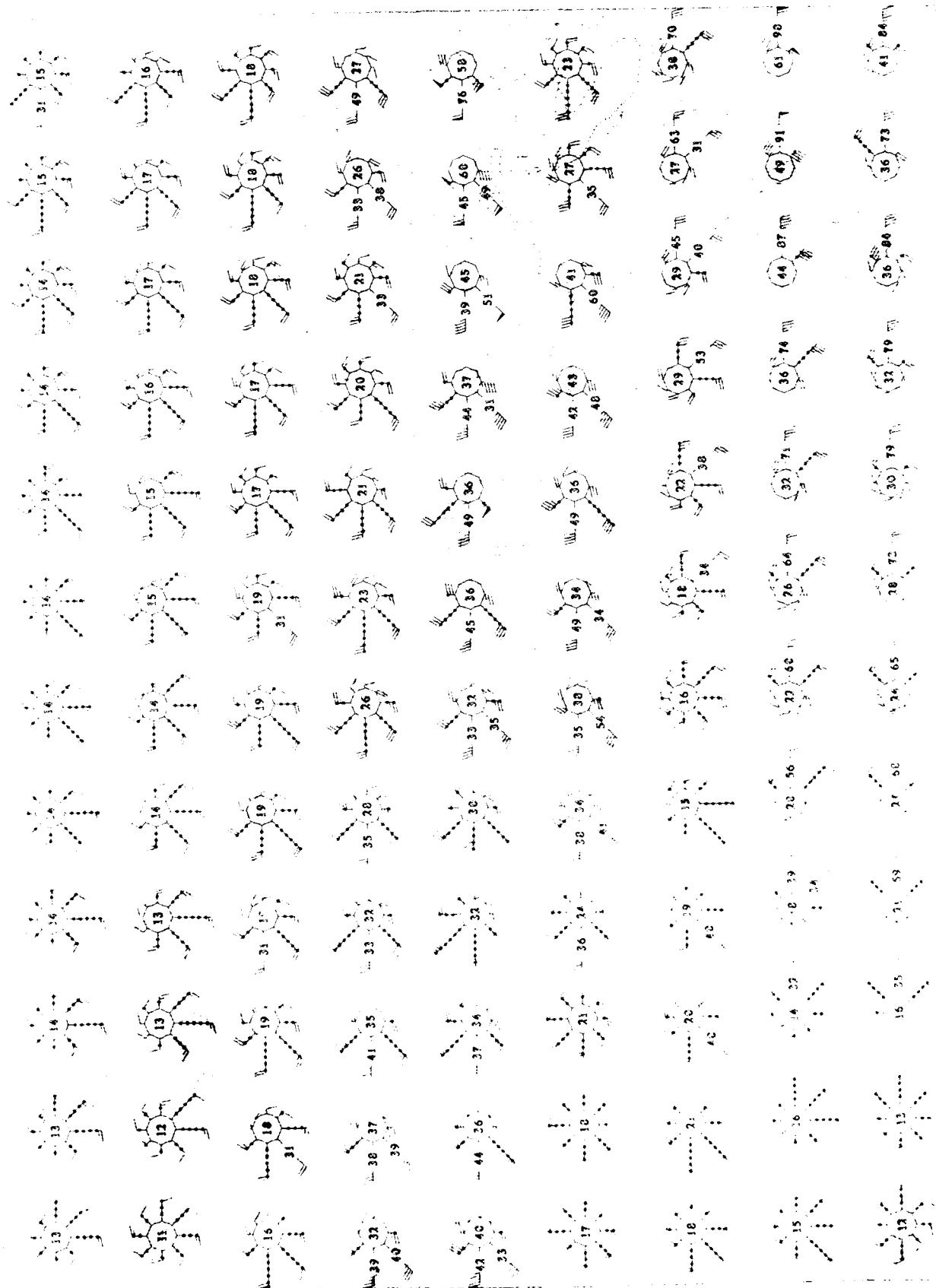
Journal of Geography
Northern Hemisphere

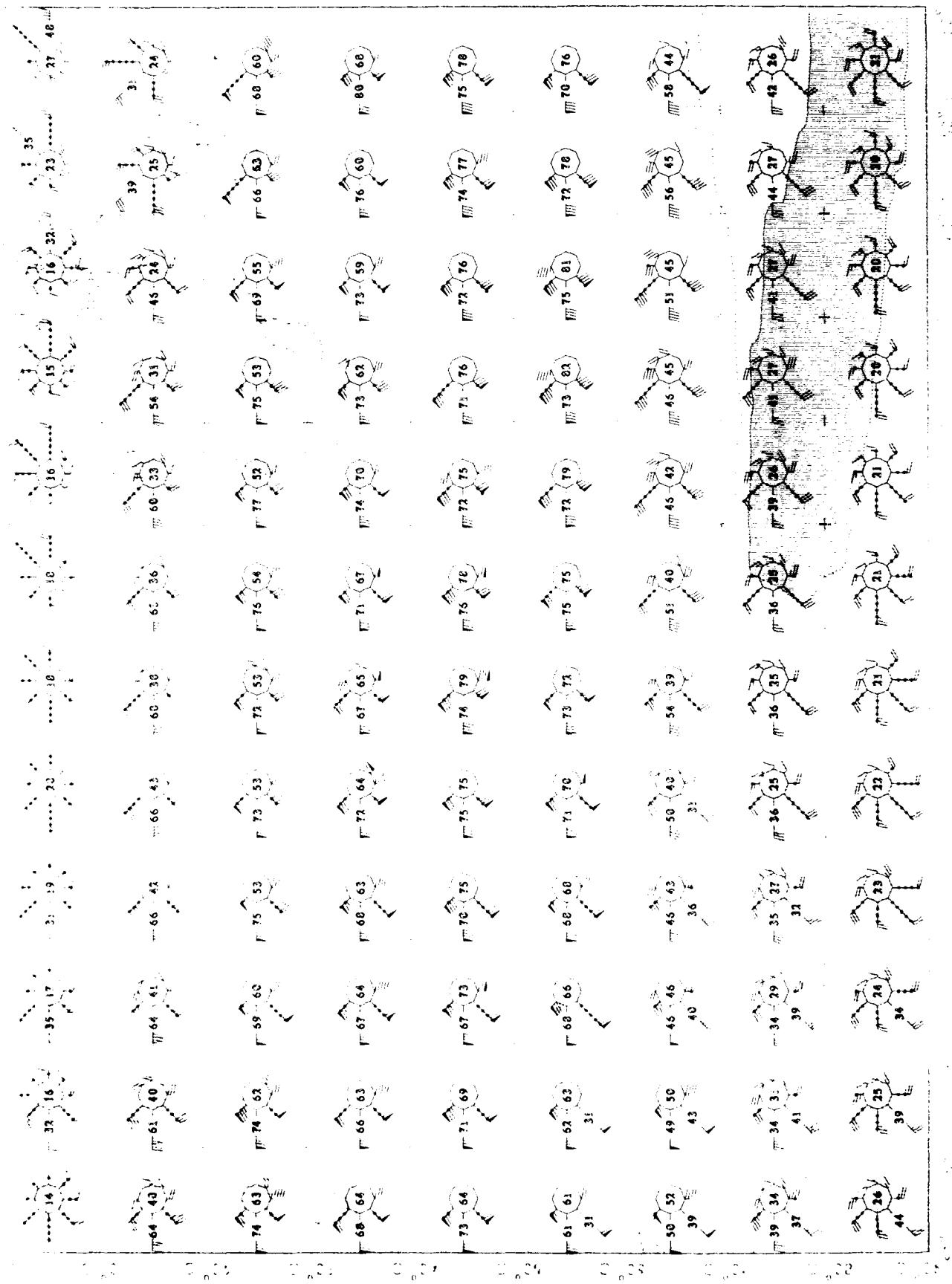


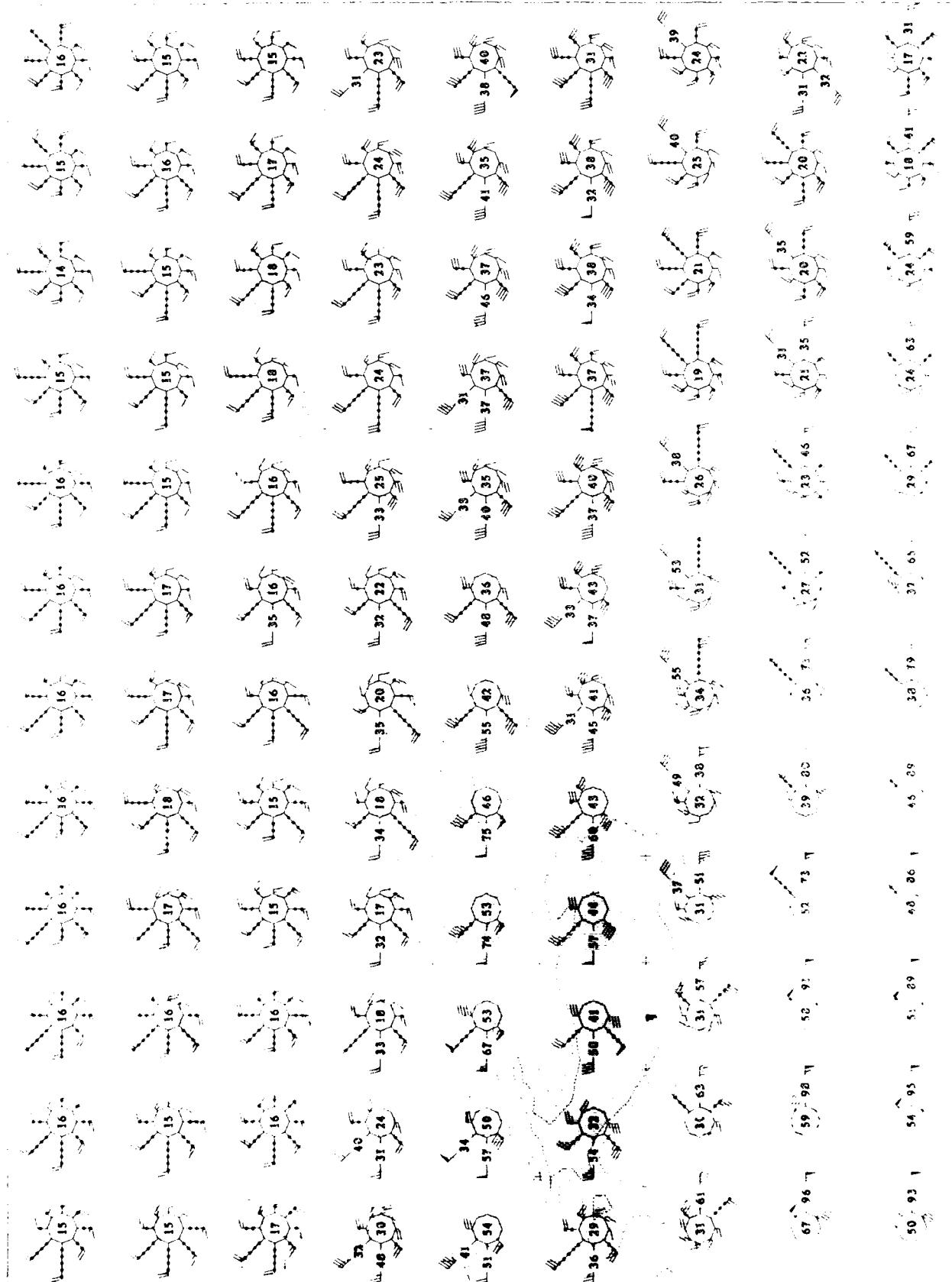


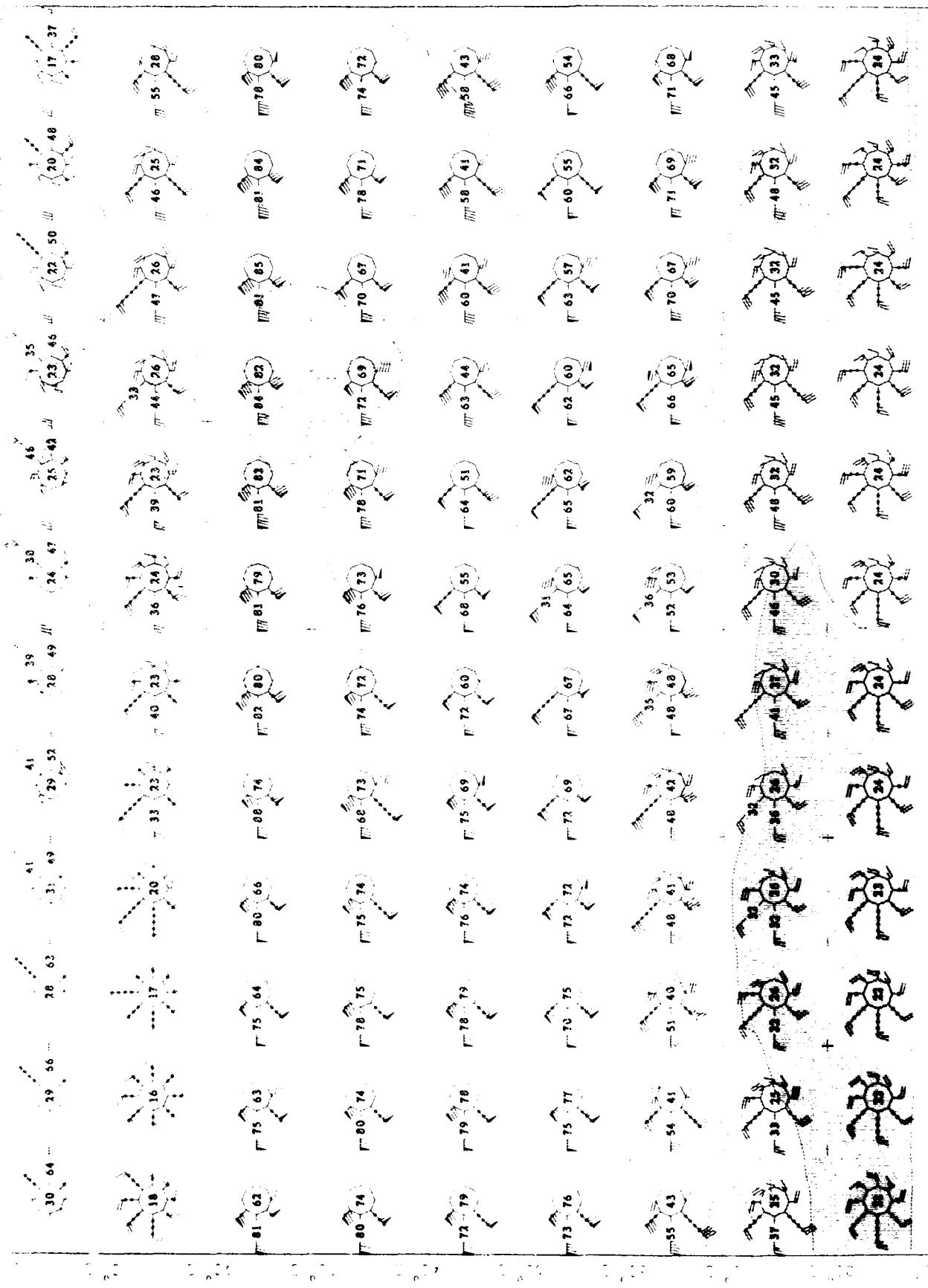








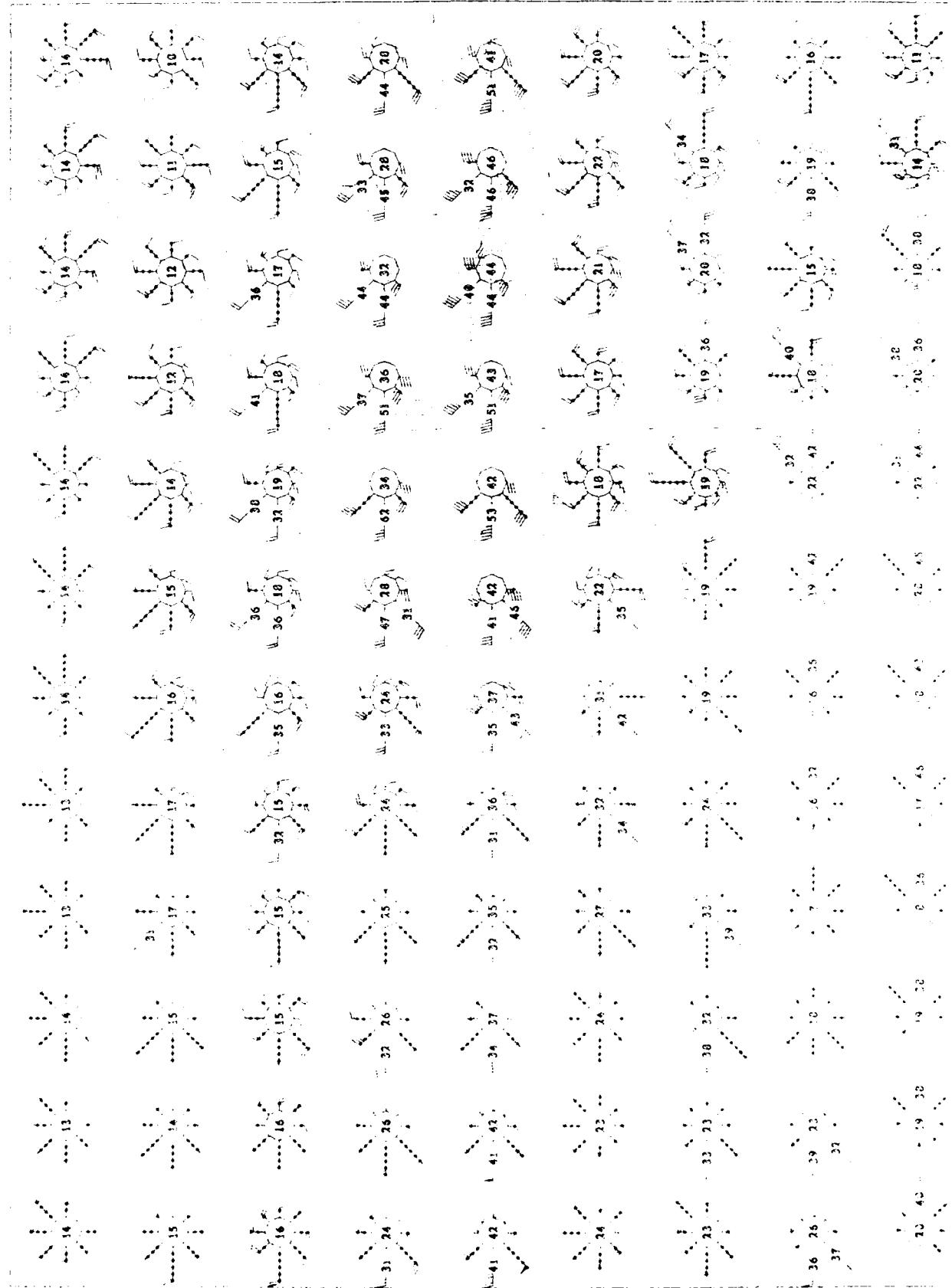


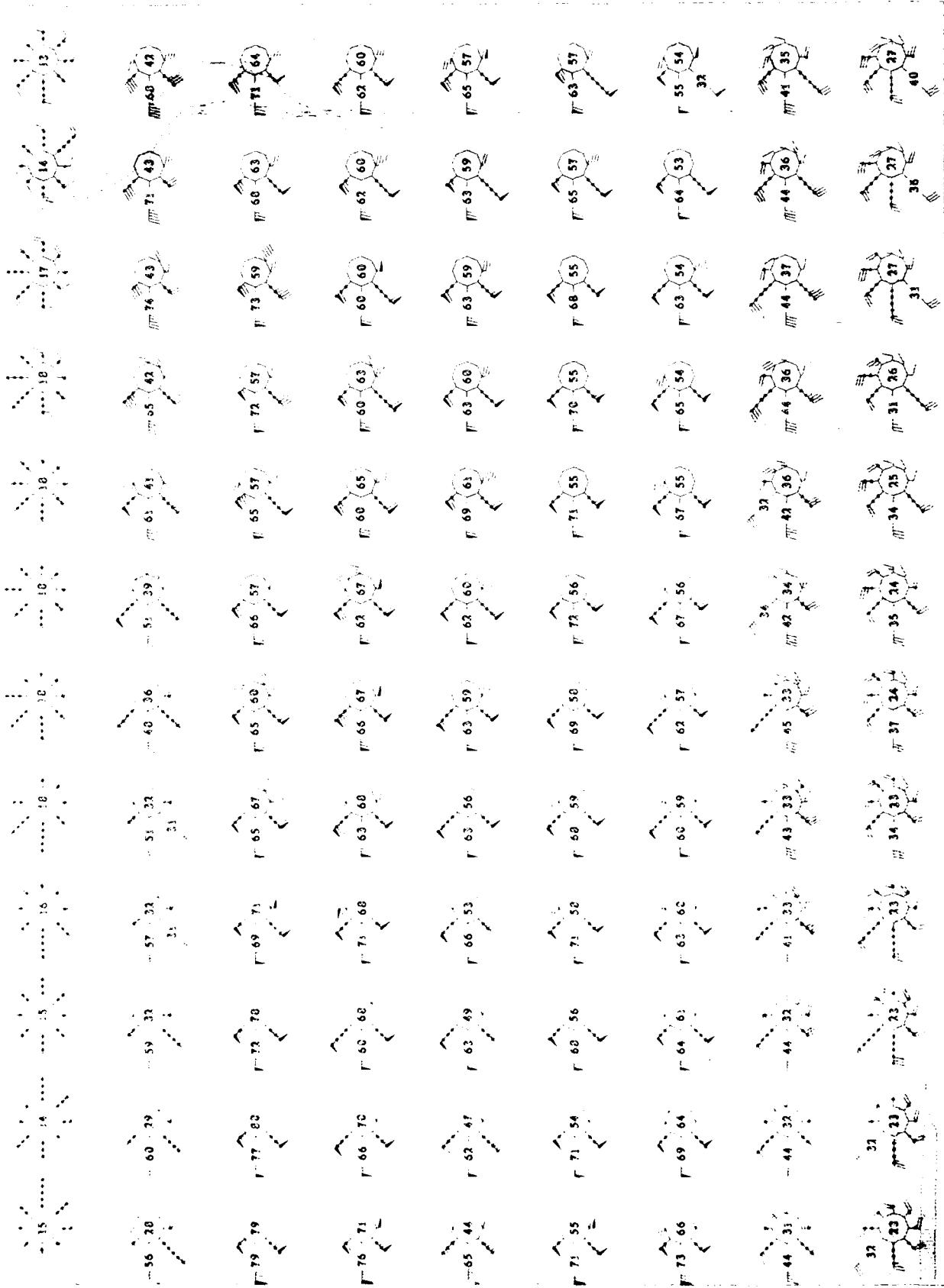


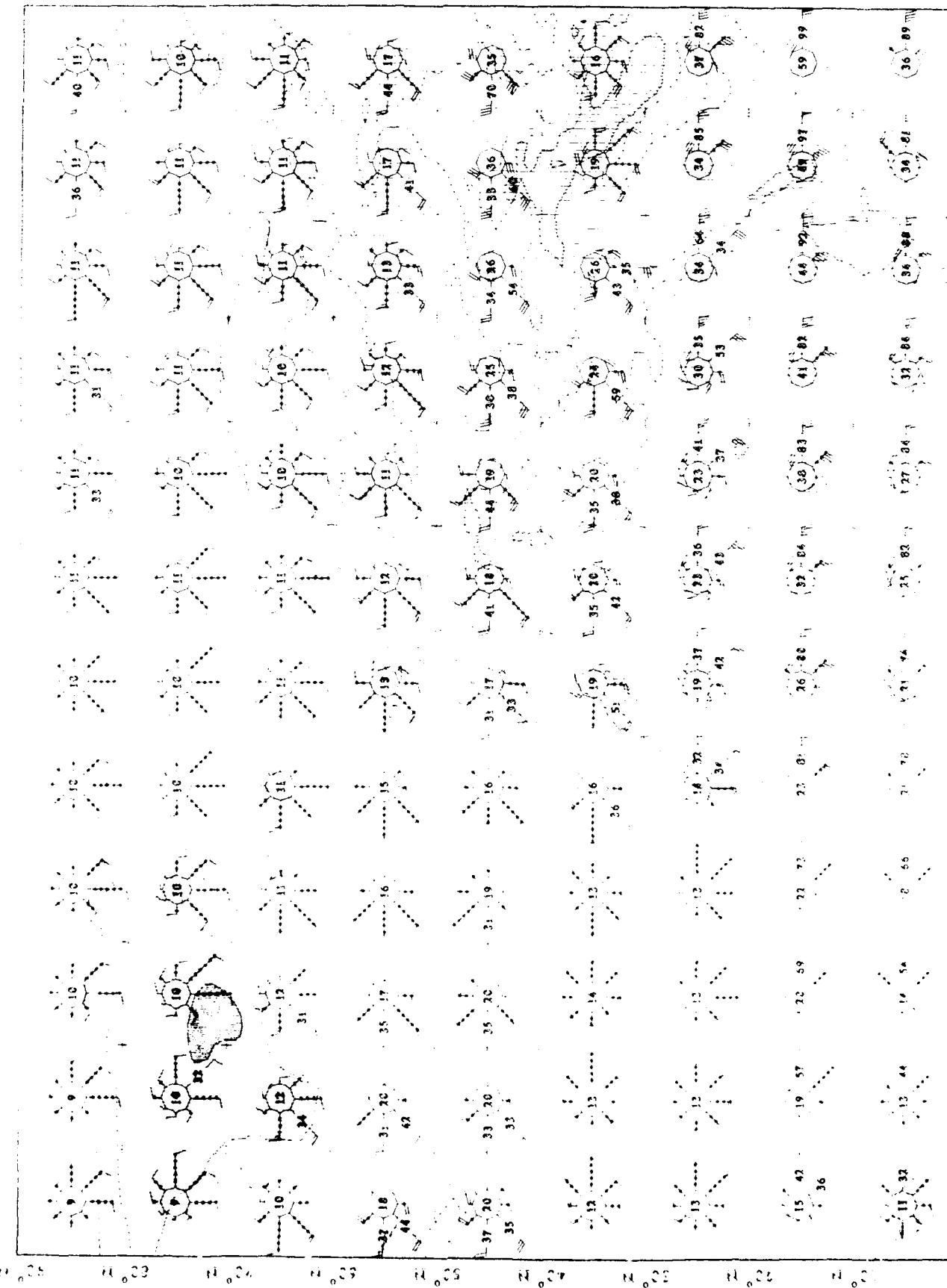
Wu Pei Fan Chinese Anthology
◎ 史記傳，漢賦之大成

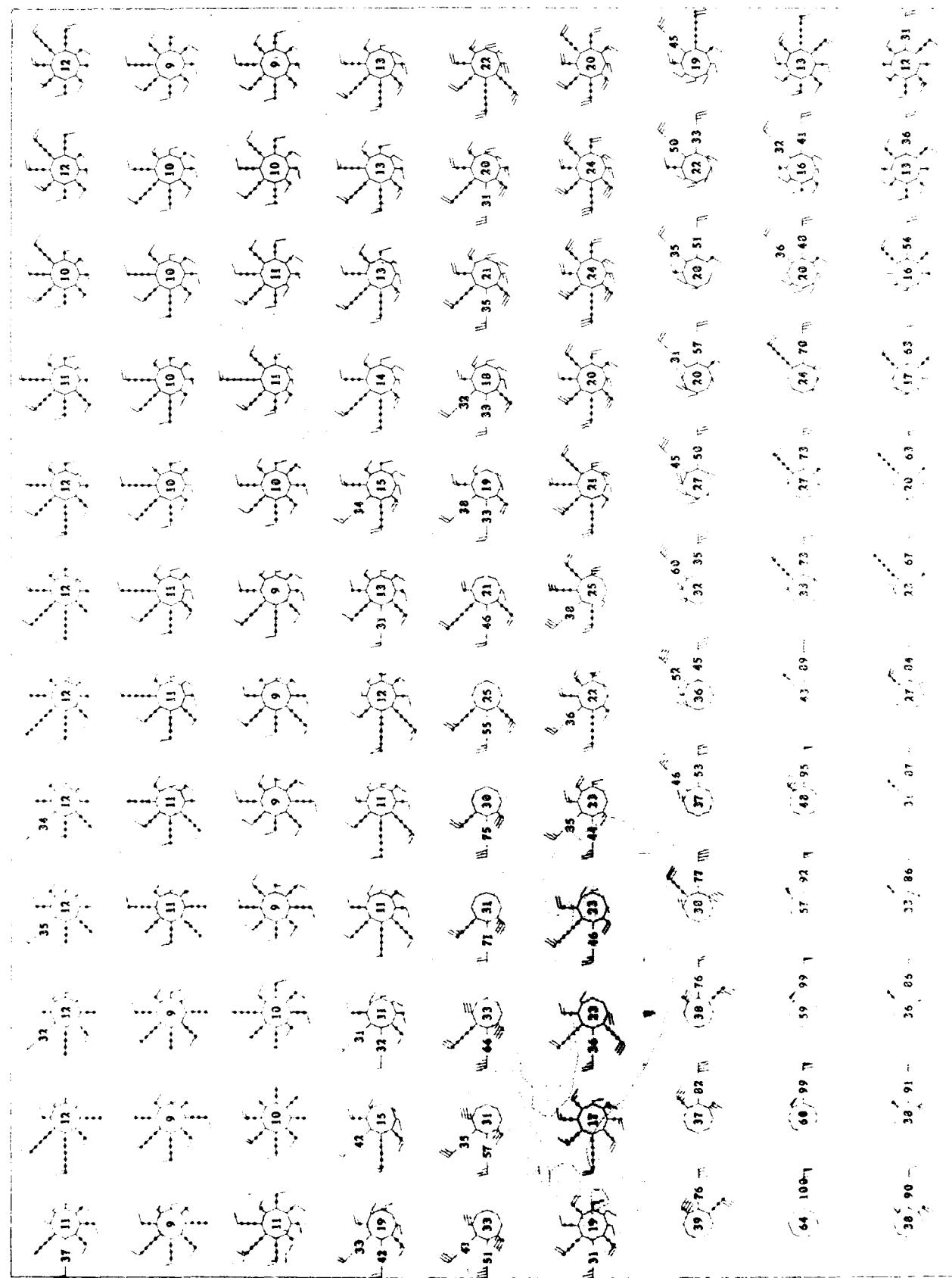
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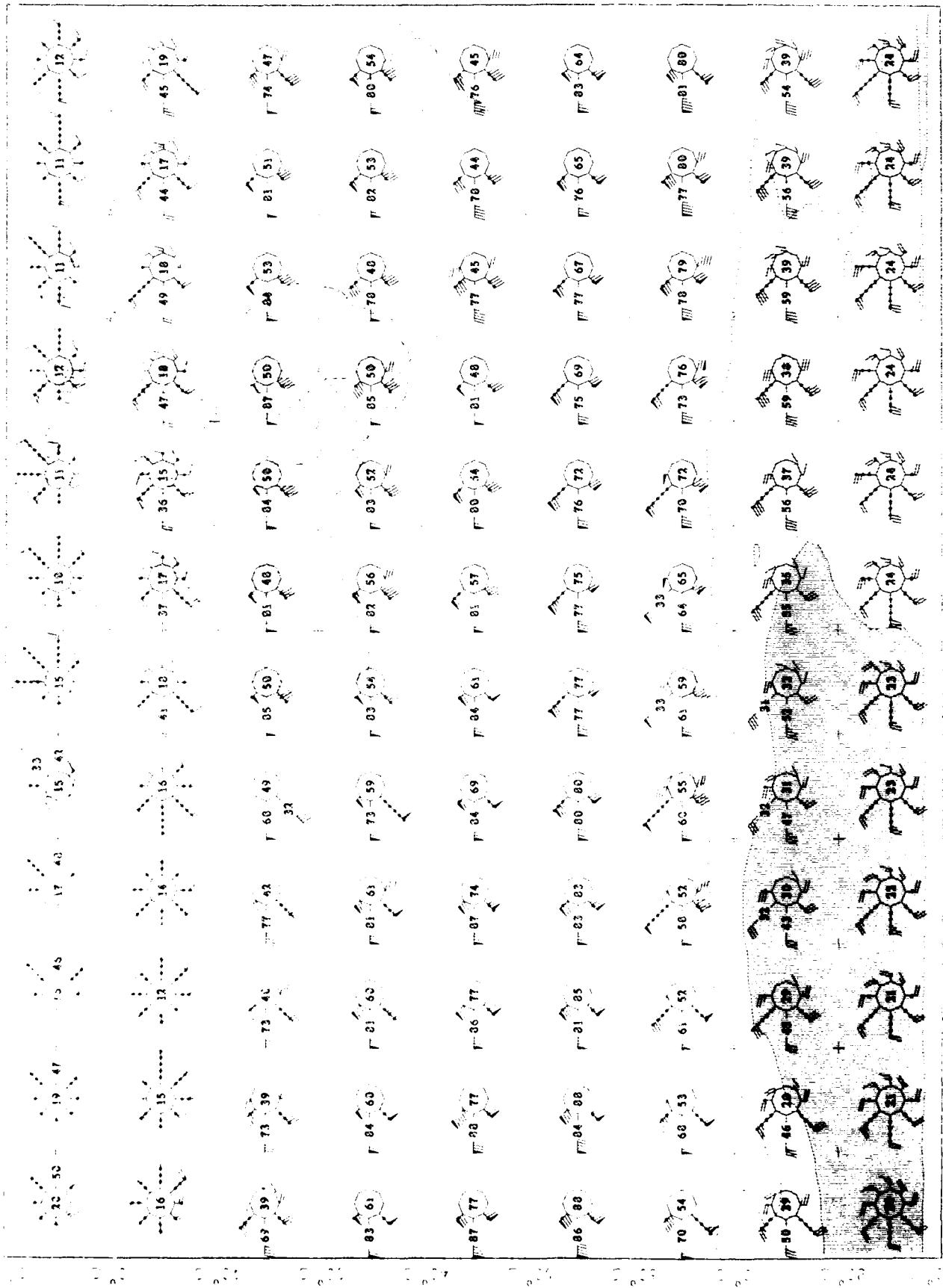
150





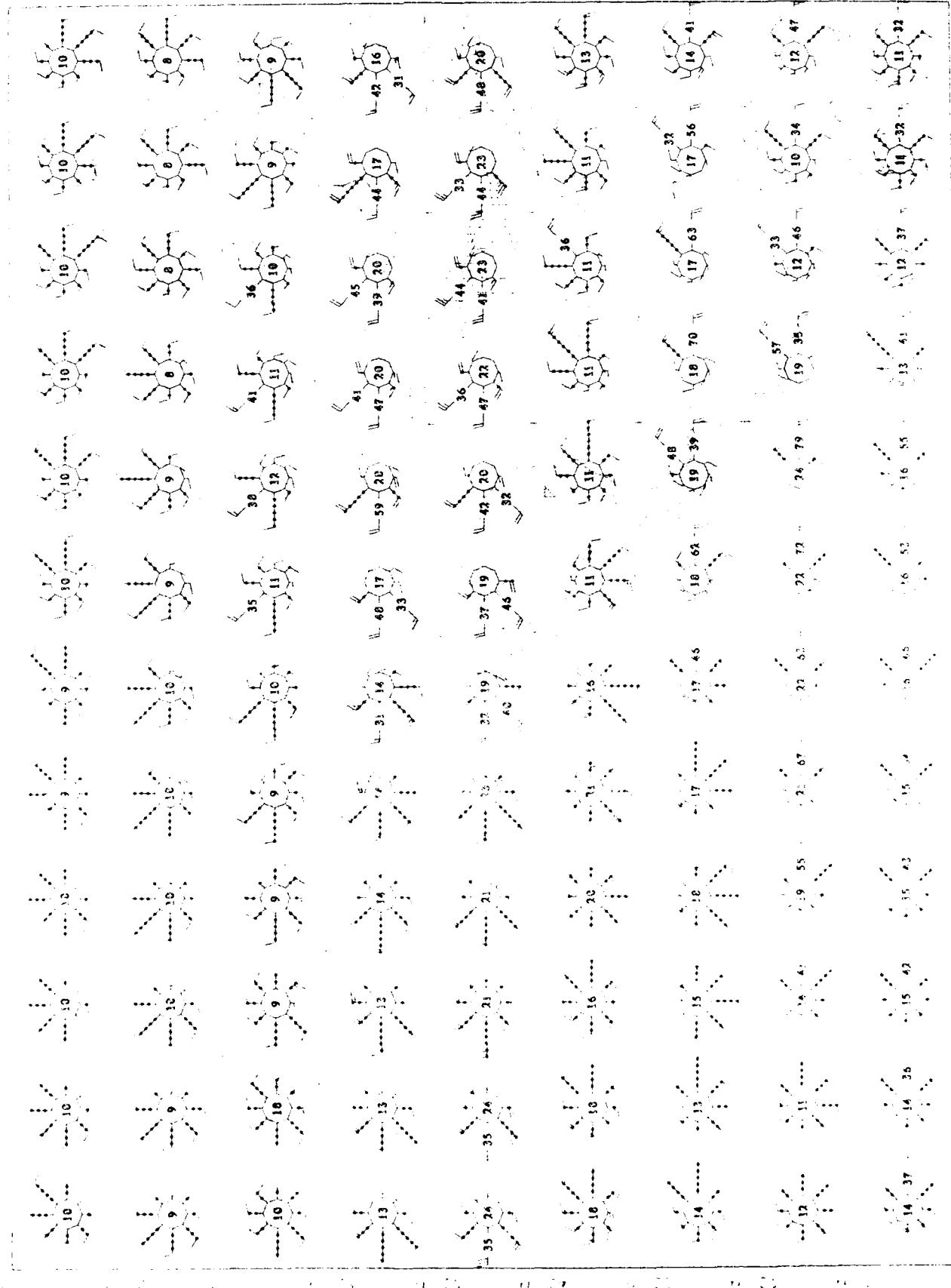


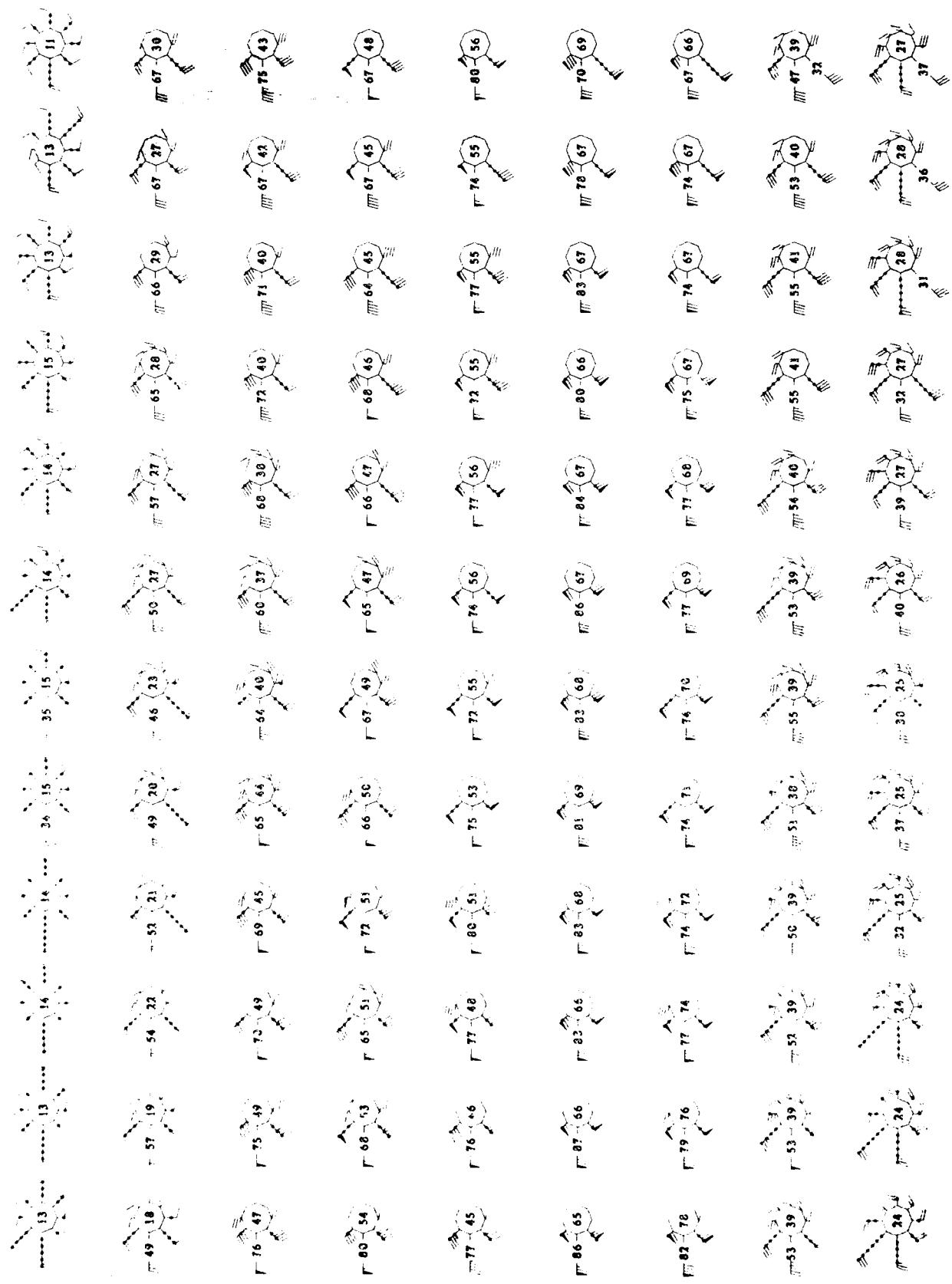




Map of the Northern Hemisphere
Northern Hemisphere

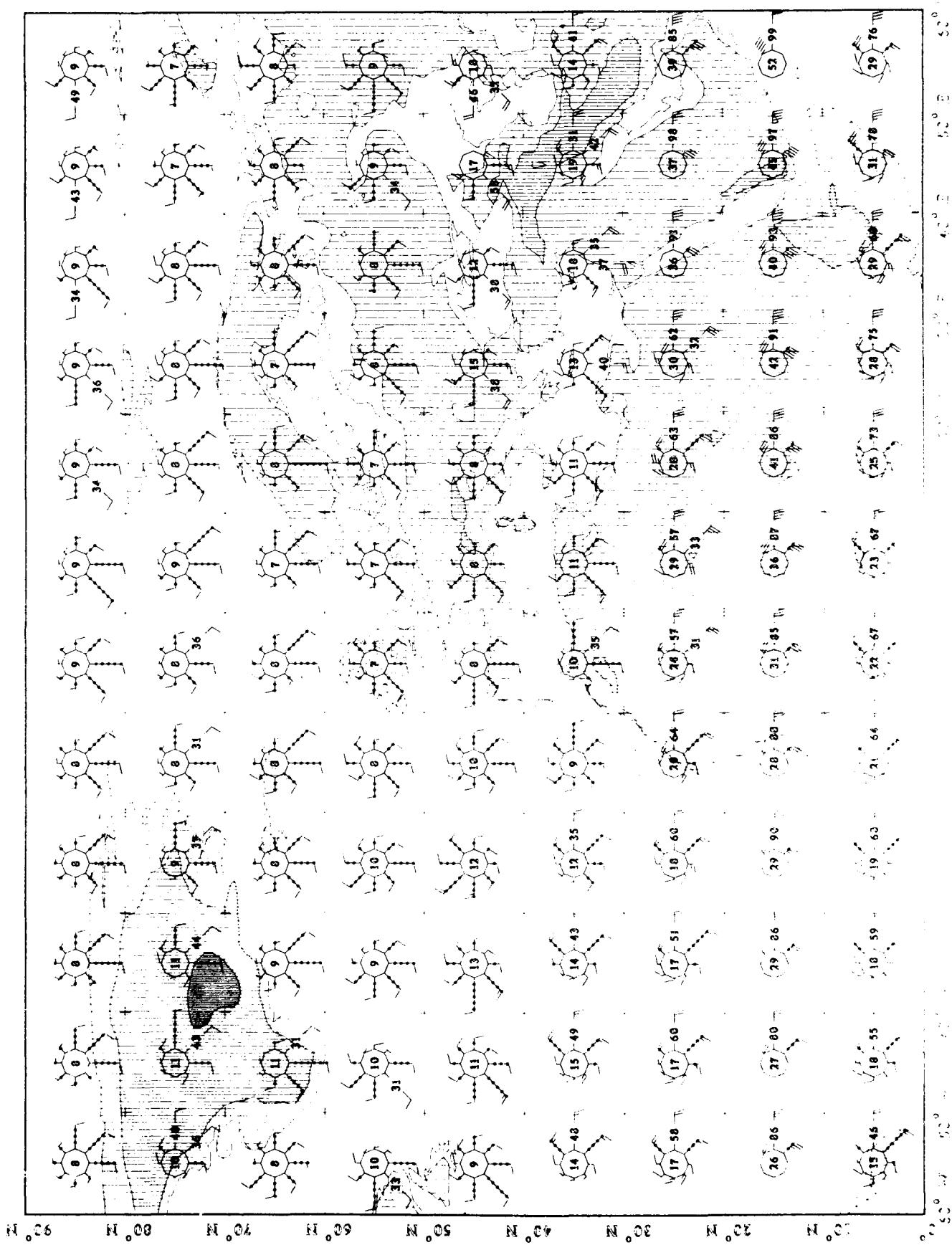
Map of the Northern Hemisphere



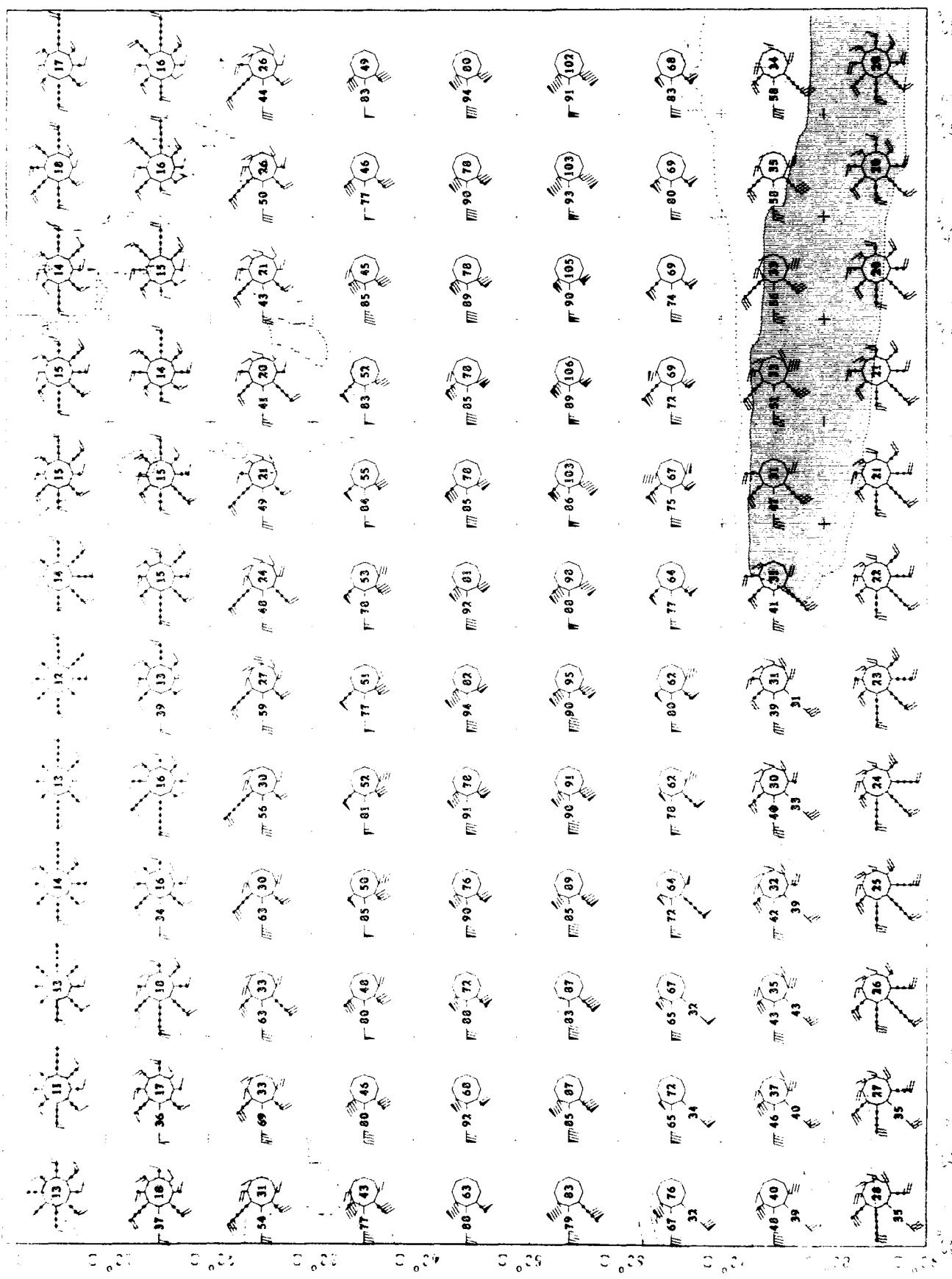


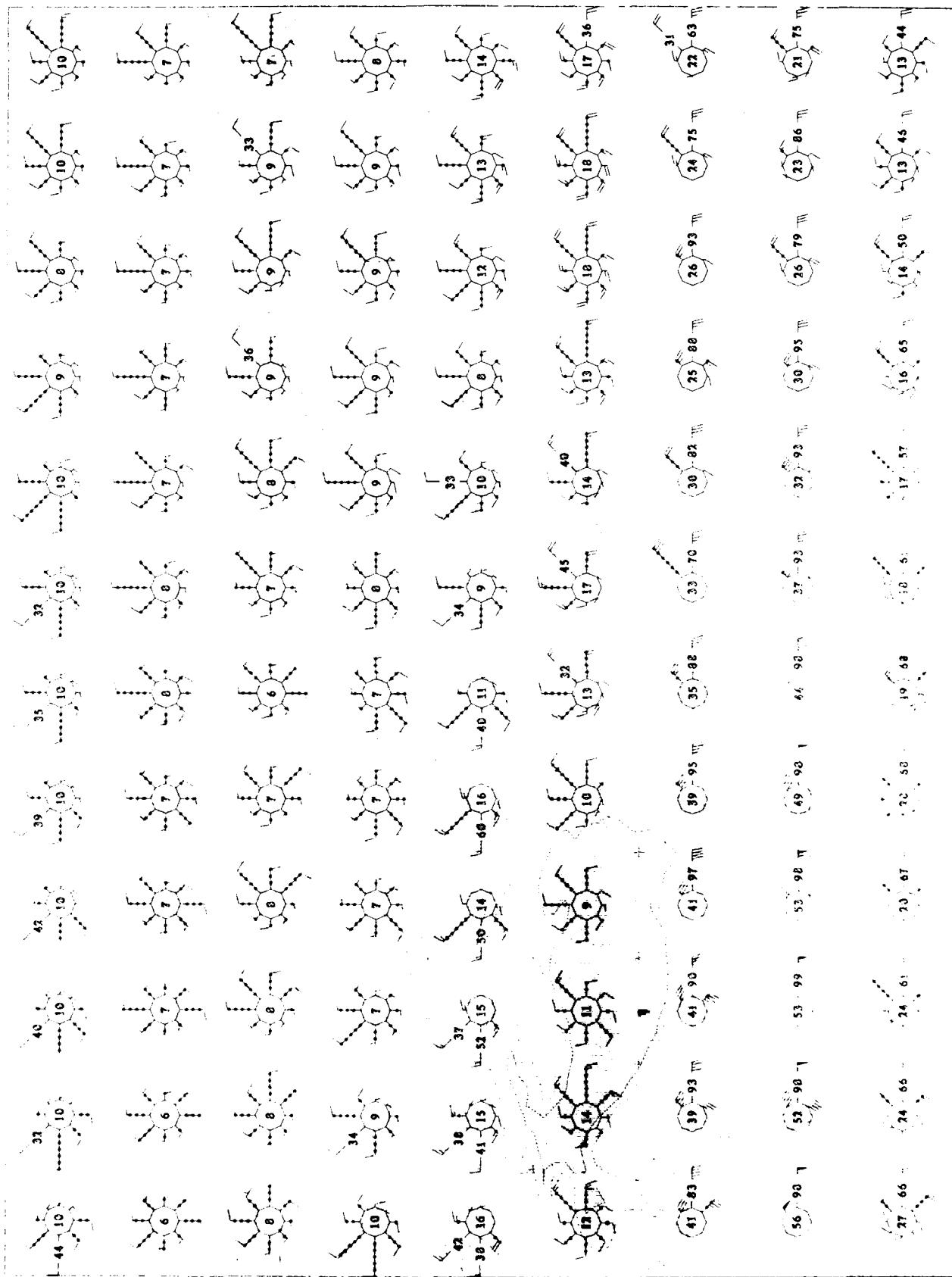
July 1944
Wind Rose

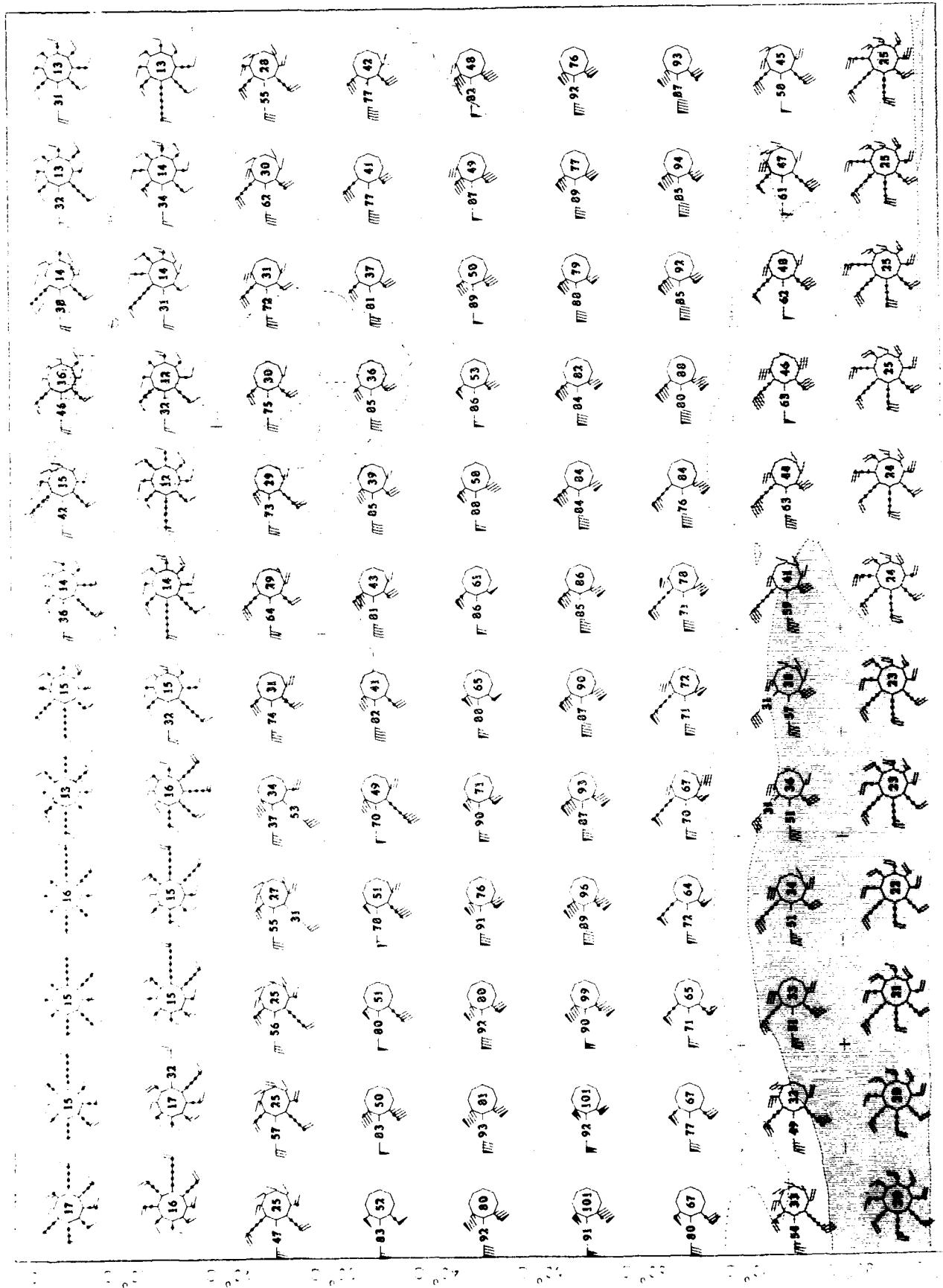
Upper Air Climatology
Northern Hemisphere

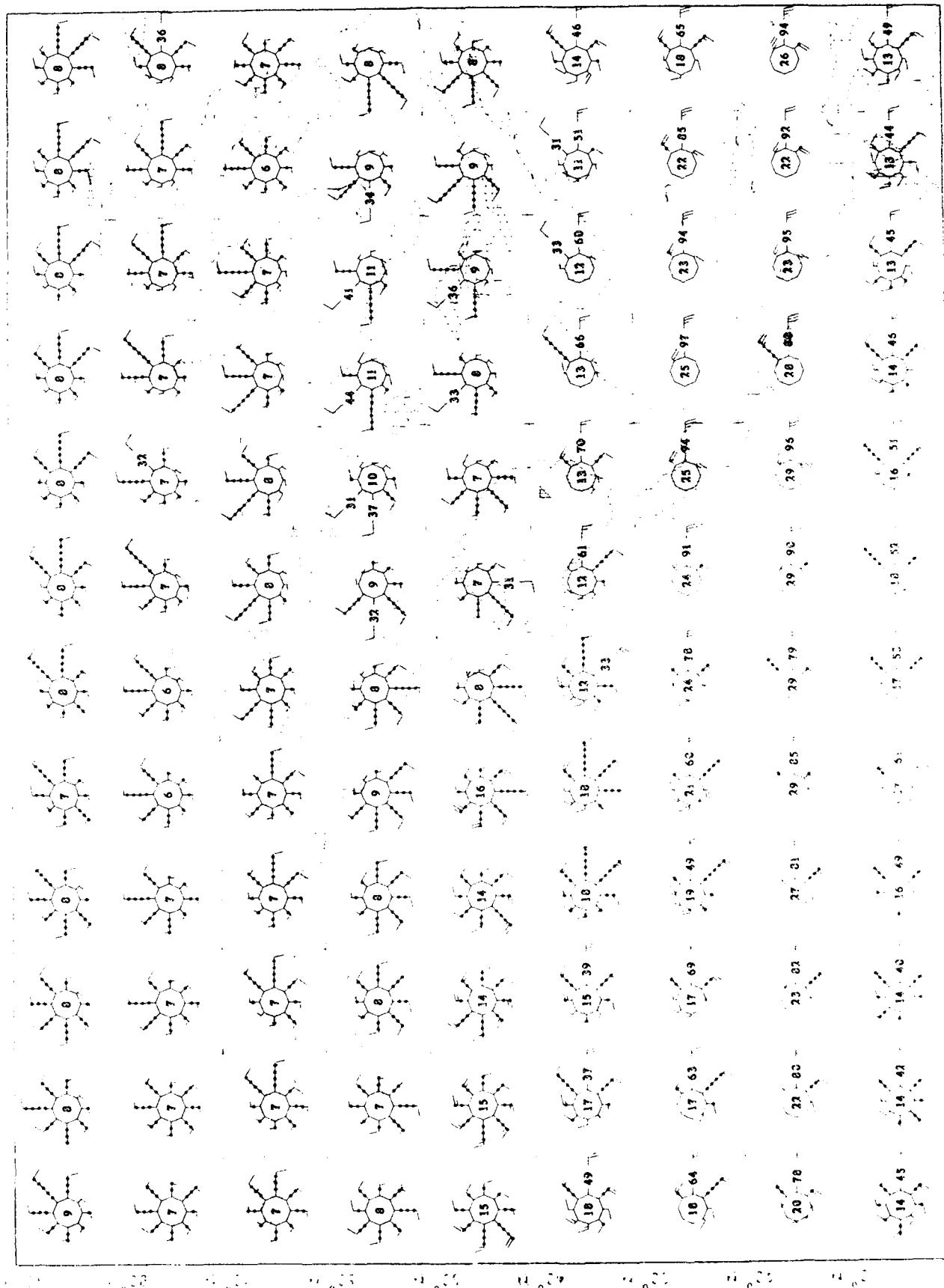


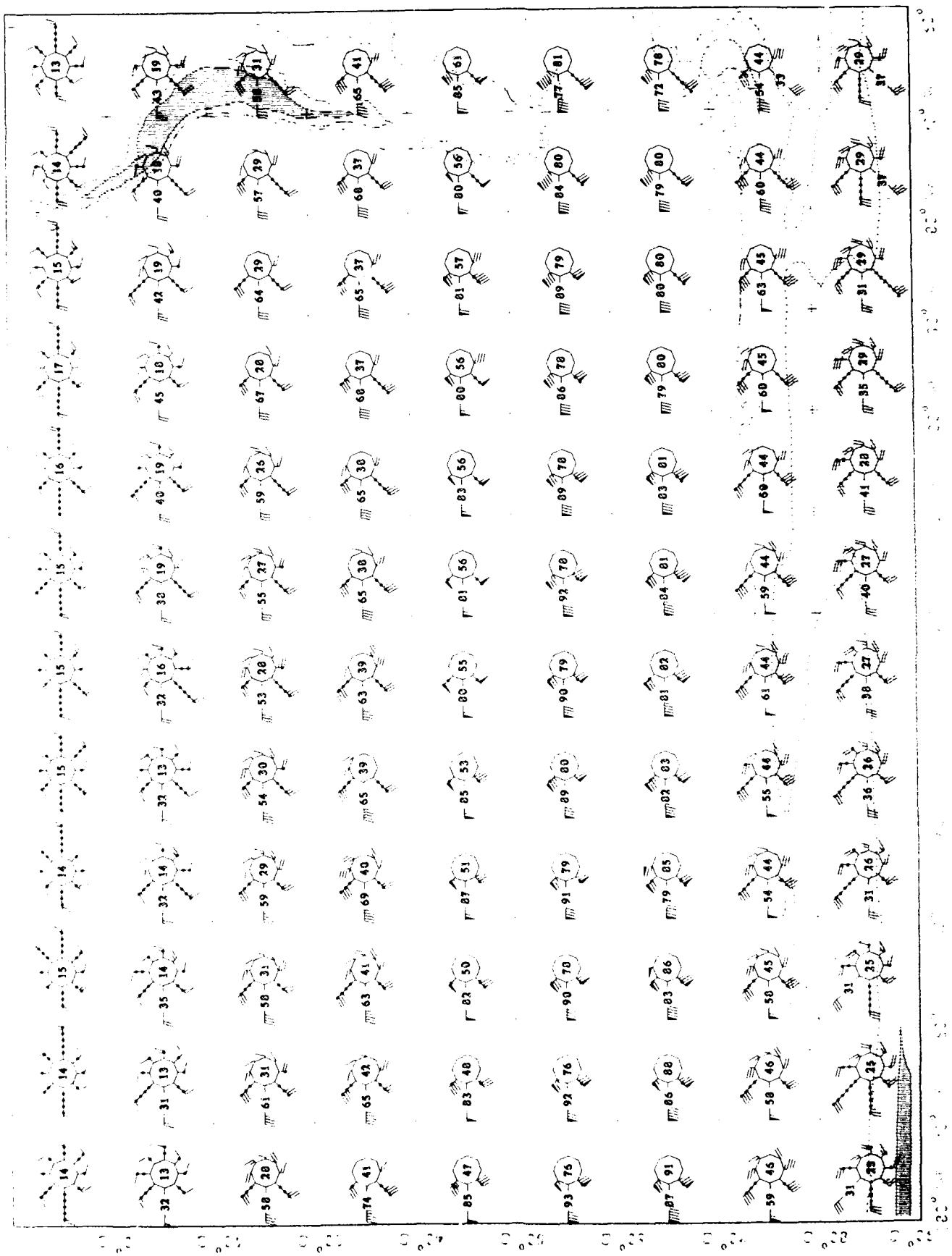
Upper Air Climatology
Northern Hemisphere







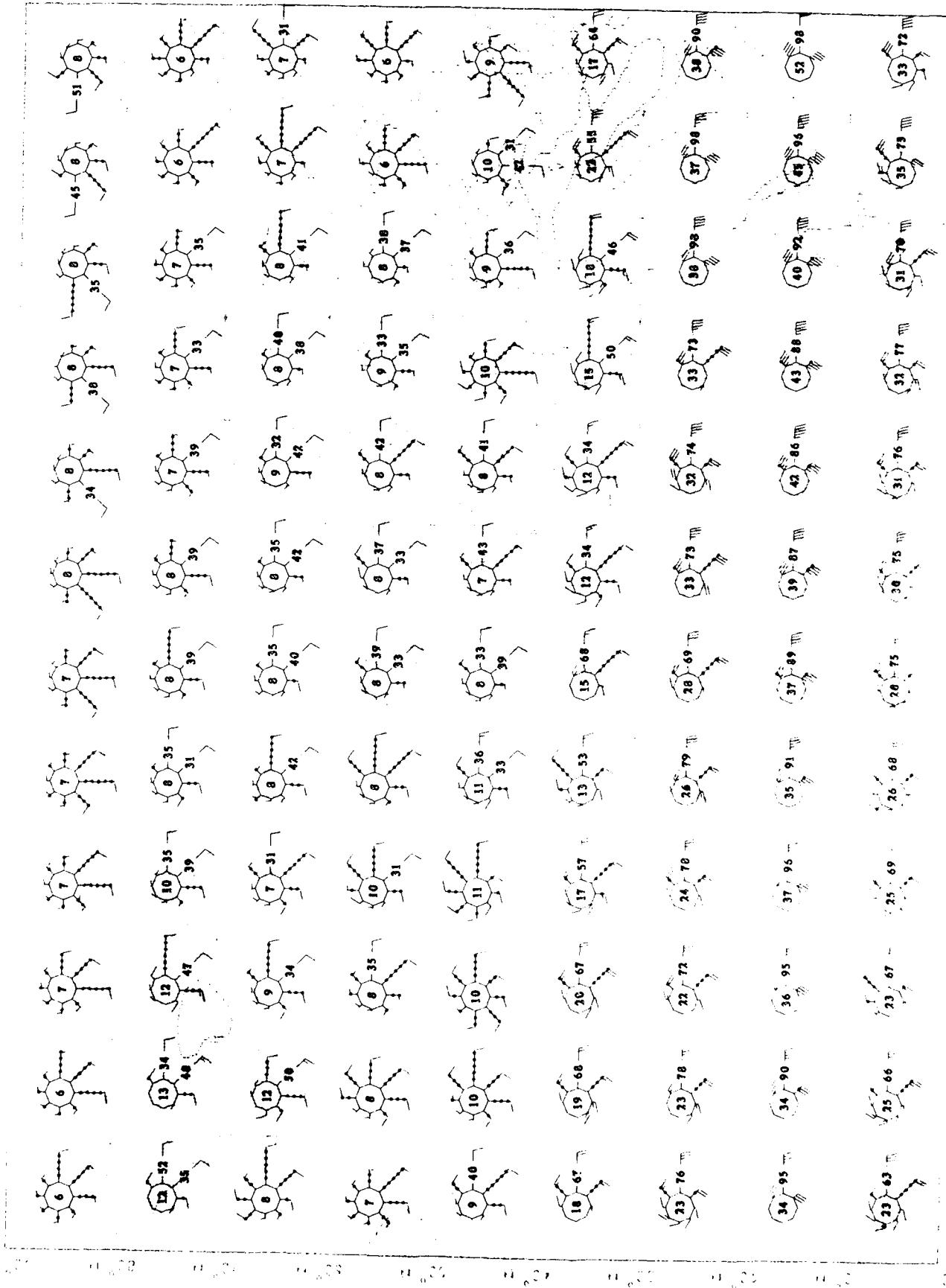


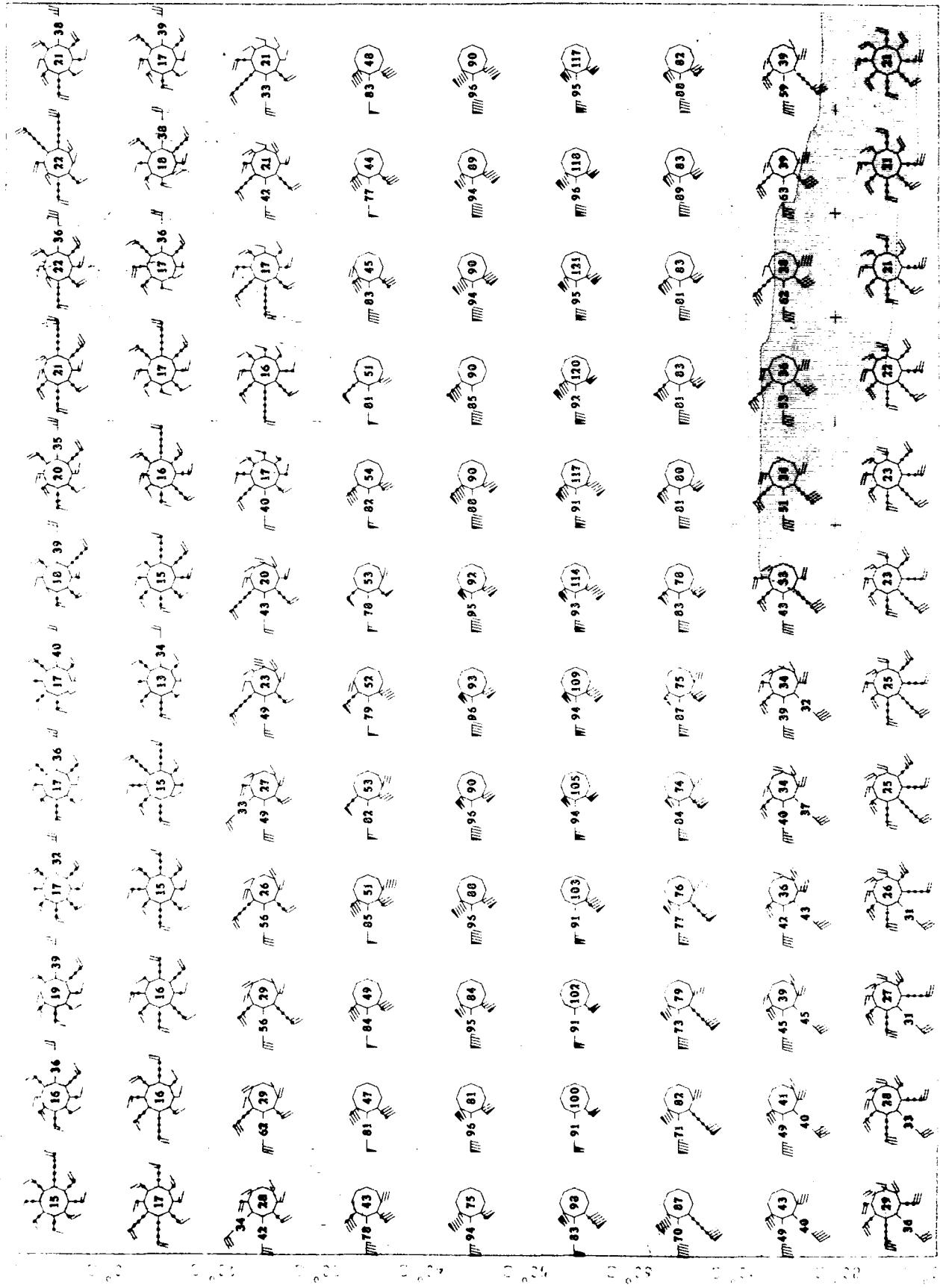


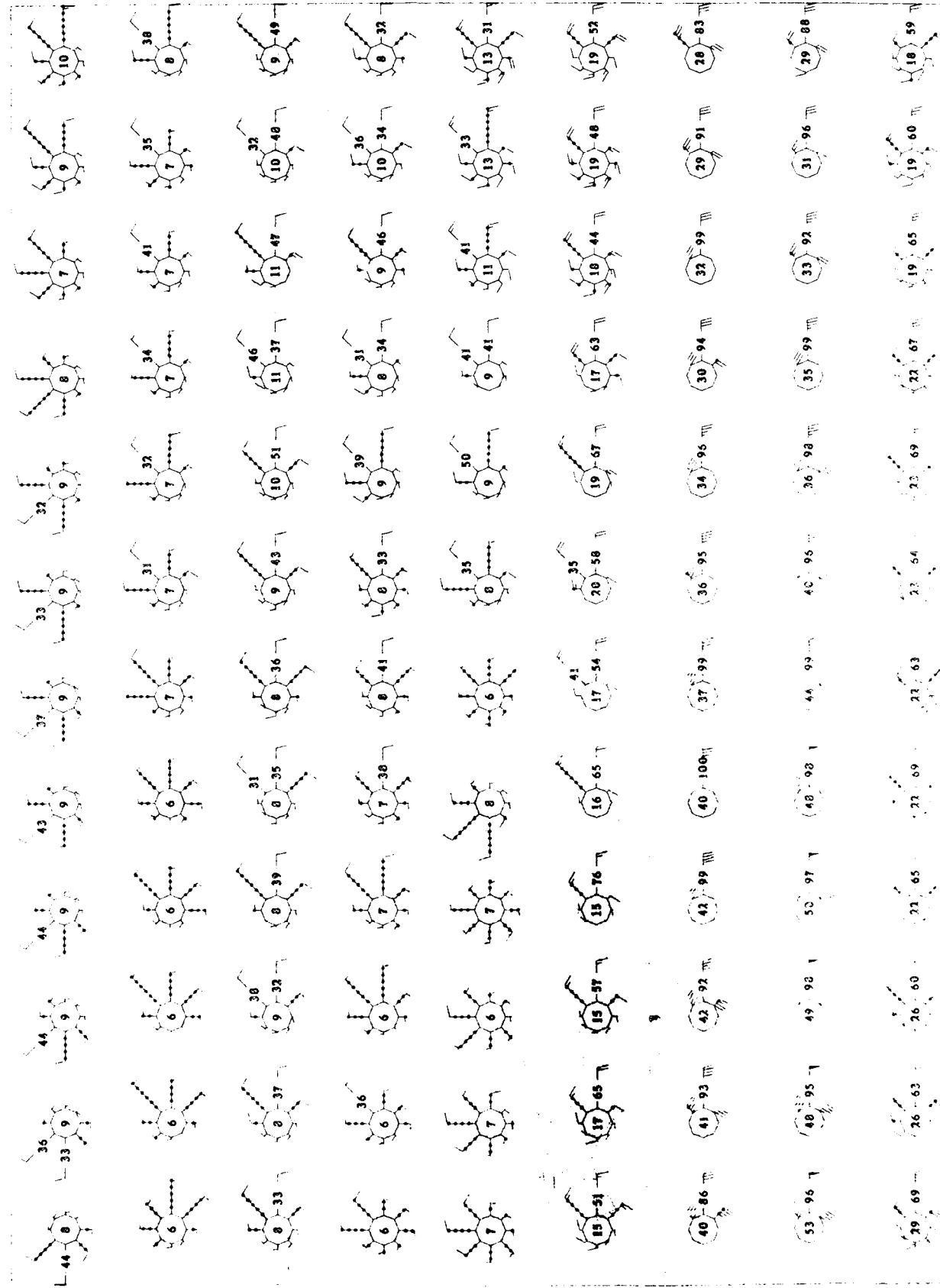
Upper Air Climatology
Northern Hemisphere

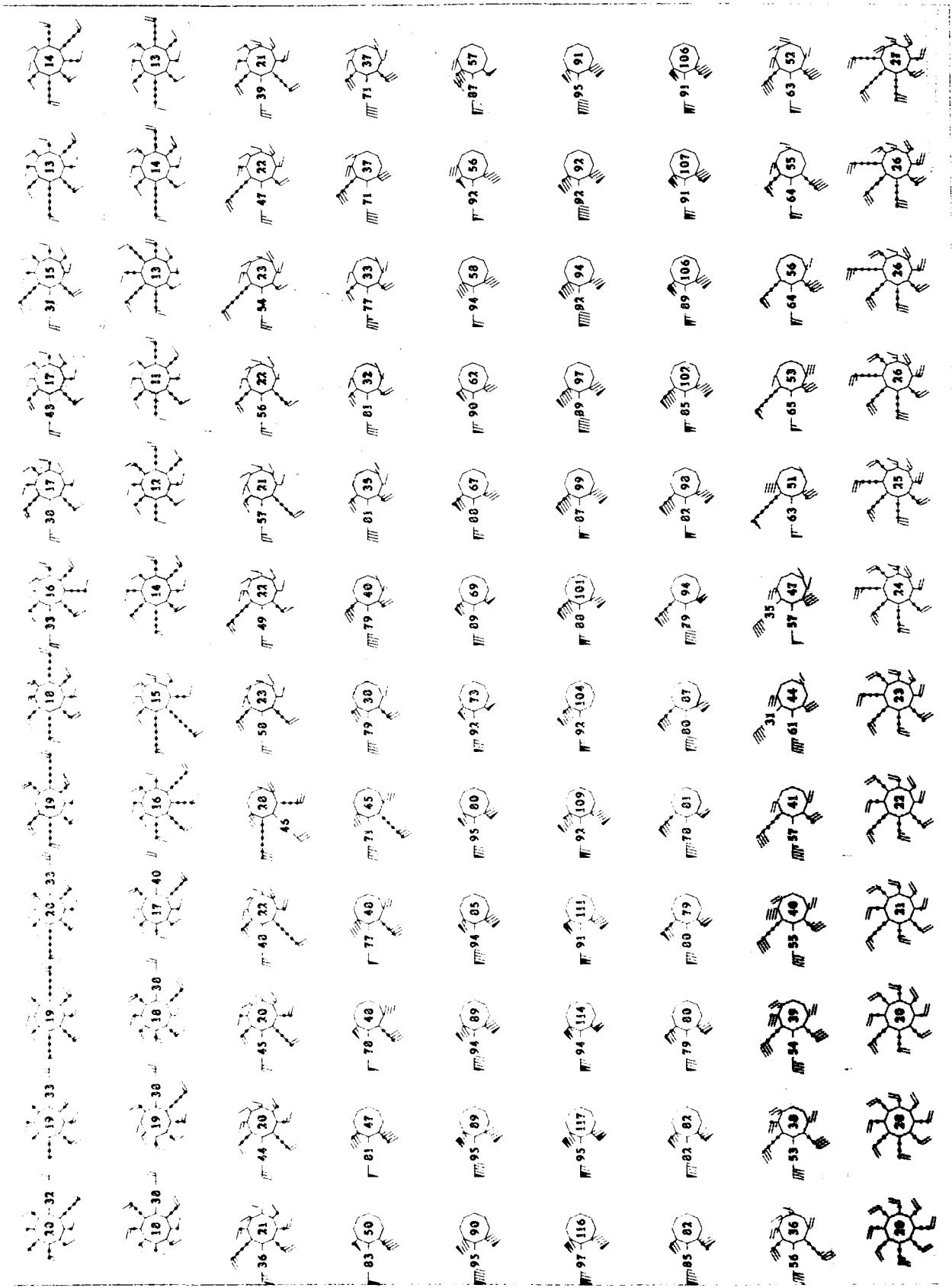
Fig. 10
Surface Pressure

50 mb





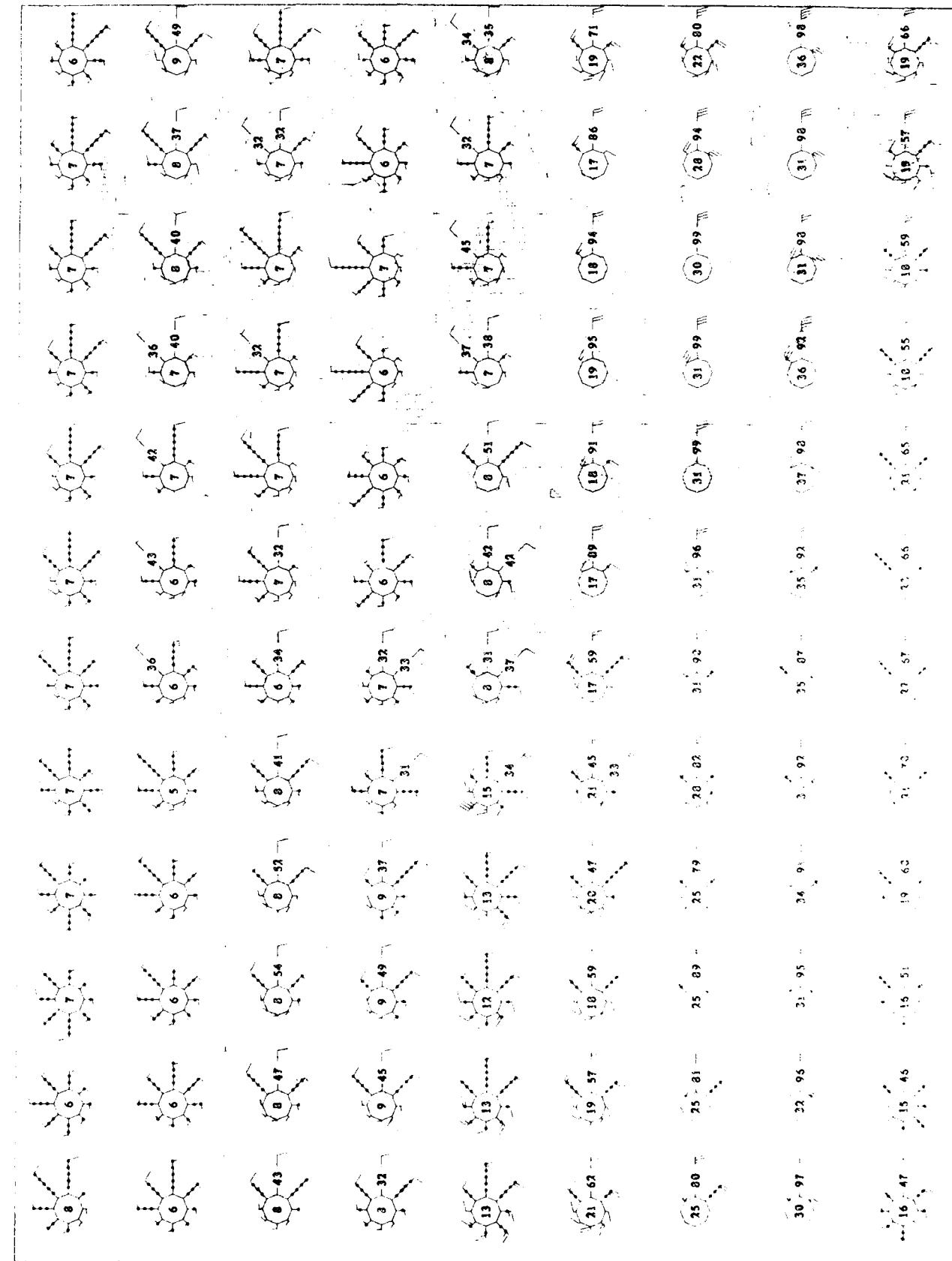


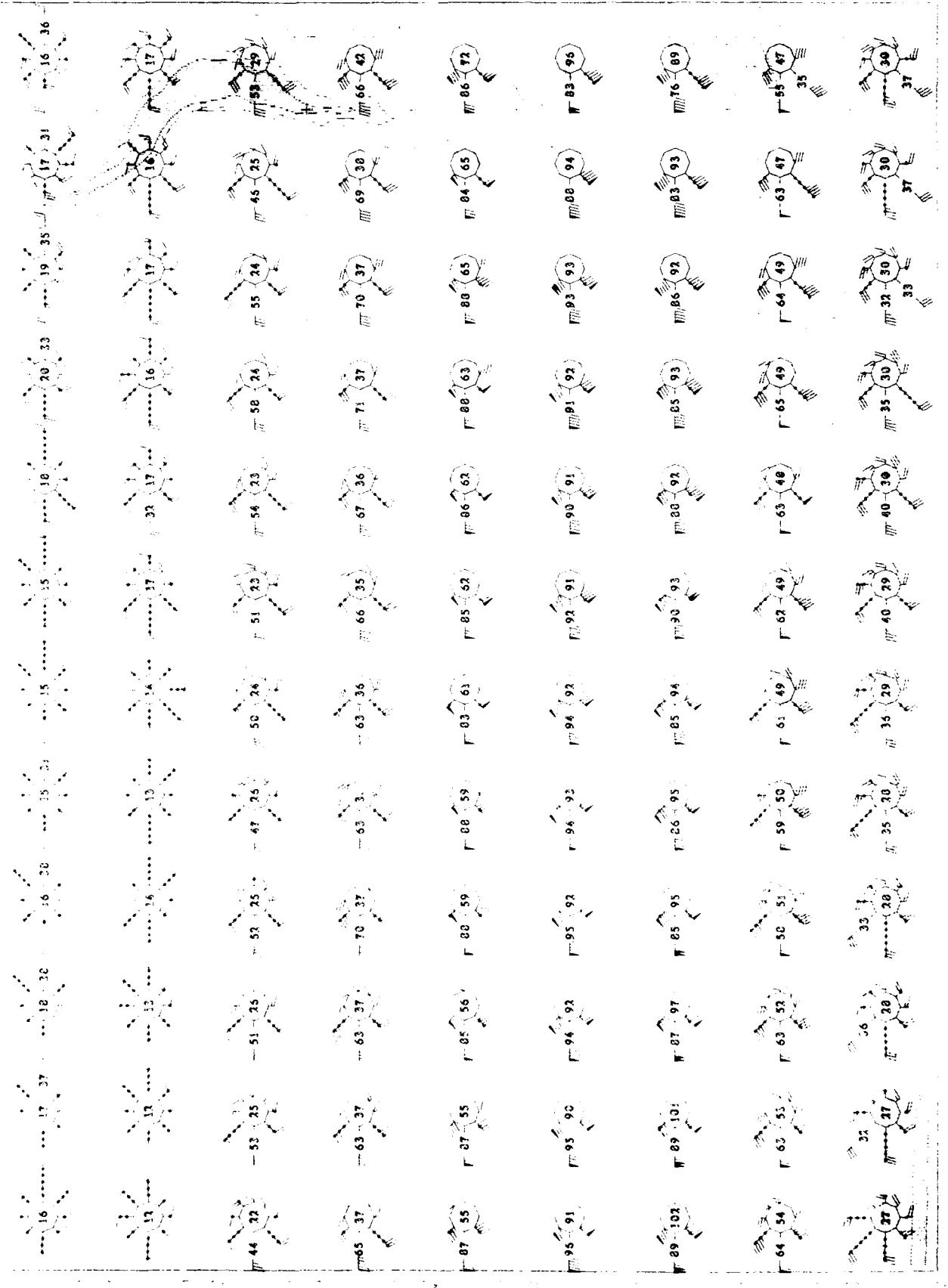


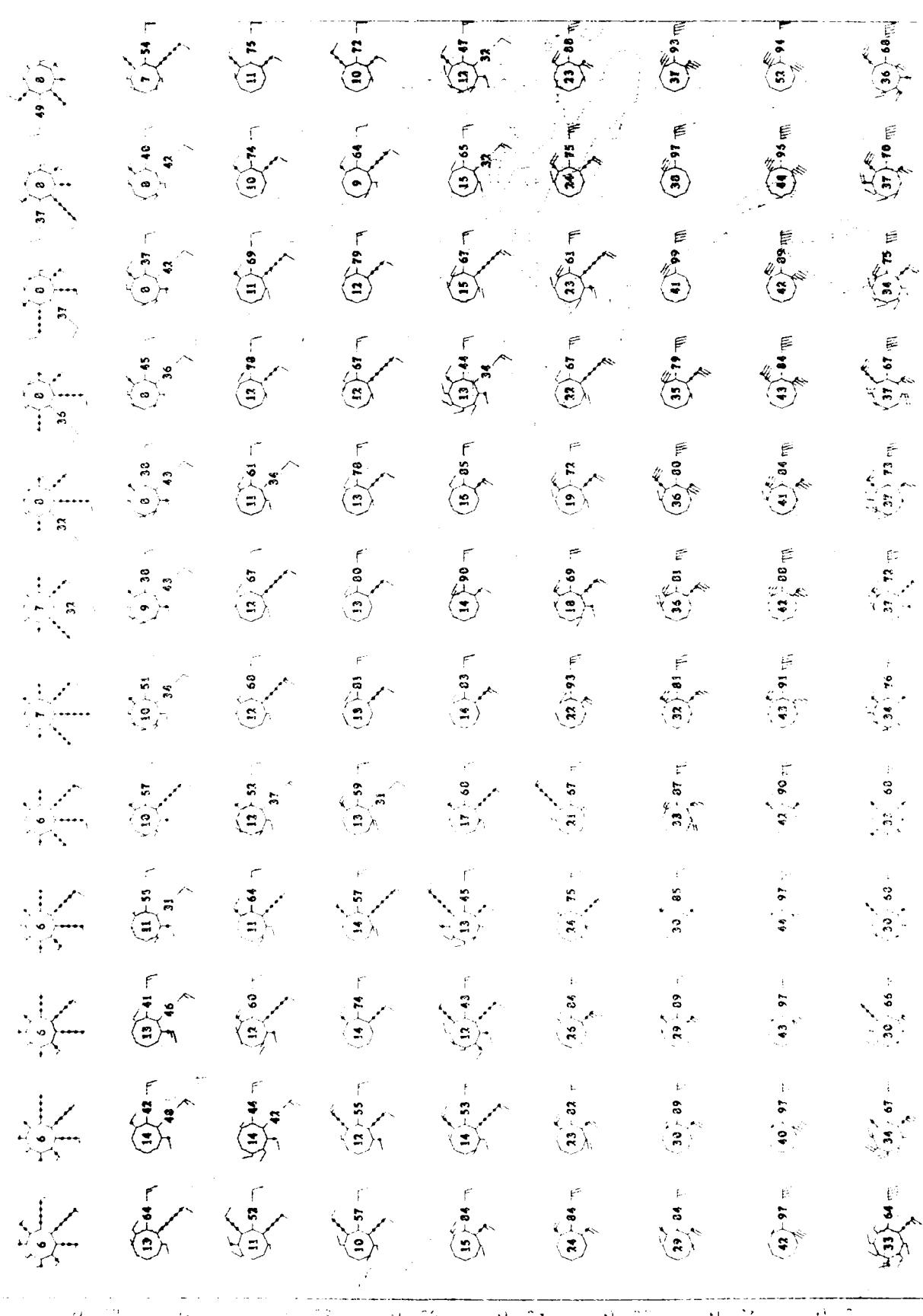
Upper Air Climatology
Northern Hemisphere

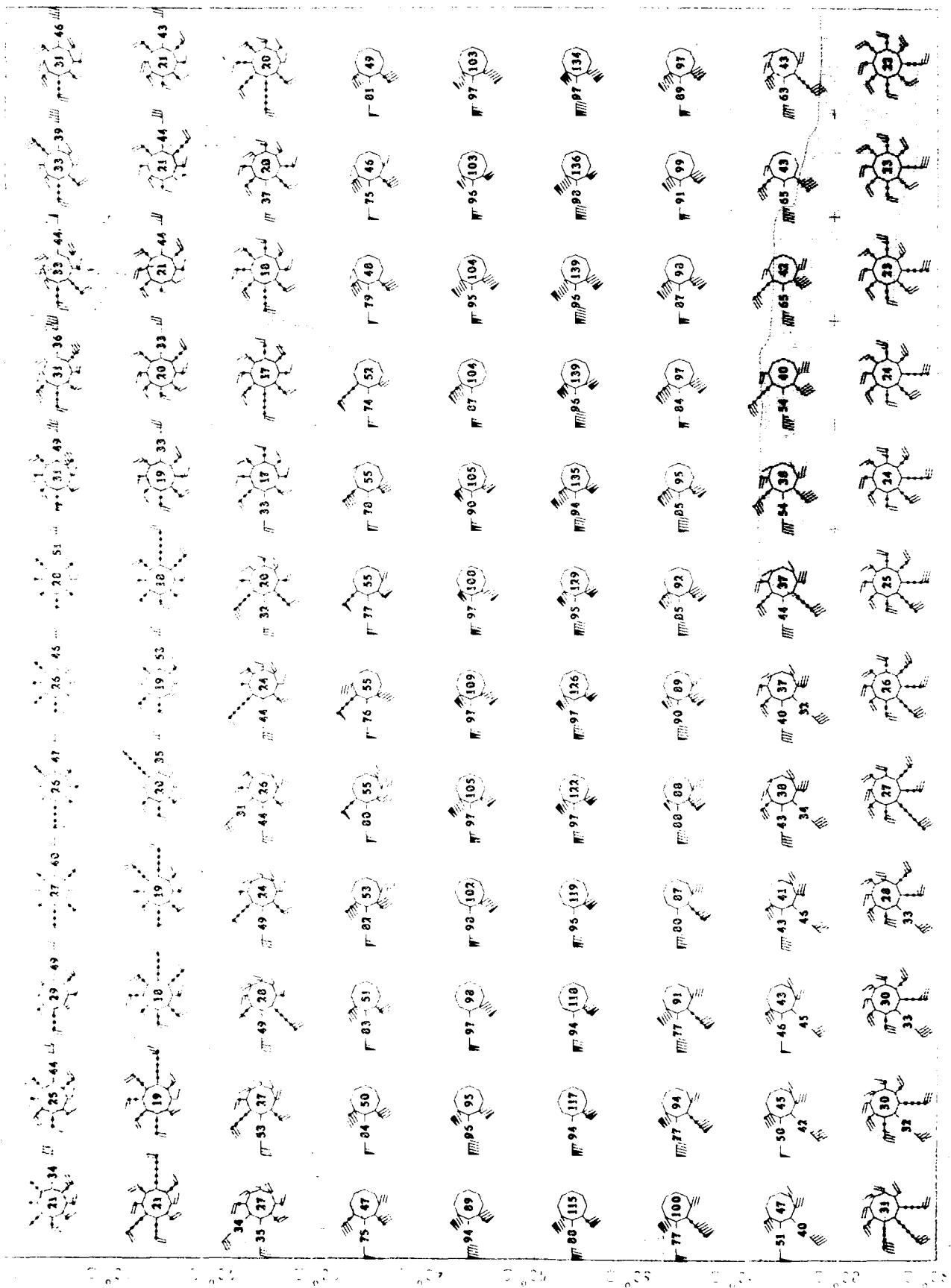
Fig. 10

Fig. 10



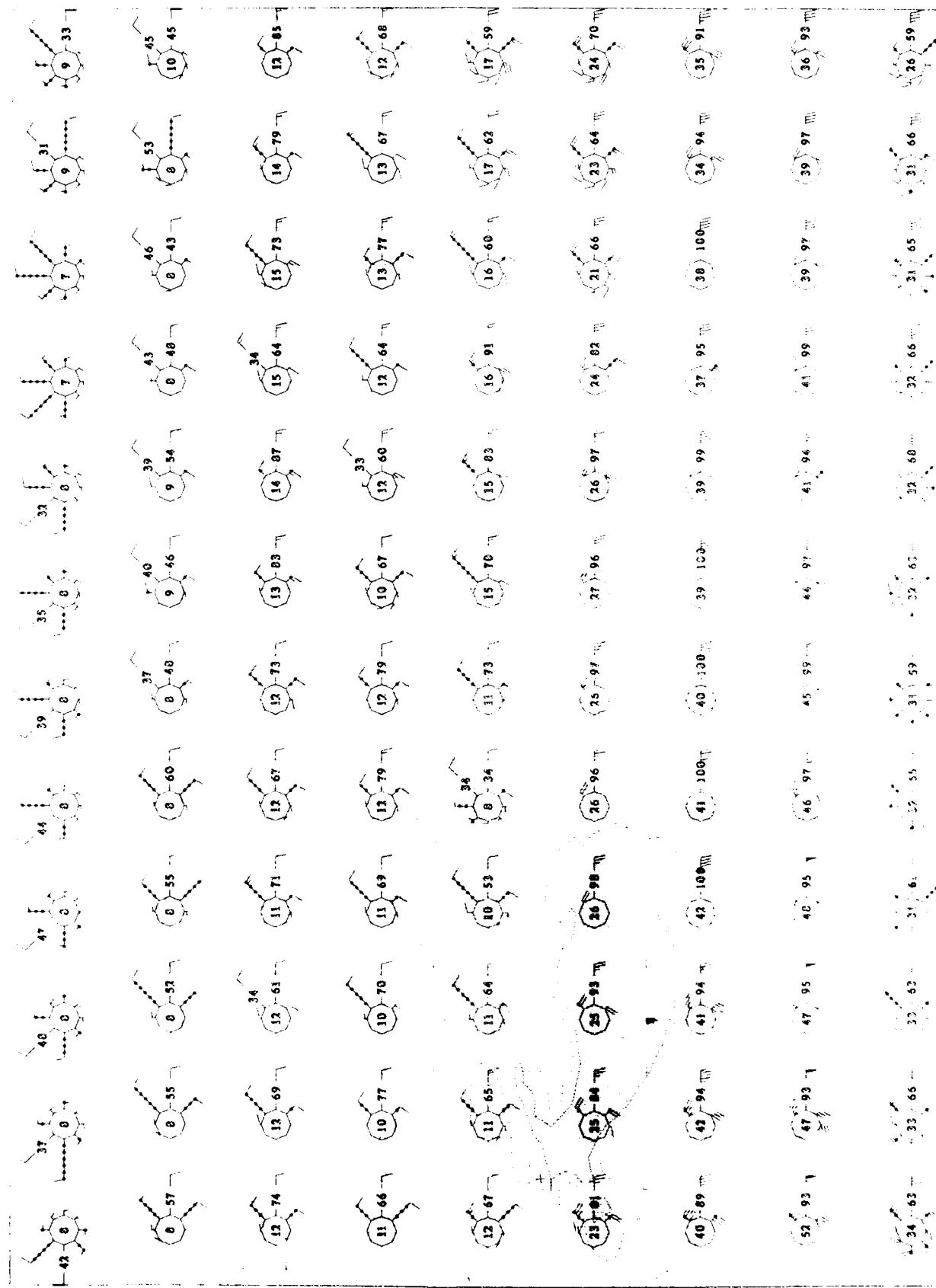






July 30 MILE

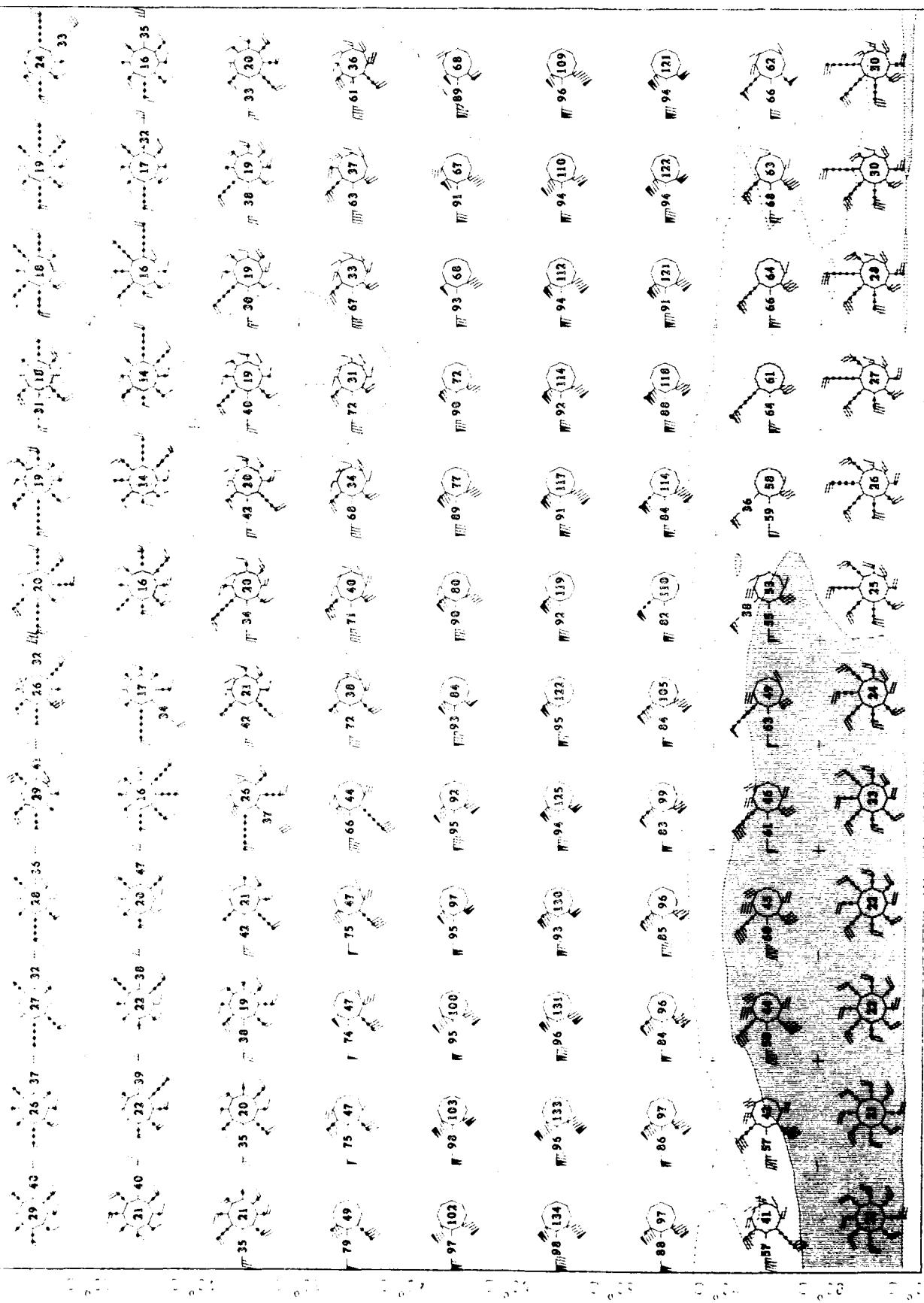
卷之三

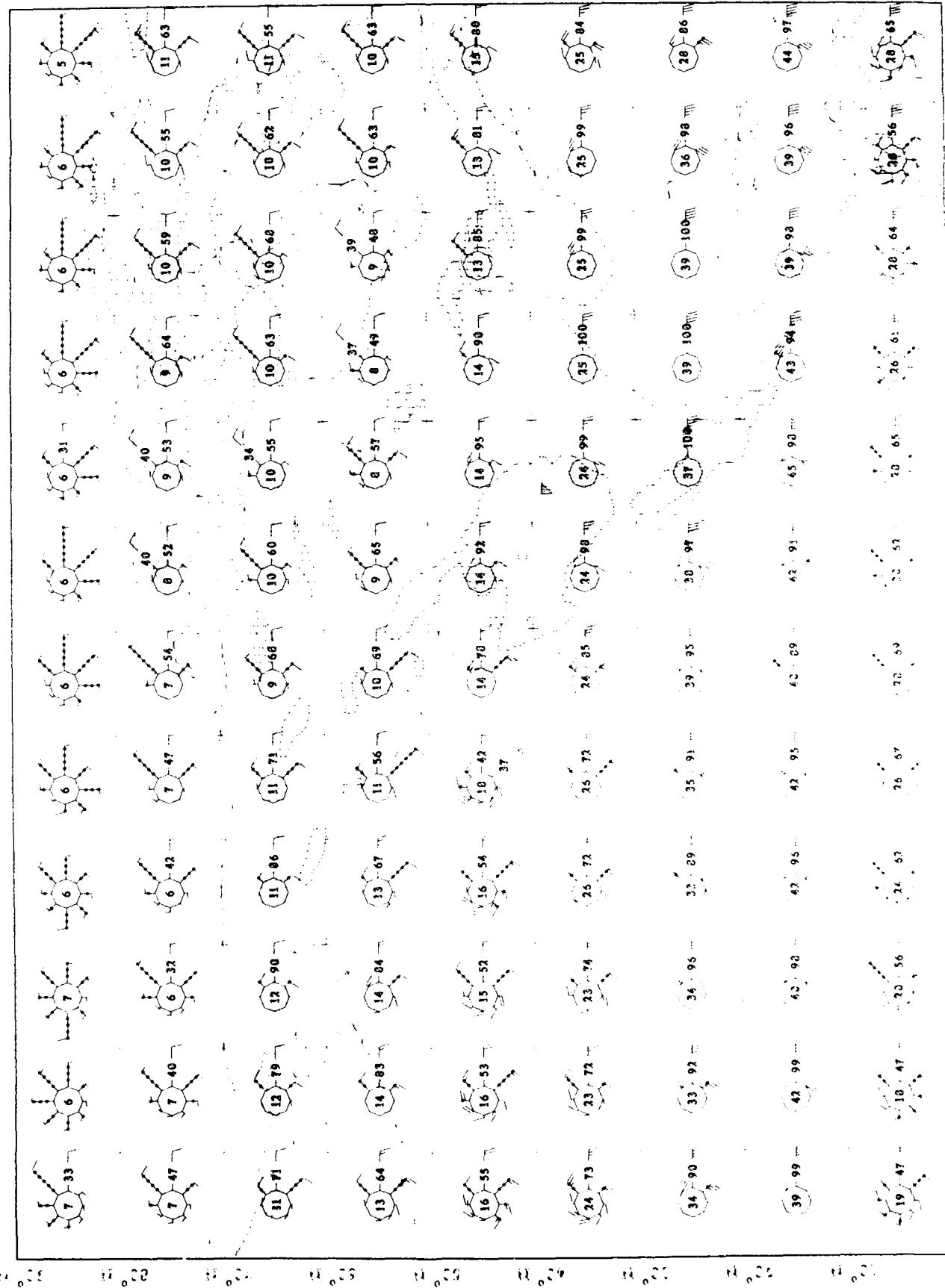


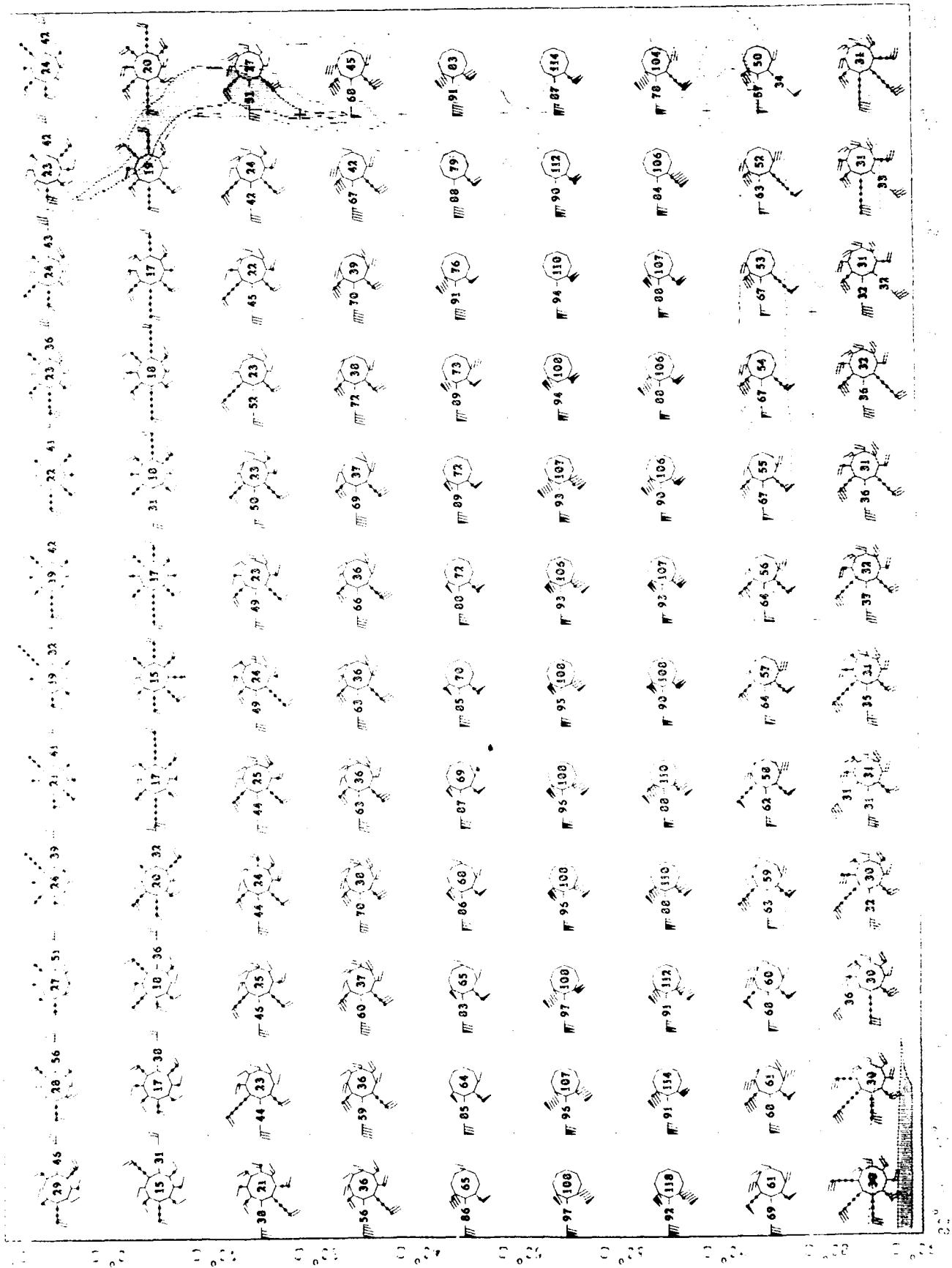
Upper Air Chemistry
Northern Hemisphere

1970
1971
1972

July
Sept.
Nov.



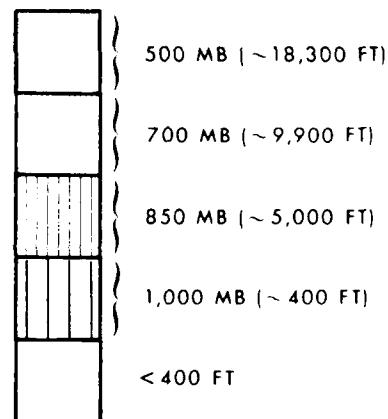




JET STREAM
(10 LEVELS, 500 TO 30 MB)

- Contours of mean scalar wind speed in knots
- Minimum mean scalar speed: 50 knots
- Contour interval of mean scalar speed: 25 knots

ELEVATION SCALE



Jet Stream
0.7kt + 15kt inc
July
1972

Upper Air Climatology
Northern Hemisphere

10Wind < 50 Kt

Top and Bottom

Bottom Bottom

Top Bottom

Bottom Bottom

Top

Bottom

50

50

90° S

50

50

50

50

50

30° N

30° N

0°

30° S

30° S

jet streams

Flight & 20kt wind

July

4.11 MI

Upper Air Climatology
Northern Hemisphere

Wind < 50 KT

Upper Air Climatology

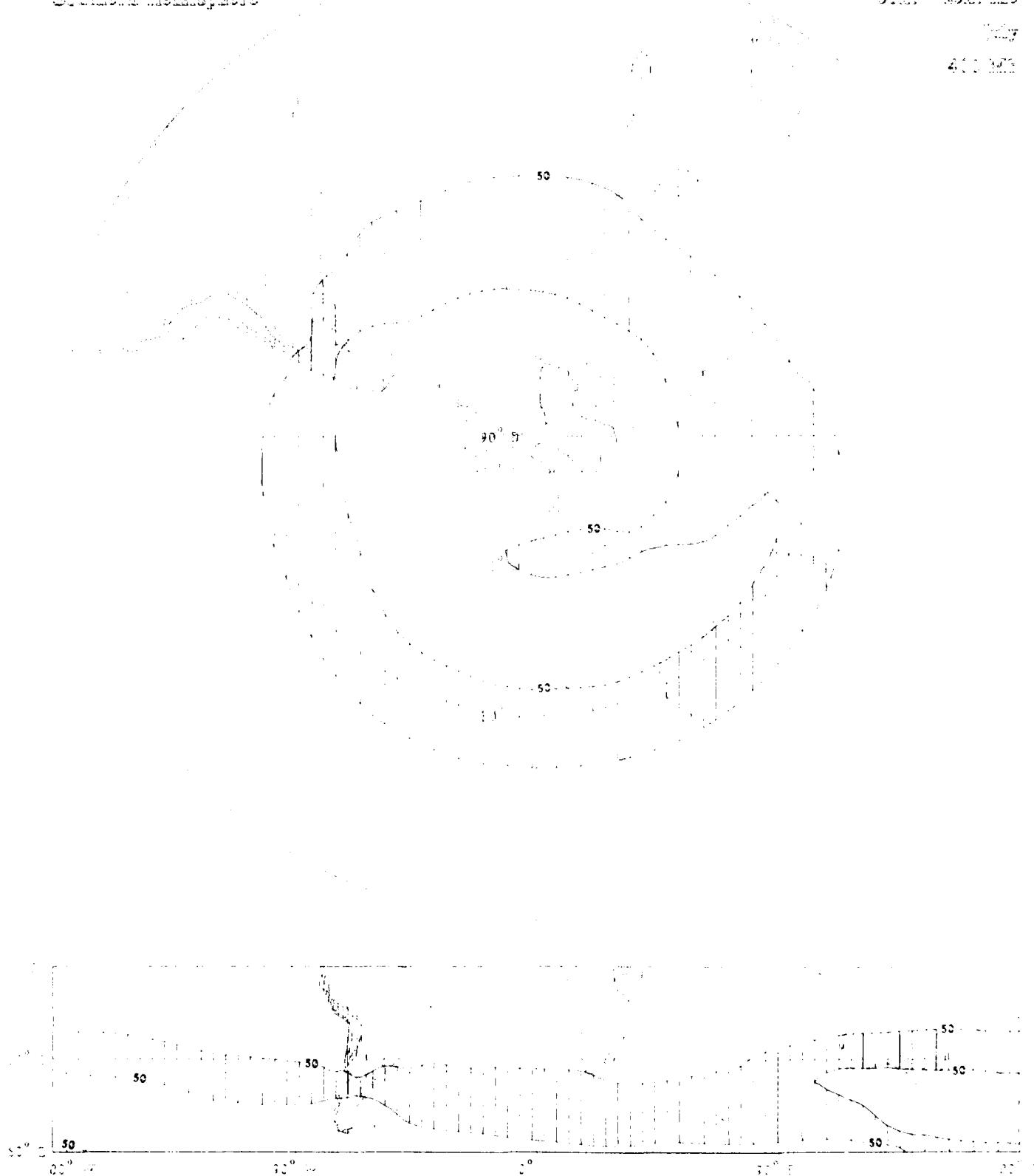
Northern Hemisphere

Jet Stream

500 & 100 mb

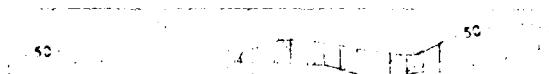
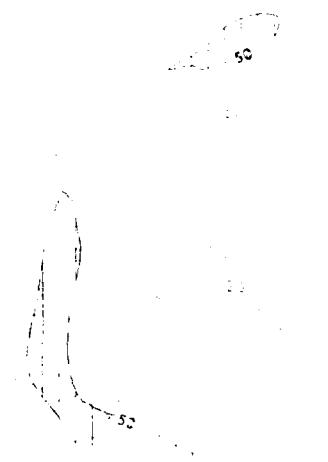
200

600 mb



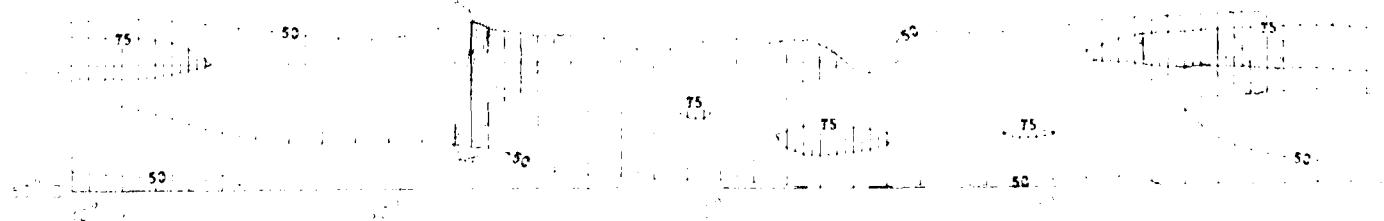
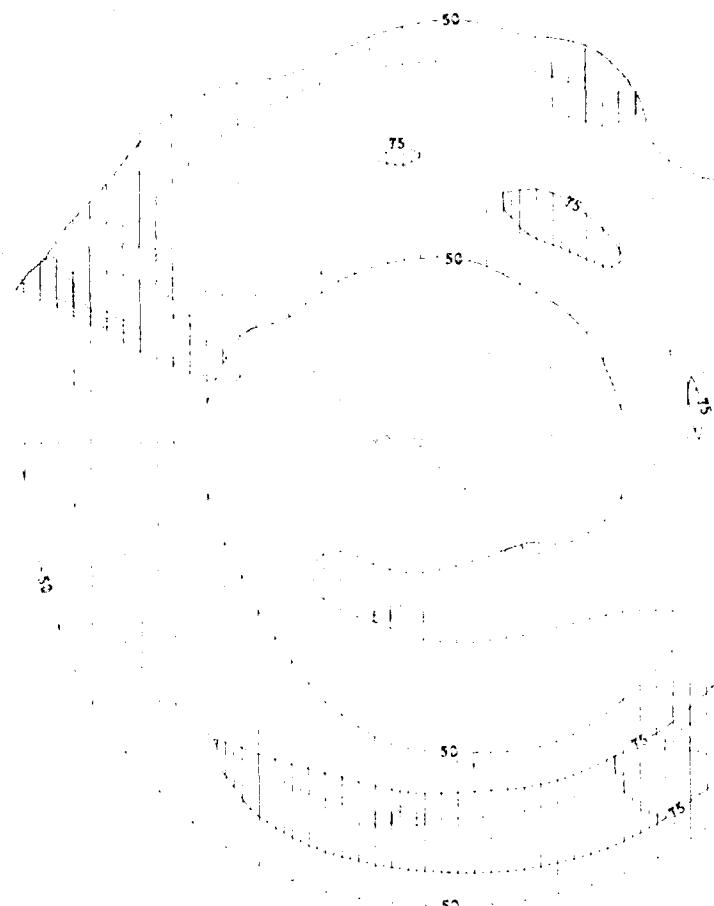
Settled down
in the dark and
quiet

Topsoil and Subsoil
Soil and Rock



Upper and Intermediate
Northern Hemisphere

jet stream
Chart & Wind and
Clouds
1000-2000 ft



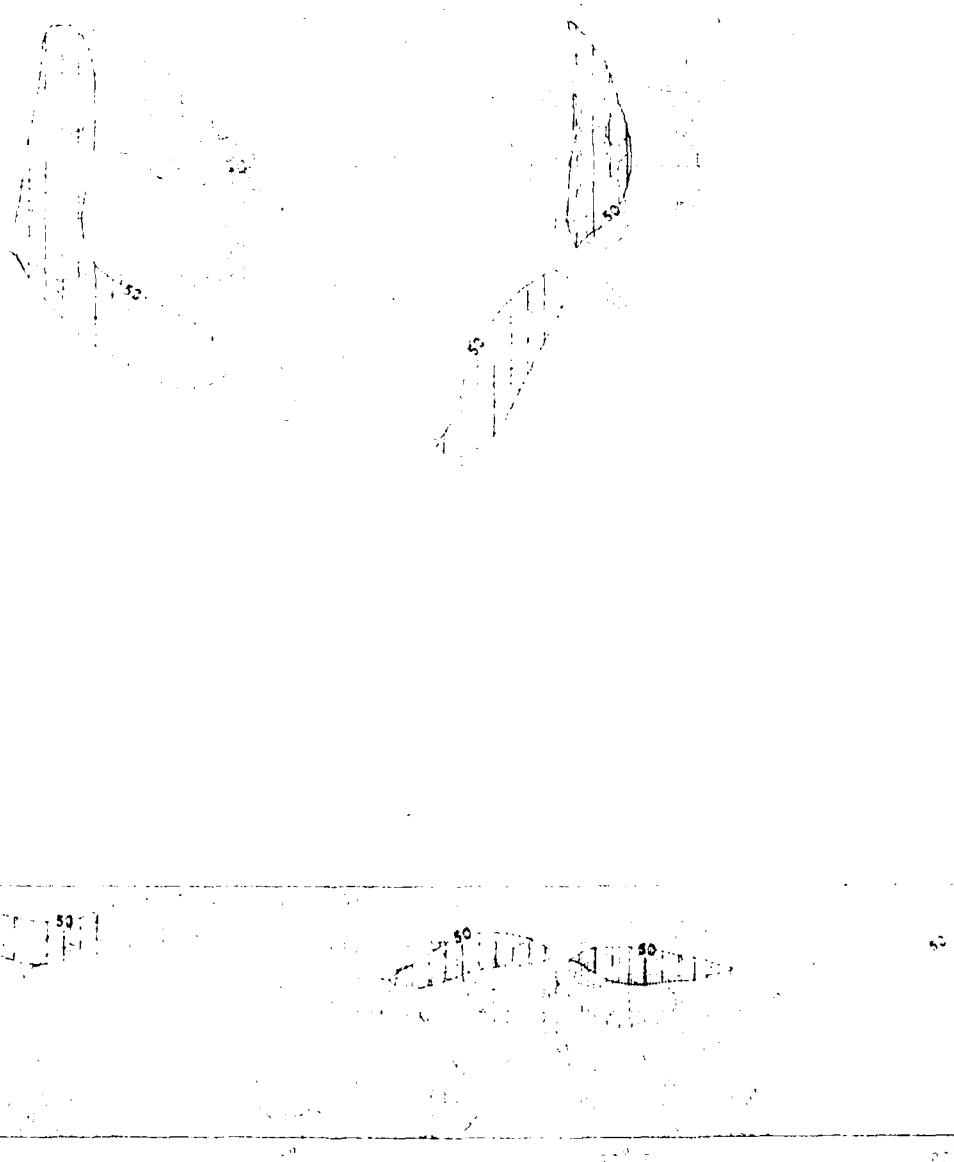
1st Oct 1942

Cloud + 15kt wind

1000

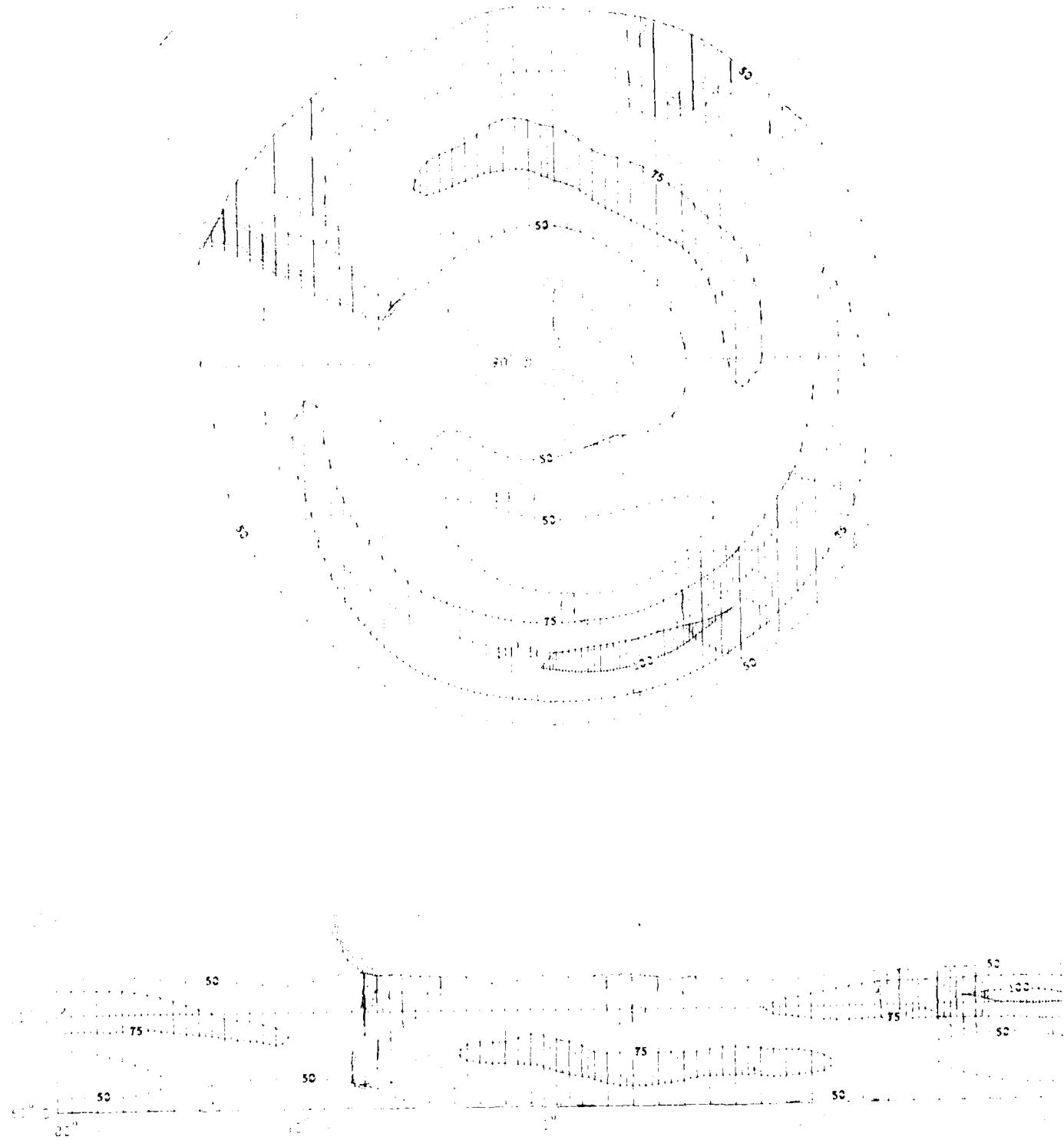
2000

Upper Air Climatology
Northern Hemisphere



Upper and Middle Eocene
Orbicular Bivalves

for Drawing
Figure 4 (part 2)
200 ft.
200 ft.



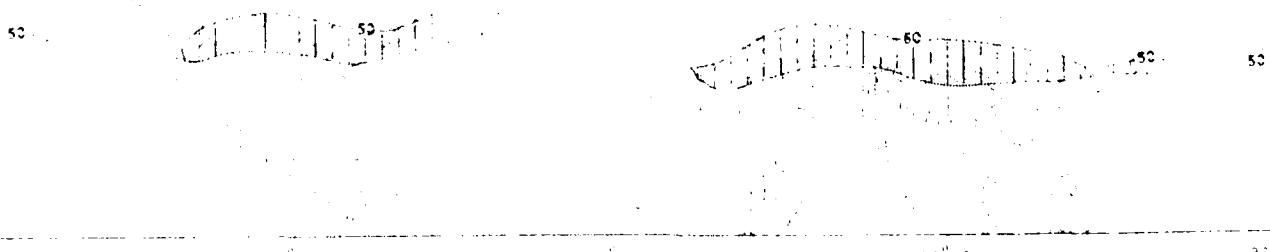
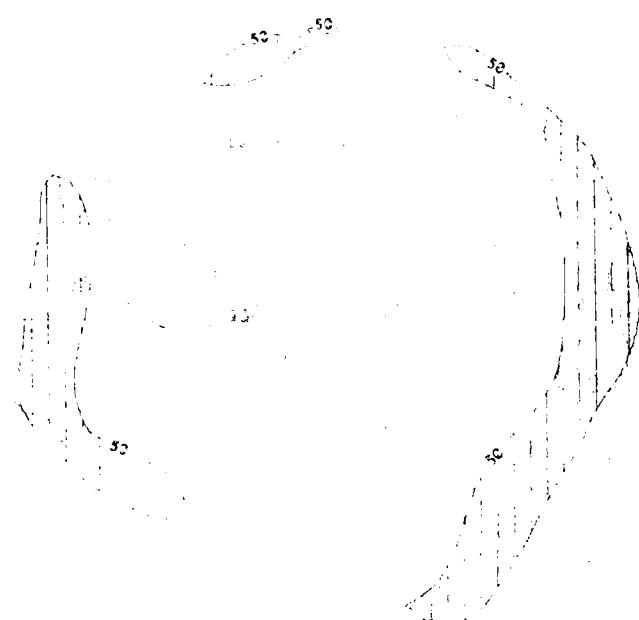
100-200-0000

卷之三

2

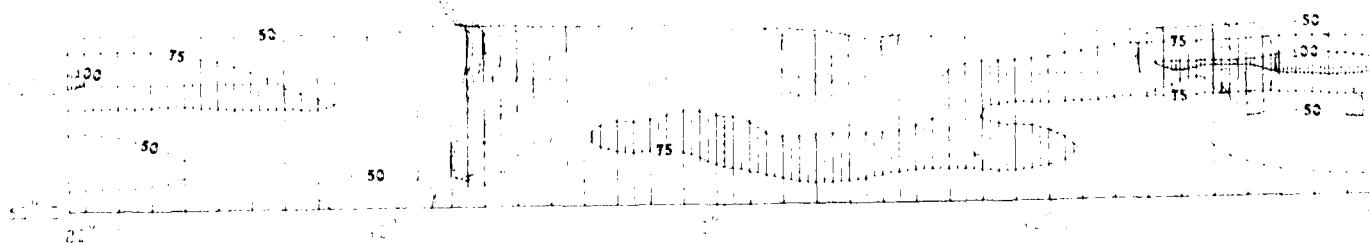
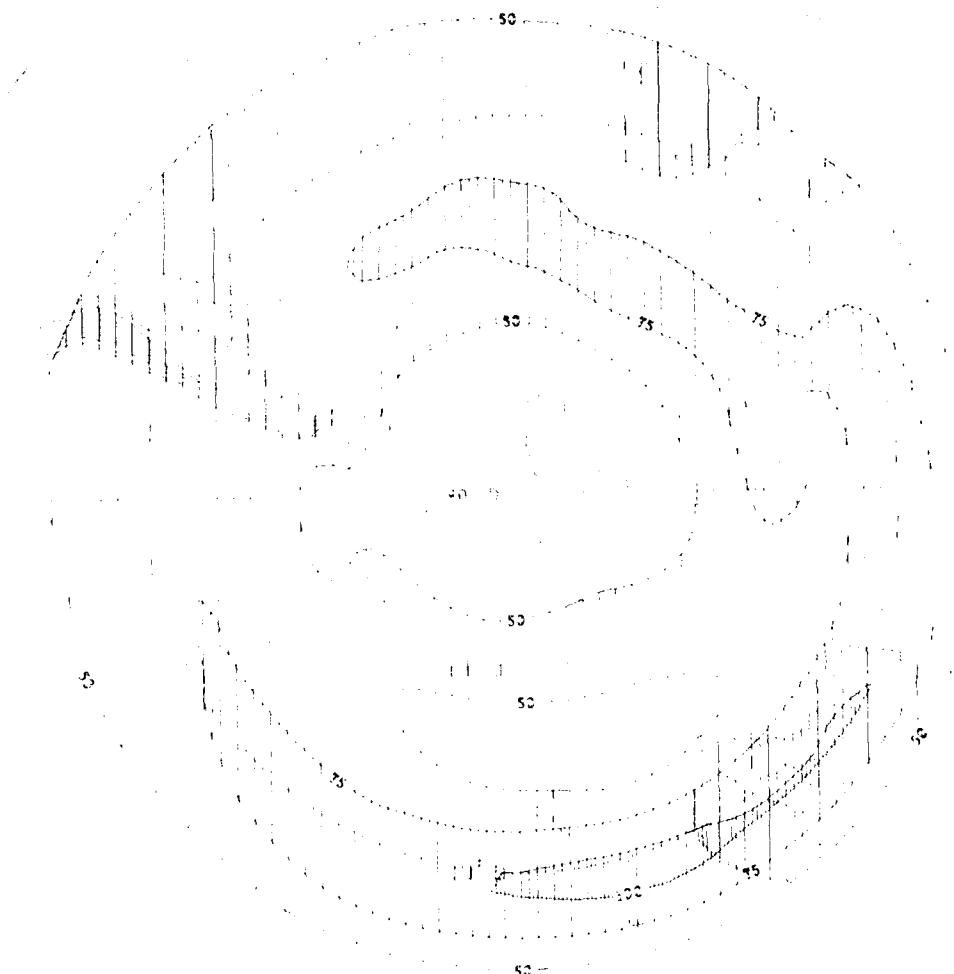
卷之三

Topical and Bibliography
Northern Hemisphere



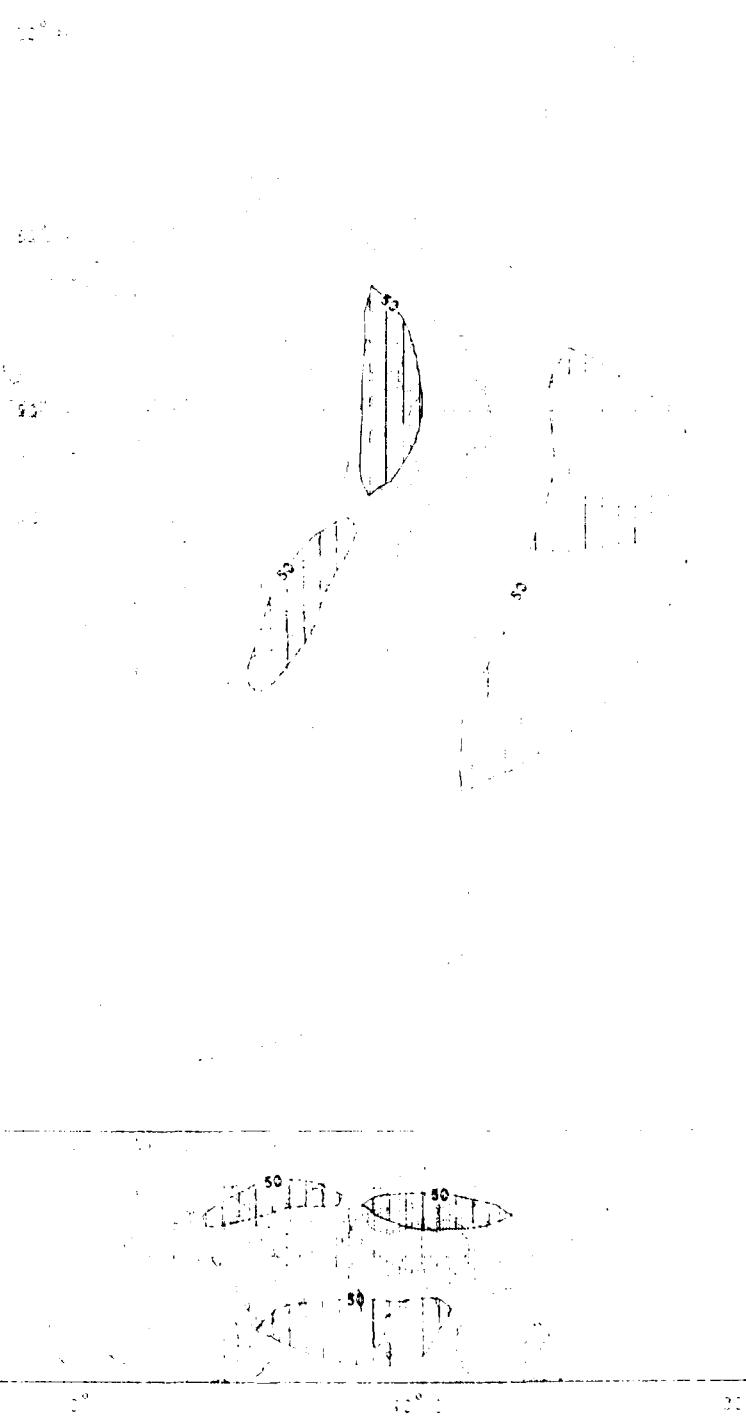
TYPE 20 AND 21
CHARTS
CROSSING HIGHLIGHTS

100 200 300
Chart 20
Chart 21
Chart 22



Not Obscured
Cloud + Light snow
Very
Cloudy

Upper Air Climatology
Northern Hemisphere



Upper Air Climatology

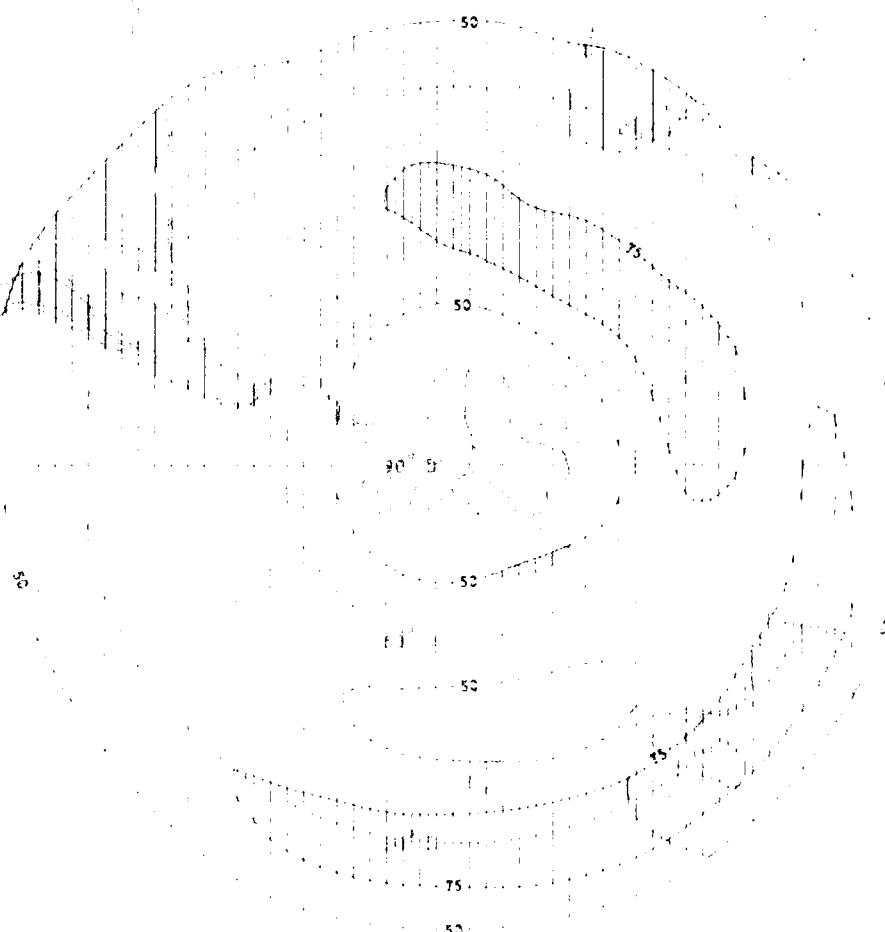
Southern Hemisphere

Dr. G. S. Stenseth

University of Minnesota

121

121 121



St. George's

Point of Safety

Top

Top

Diggs and Kinnear's

Northwest Boundary

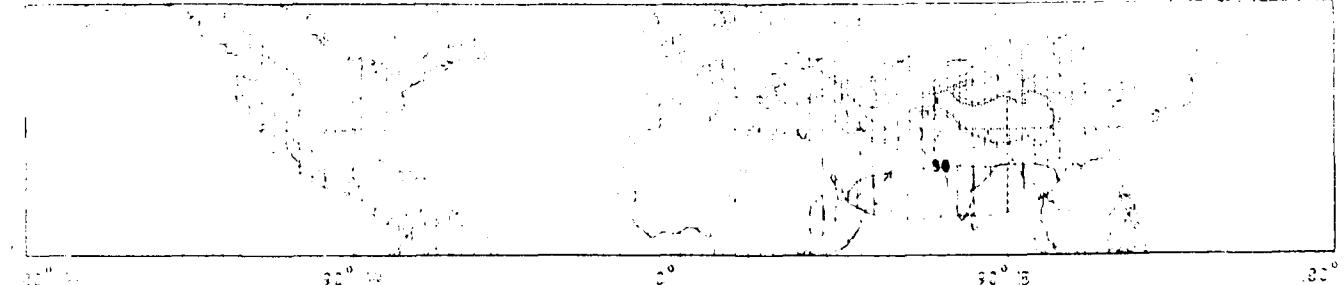
12° E.

62° E.

2° E.

32° S.

32° E.



Region and Surroundings
of Alaska Peninsula

100 Miles

Scale: 1:2,500,000

Lat. 50° N.

Lat. 55° N.

Lat. 60° N.

Lat. 65° N.

Lat. 70° N.

Lat. 75° N.

Lat. 80° N.

Lat. 85° N.

Lat. 90° N.

Lat. 95° N.

Lat. 100° N.

Lat. 105° N.

Lat. 110° N.

Lat. 115° N.

Lat. 120° N.

Lat. 125° N.

Lat. 130° N.

Lat. 135° N.

Lat. 140° N.

Lat. 145° N.

Lat. 150° N.

Lat. 155° N.

Lat. 160° N.

Lat. 165° N.

Lat. 170° N.

Lat. 175° N.

Lat. 180° N.

Lat. 185° N.

Lat. 190° N.

Lat. 195° N.

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Lat. 360° N.

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Lat. 395° N.

Lat. 400° N.

Lat. 405° N.

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Lat. 420° N.

Lat. 425° N.

Lat. 430° N.

Lat. 435° N.

Lat. 440° N.

Lat. 445° N.

Lat. 450° N.

Lat. 455° N.

Lat. 460° N.

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Lat. 470° N.

Lat. 475° N.

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Lat. 485° N.

Lat. 490° N.

Lat. 495° N.

Lat. 500° N.

Lat. 505° N.

Lat. 510° N.

Lat. 515° N.

Lat. 520° N.

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Lat. 550° N.

Lat. 555° N.

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Lat. 565° N.

Lat. 570° N.

Lat. 575° N.

Lat. 580° N.

Lat. 585° N.

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Lat. 595° N.

Lat. 600° N.

Lat. 605° N.

Lat. 610° N.

Lat. 615° N.

Lat. 620° N.

Lat. 625° N.

Lat. 630° N.

Lat. 635° N.

Lat. 640° N.

Lat. 645° N.

Lat. 650° N.

Lat. 655° N.

Lat. 660° N.

Lat. 665° N.

Lat. 670° N.

Lat. 675° N.

Lat. 680° N.

Lat. 685° N.

Lat. 690° N.

Lat. 695° N.

Lat. 700° N.

Lat. 705° N.

Lat. 710° N.

Lat. 715° N.

Lat. 720° N.

Lat. 725° N.

Lat. 730° N.

Lat. 735° N.

Lat. 740° N.

Lat. 745° N.

Lat. 750° N.

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Lat. 765° N.

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Lat. 775° N.

Lat. 780° N.

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Lat. 900° N.

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Lat. 950° N.

Lat. 970° N.

Lat. 990° N.

Lat. 1000° N.

Lat. 1010° N.

Lat. 1020° N.

Lat. 1030° N.

Lat. 1040° N.

Lat. 1050° N.

Lat. 1060° N.

Lat. 1070° N.

Lat. 1080° N.

Lat. 1090° N.

Lat. 1100° N.

Lat. 1110° N.

Lat. 1120° N.

Lat. 1130° N.

Lat. 1140° N.

Lat. 1150° N.

Lat. 1160° N.

Lat. 1170° N.

Lat. 1180° N.

Lat. 1190° N.

Lat. 1200° N.

Lat. 1210° N.

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Lat. 1230° N.

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Lat. 1260° N.

Lat. 1270° N.

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Lat. 1300° N.

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Lat. 1350° N.

Lat. 1360° N.

Lat. 1370° N.

Lat. 1380° N.

Lat. 1390° N.

Lat. 1400° N.

Lat. 1410° N.

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Lat. 1480° N.

Lat. 1490° N.

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Lat. 1510° N.

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Lat. 1530° N.

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Lat. 1570° N.

Lat. 1580° N.

Lat. 1590° N.

Lat. 1600° N.

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Lat. 1680° N.

Lat. 1690° N.

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Lat. 1710° N.

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Lat. 1730° N.

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Lat. 1750° N.

Lat. 1760° N.

Lat. 1770° N.

Lat. 1780° N.

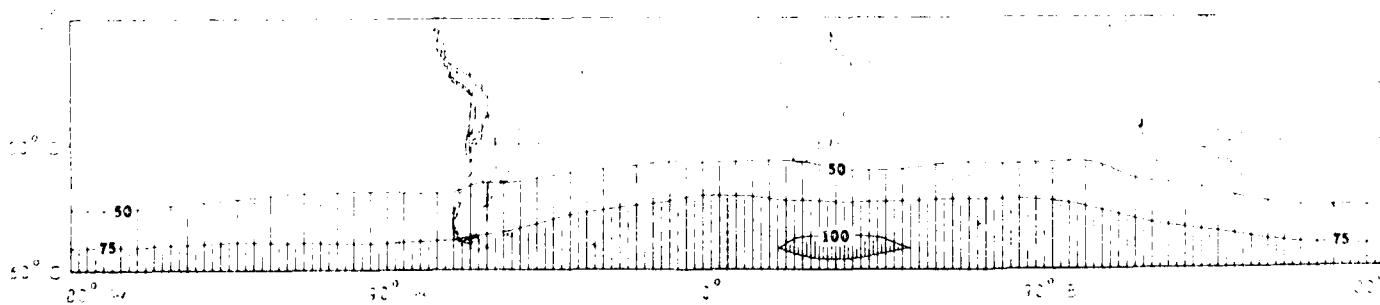
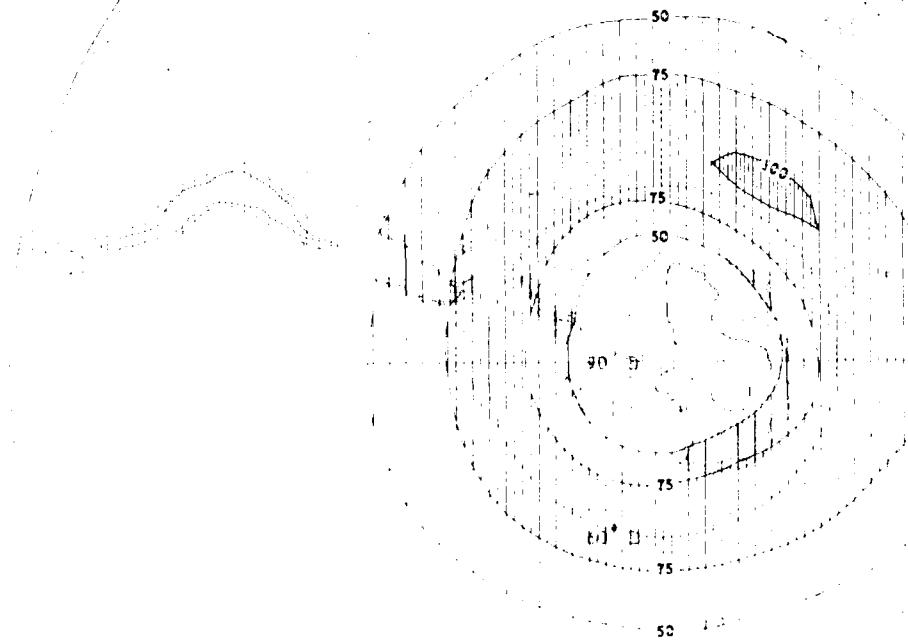
Lat. 1790° N.

Type and Description
Northern Humpback

11 October
Cape Horn

Upper Air Climatology
Southern Hemisphere

Jet Stream
50°S + 60°S and
July
70 MI



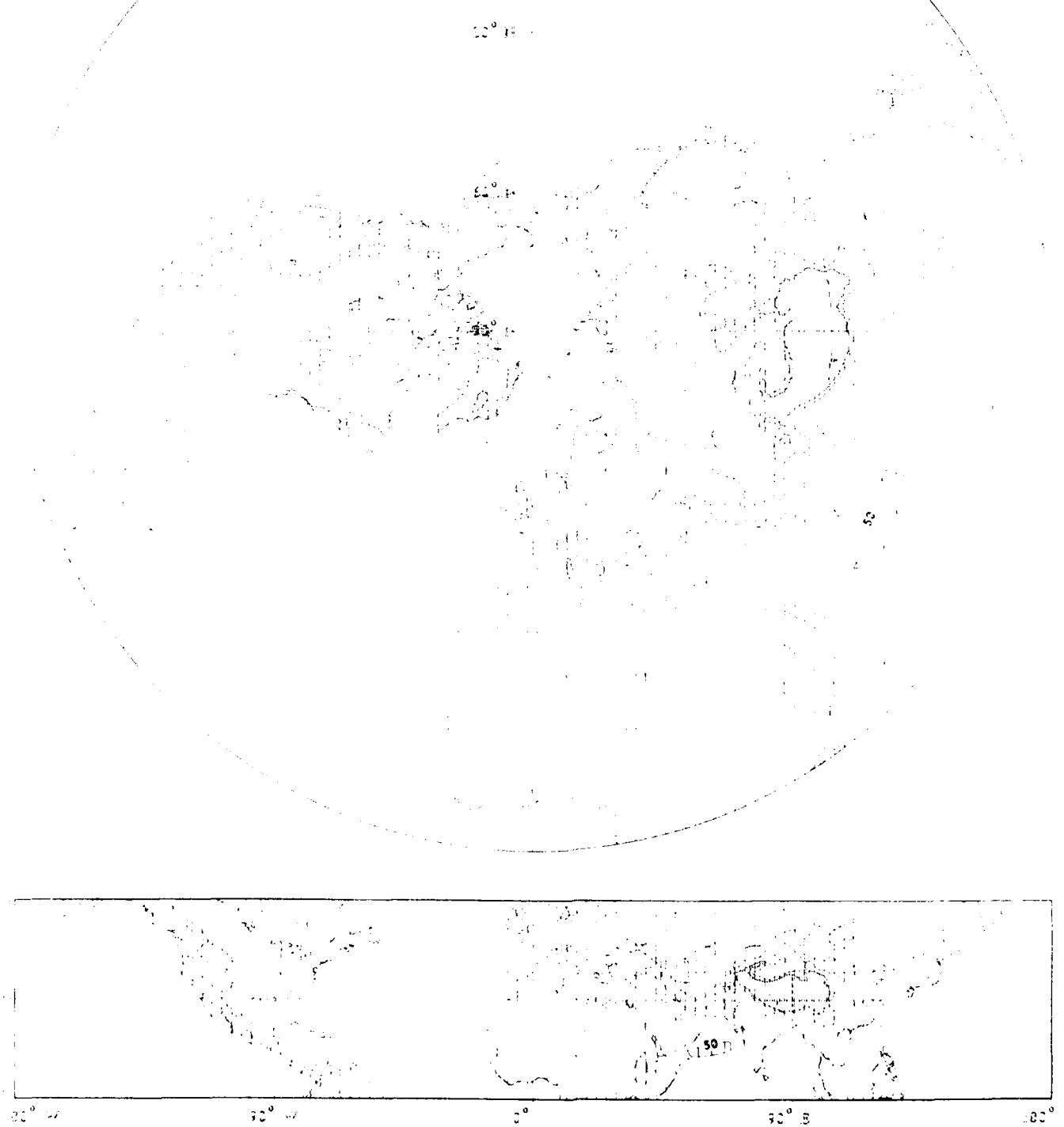
Jet Stream

Wind + Wind Inc

July

50 M

Upper Air Climatology
Northern Hemisphere



Upper Air Climatology

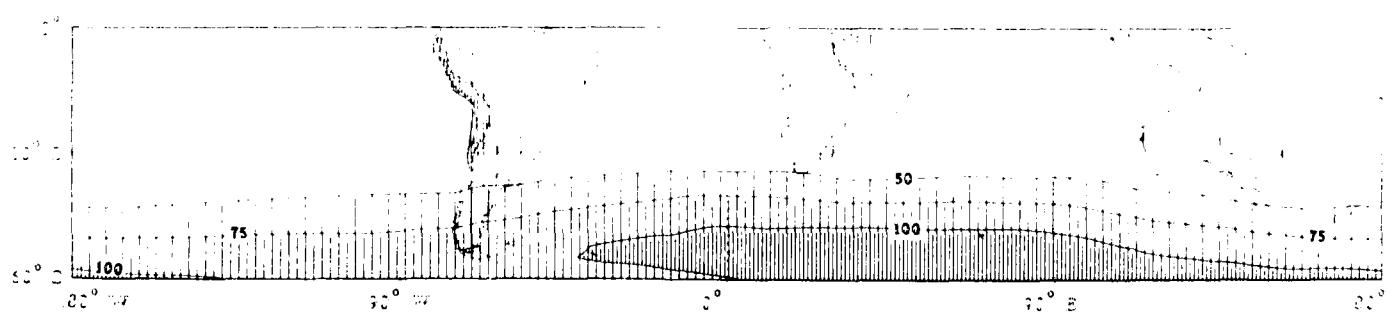
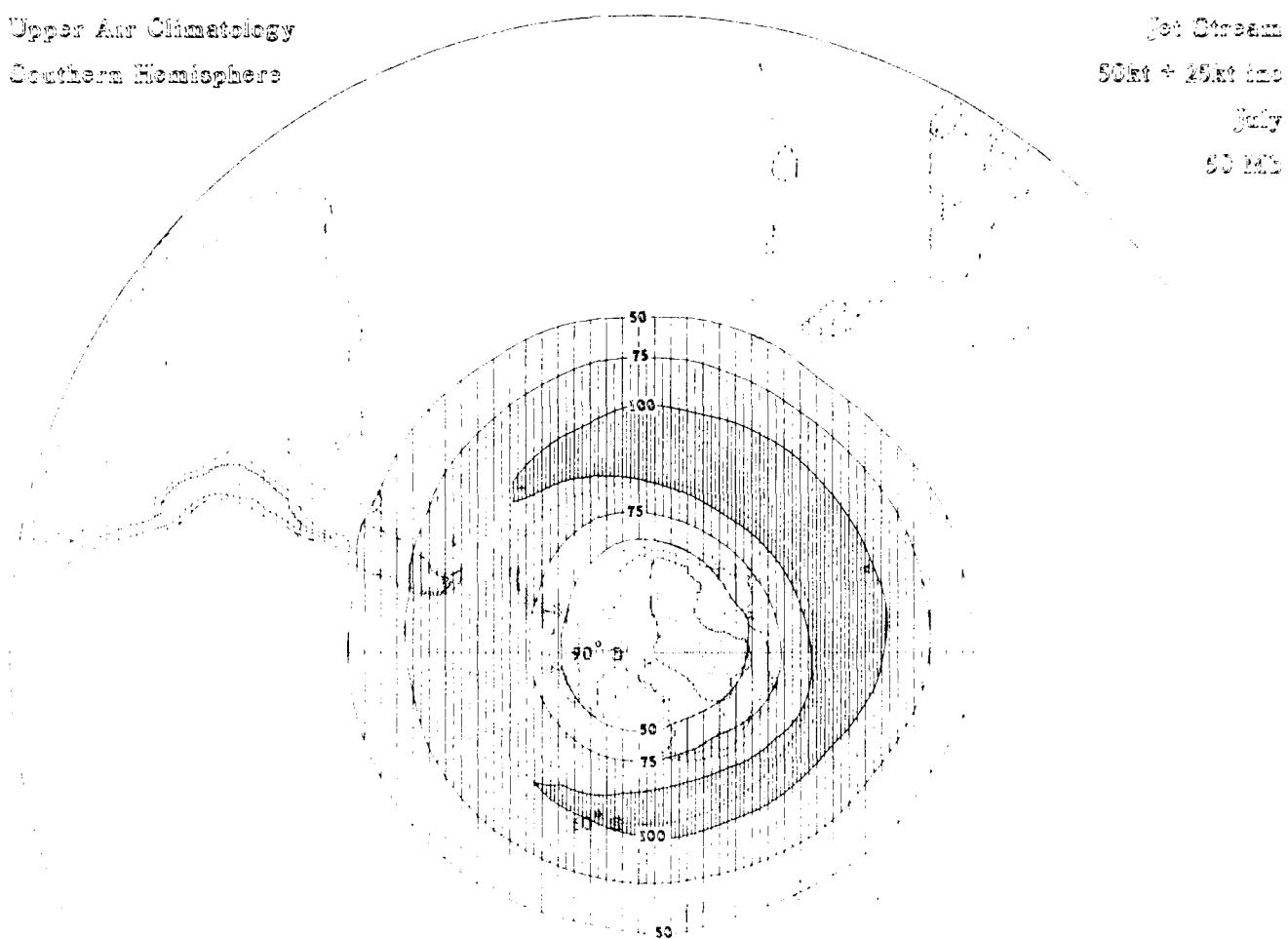
Southern Hemisphere

Jet Stream

50ft + 25ft iso

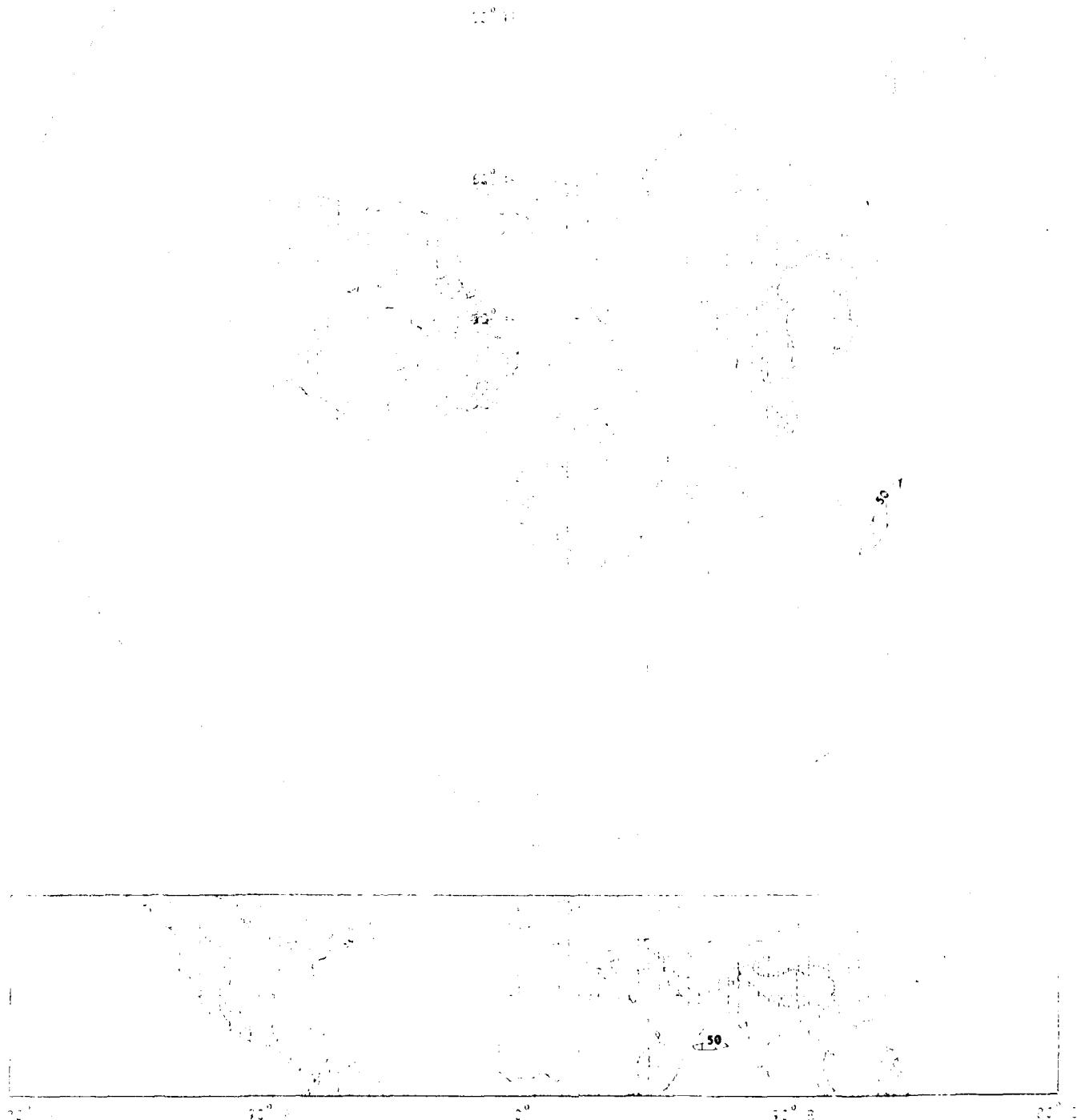
July

50 MHz



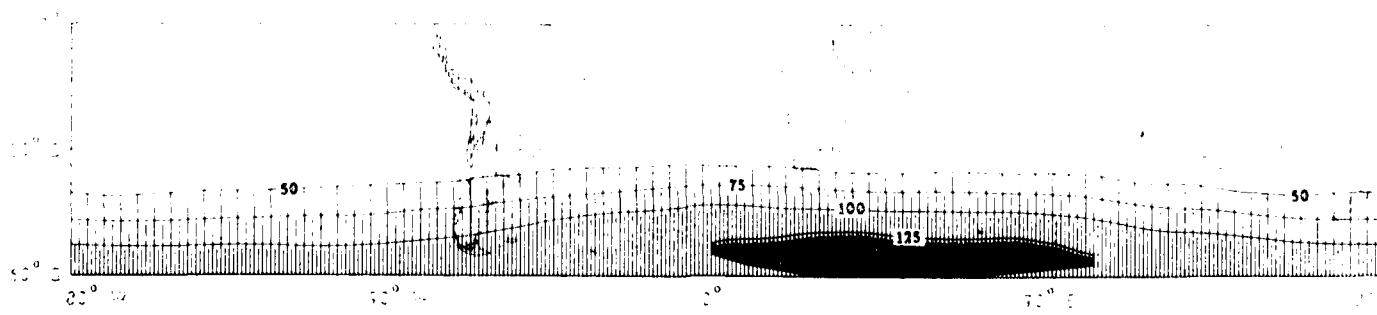
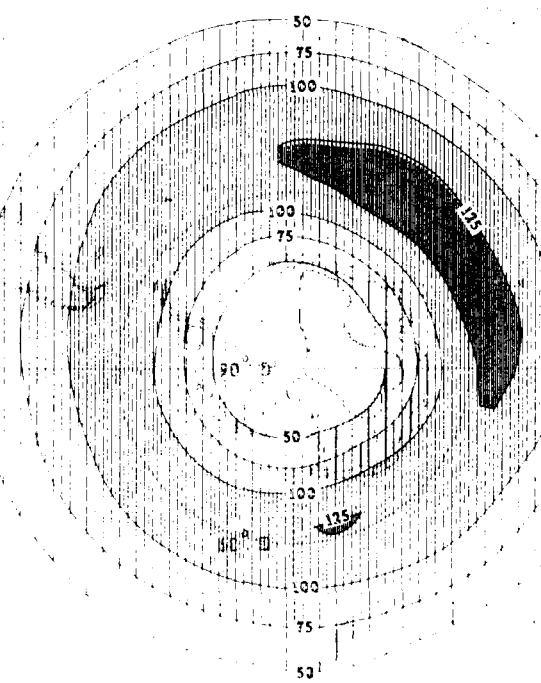
Jet Stream
50Kt + 25Kt inc
July
30 Mb

Upper Air Climatology
Northern Hemisphere



Upper Air Climatology
Southern Hemisphere

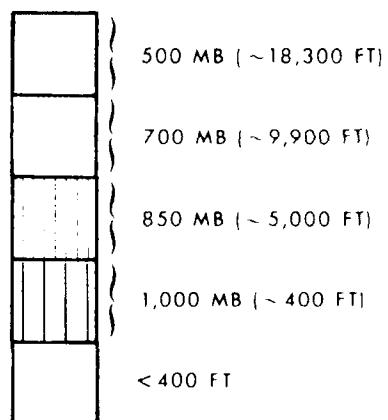
Jet Stream
500 hPa + 1500 m
July
500 hPa



TEMPERATURE
(13 LEVELS, 1000 TO 30 MB)

- Contours of mean temperature (solid and dashed lines) in °C; solids labeled, dashed intermediates unlabeled
- Temperature labeled interval: 5°C
- Contours of standard deviation of temperature (dotted lines) in °C
- Standard deviation of temperature labeled interval: 2.5°C
- Contours blanked for geographic areas with elevations exceeding specified geopotential heights

ELEVATION SCALE



1000' 1000' 1000'

1000' 1000' 1000'

1000'

1000'

1000'

1000'

1000'

1000'

1000'

1000'

1000'

1000'

1000'

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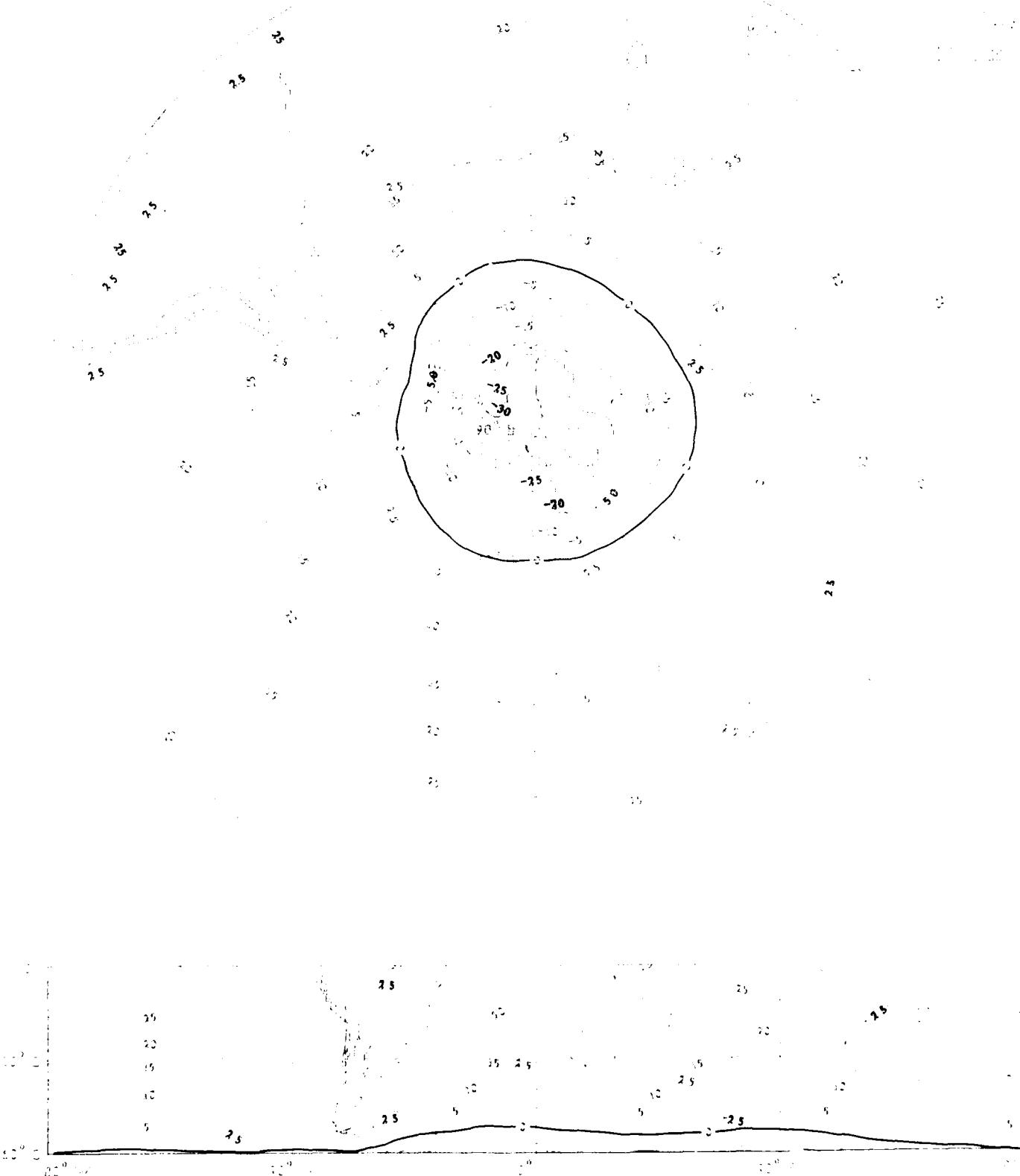
1000'

[View all posts by **John**](#) [View all posts in **Uncategorized**](#)

Model 12-Step Program (2)

1998-0000000000000000

2020-10-07 22:40:10



Wetland Compaction (%)

Depth and Temperature

at Low Tides

Temperature (°C)

10

20

30

40

50

60

70

80

90

100

110

120

130

140

150

160

170

180

190

200

210

220

230

240

250

260

270

280

290

300

310

320

330

340

350

360

370

380

390

400

410

420

430

440

450

460

470

480

490

500

510

520

530

540

550

560

570

580

590

600

610

620

630

640

650

660

670

680

690

700

710

720

730

740

750

760

770

780

790

800

810

820

830

840

850

860

870

880

890

900

910

920

930

940

950

960

970

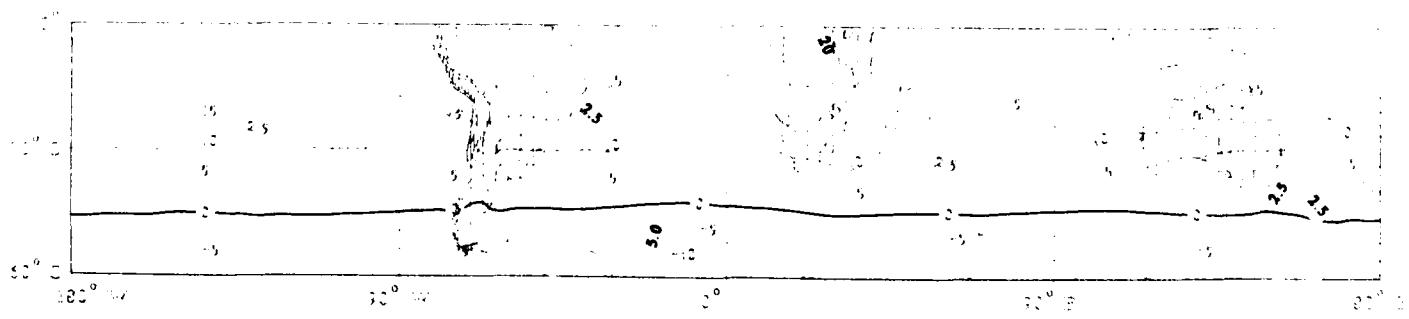
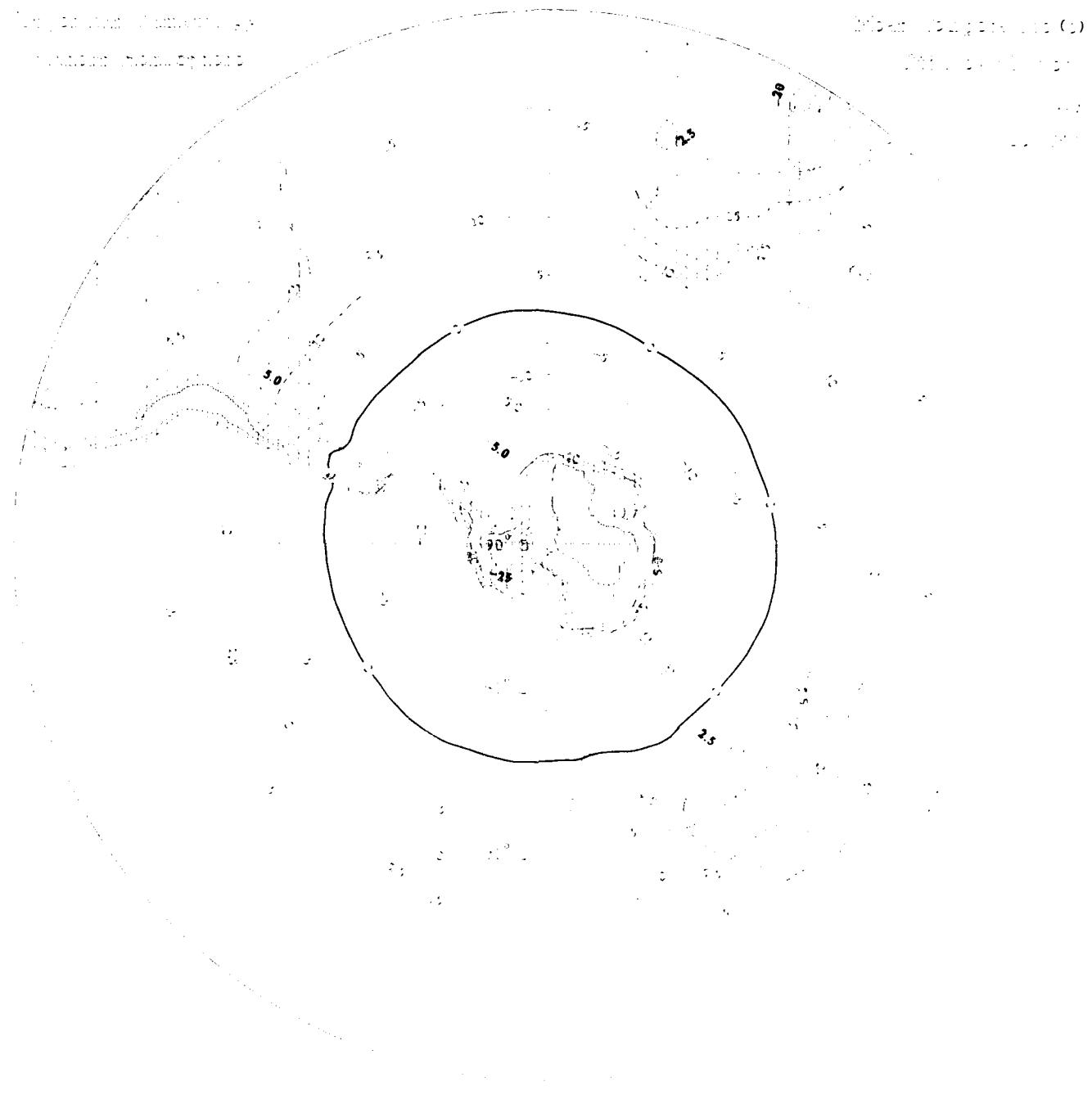
980

990

1000

Std. Dev. < 2.5

100° F 50° F 0° C 50° C 80° F

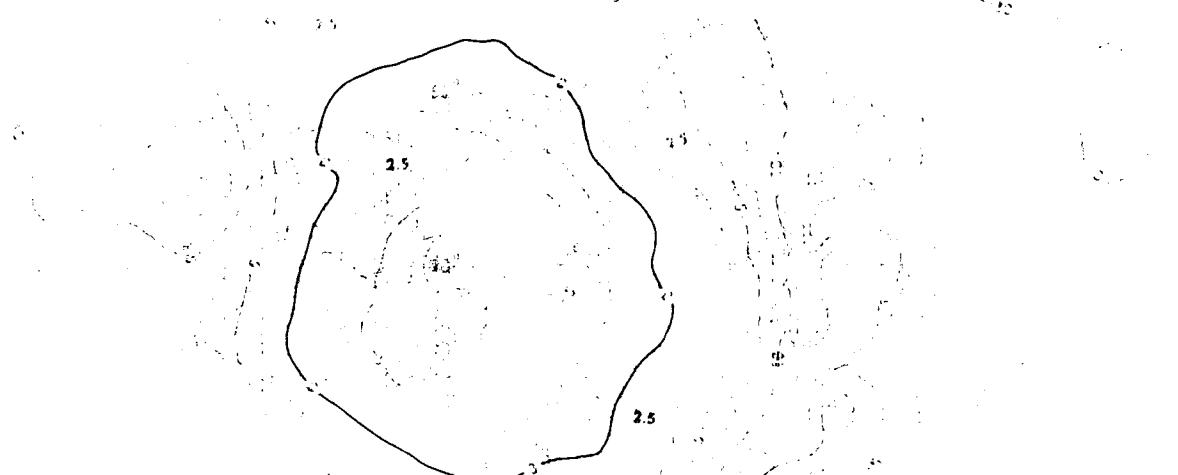


Algebra I: Using patterns (C)

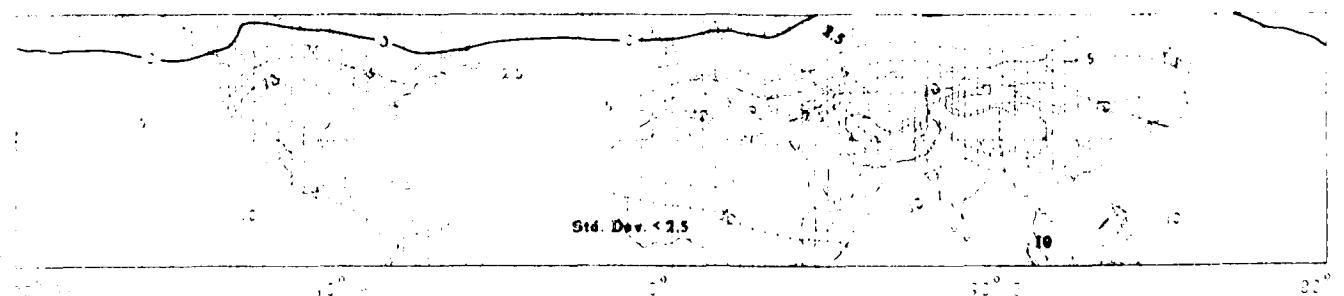
Top 25% Area = 100000000

Std. Dev. < 2.5

Without Standard Deviations



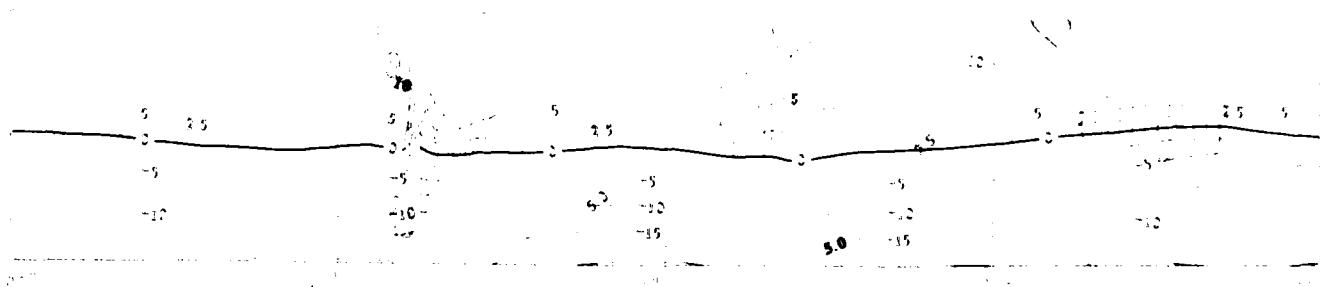
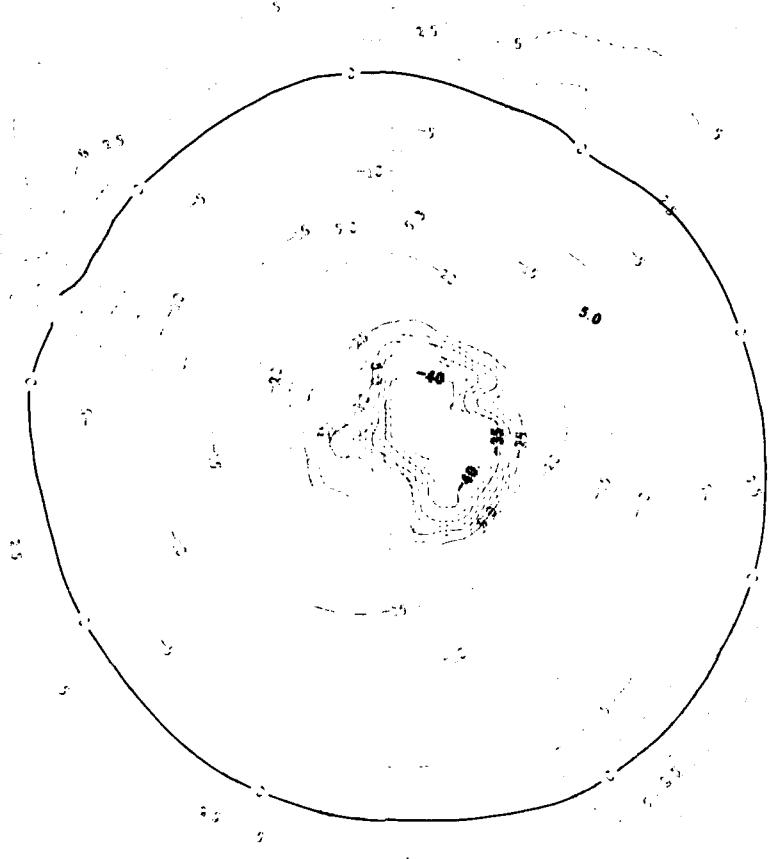
Std. Dev. < 2.5



Std. Dev. < 2.5

Topographic Map
of the Island of Hawaii

Map Sheet No. 10
Scale 1:250,000



Mean Decomposition (O)

Std. Dev. (O)

10

20

30

40

50

60

70

80

90

100

110

120

130

140

150

160

170

180

190

200

210

220

230

240

250

260

270

280

290

300

310

320

330

340

350

360

370

380

390

400

Upper and Lower Layers

Material Removal

10° W

5

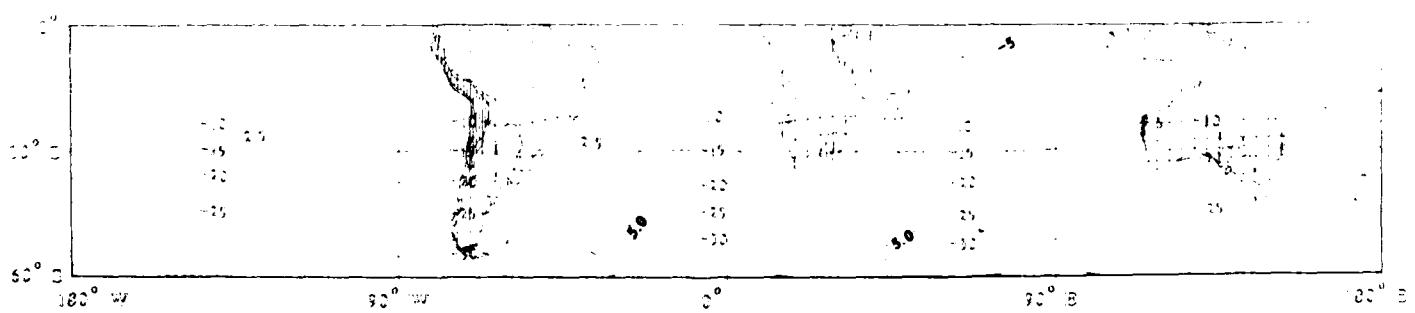
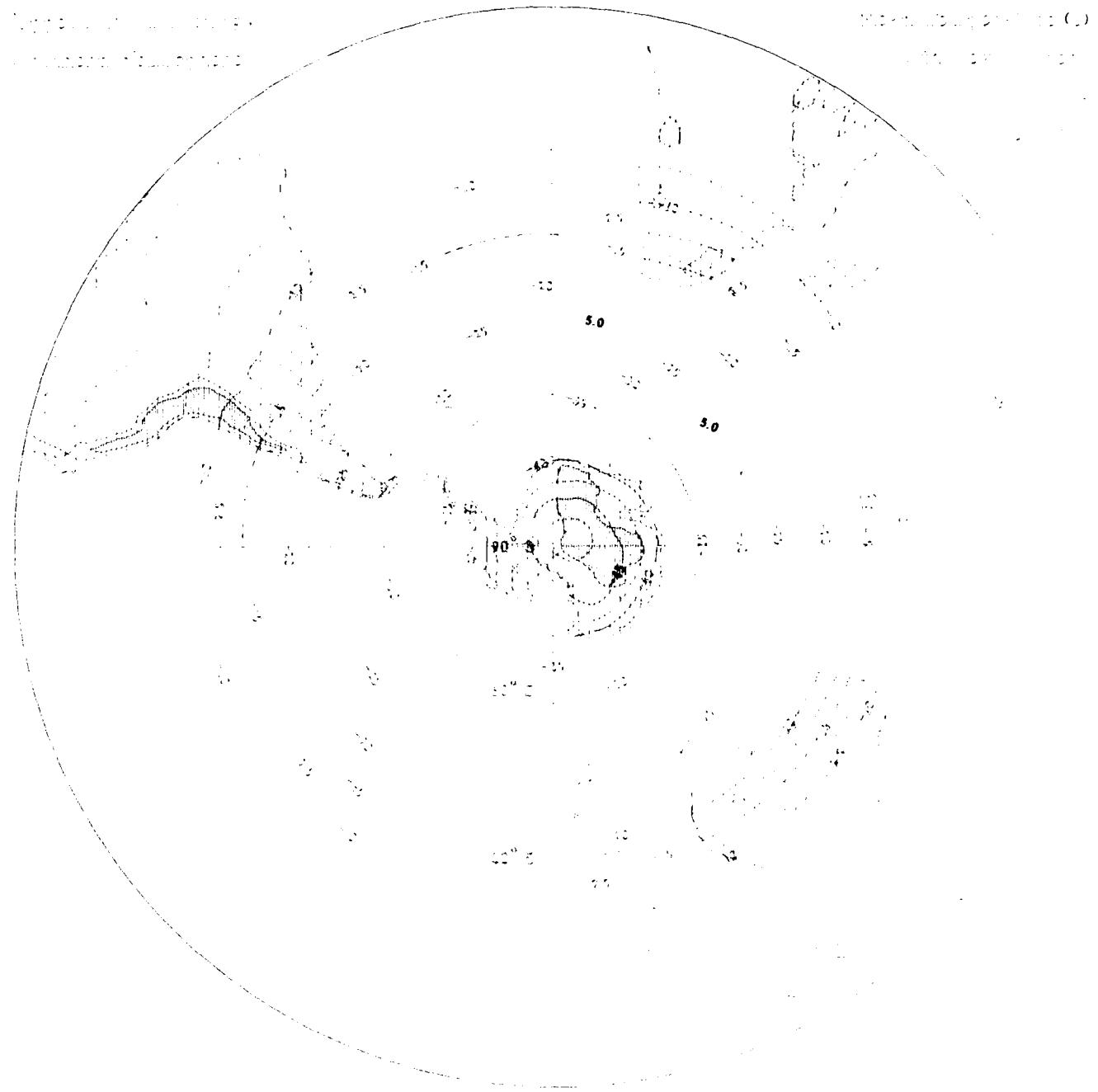
10° E

5

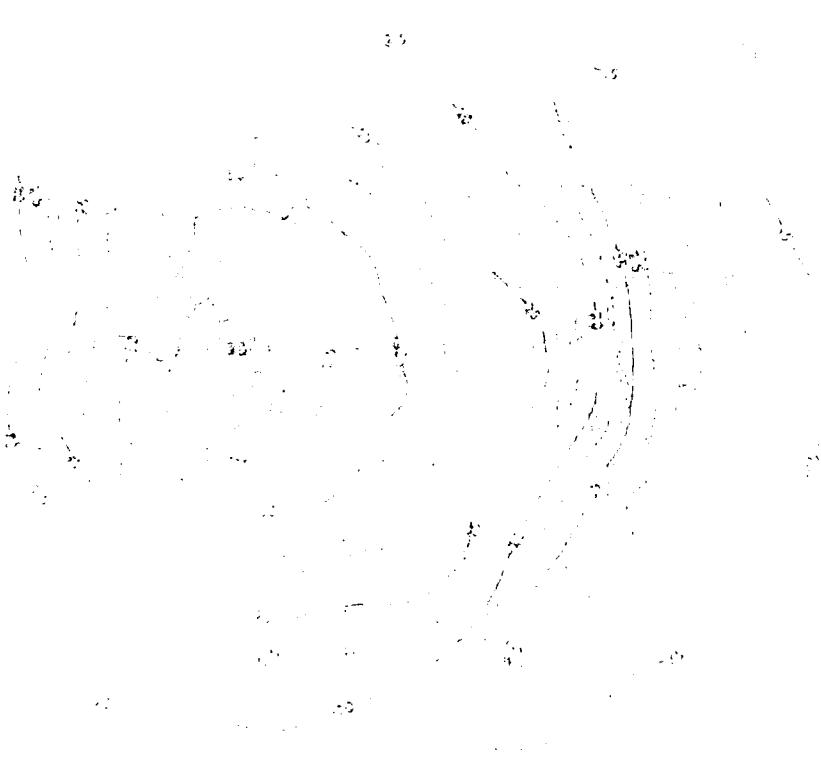
10° W

5

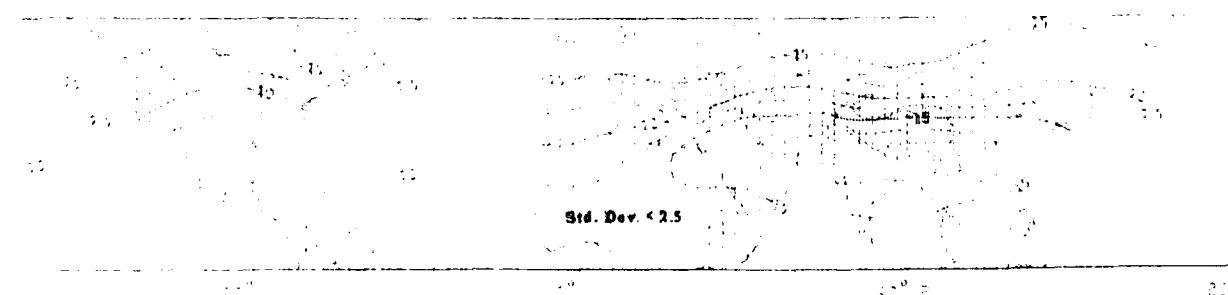
10° E



Regd. Add. London E3
100-102 Houndsditch

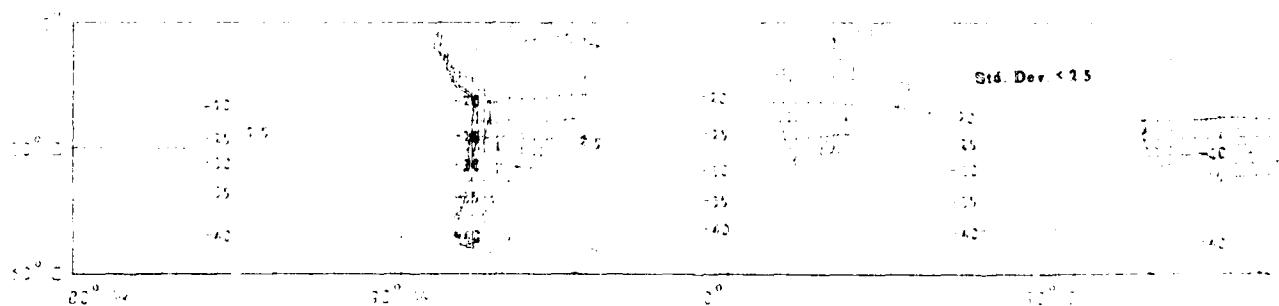


Std. Dev. < 2.5



Std. Dev. < 2.5

Std. Dev. < 2 S



1000 ft. above sea level (0)

1000 ft. above sea level (0)

1000 ft. above sea level

1000 ft. above sea level

1000 ft.

Std. Dev. < 2.5

20° W

0°

20° E

40° E

60° E

80° E

100° E

20° S

0°

20° N

40° N

60° N

80° N

100° N

120° N

140° N

160° N

180° N

200° N

220° N

240° N

260° N

280° N

300° N

320° N

340° N

360° N

380° N

400° N

420° N

440° N

460° N

480° N

500° N

520° N

540° N

560° N

580° N

600° N

620° N

640° N

660° N

680° N

700° N

720° N

740° N

760° N

780° N

800° N

820° N

840° N

860° N

880° N

900° N

920° N

940° N

960° N

980° N

1000° N

1020° N

1040° N

1060° N

1080° N

1100° N

1120° N

1140° N

1160° N

1180° N

1200° N

1220° N

1240° N

1260° N

1280° N

1300° N

1320° N

1340° N

1360° N

1380° N

1400° N

1420° N

1440° N

1460° N

1480° N

1500° N

1520° N

1540° N

1560° N

1580° N

1600° N

1620° N

1640° N

1660° N

1680° N

1700° N

1720° N

1740° N

1760° N

1780° N

1800° N

1820° N

1840° N

1860° N

1880° N

1900° N

1920° N

1940° N

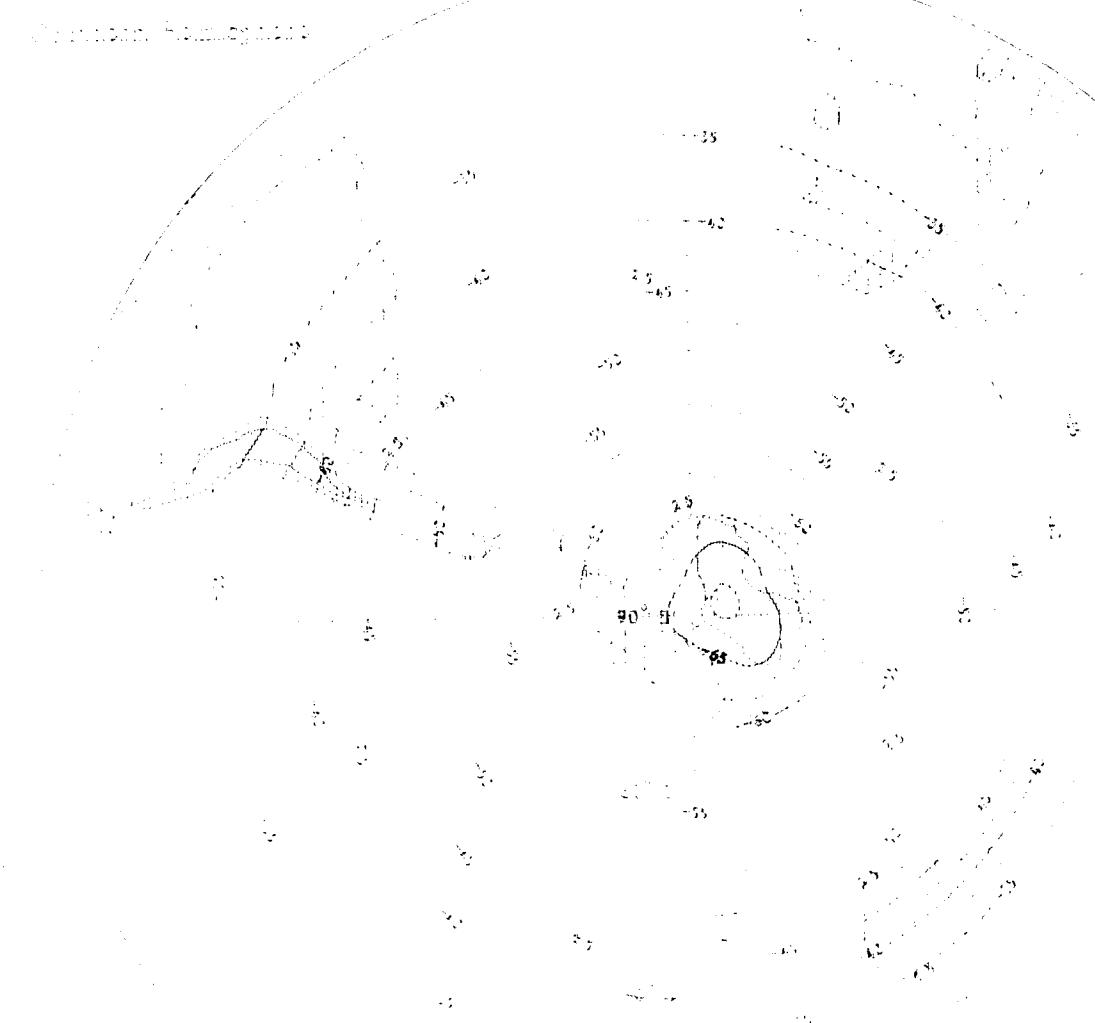
1960° N

198

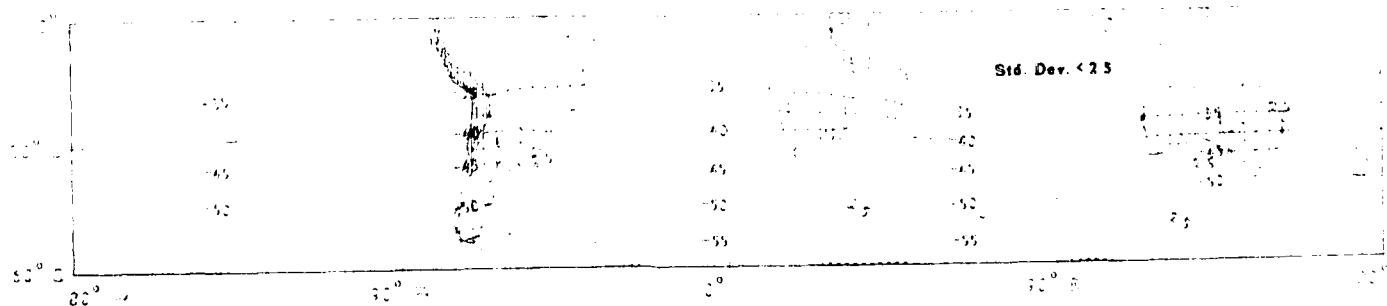
Mean Deviation (D)

Std. Dev. < 2.5

Std. Dev. > 2.5



Std. Dev. < 2.5



Global Temperature (°C)

1950-1970 (1950-1970)

1950

1970

Regional and Climatic Changes

Mountain Foundations

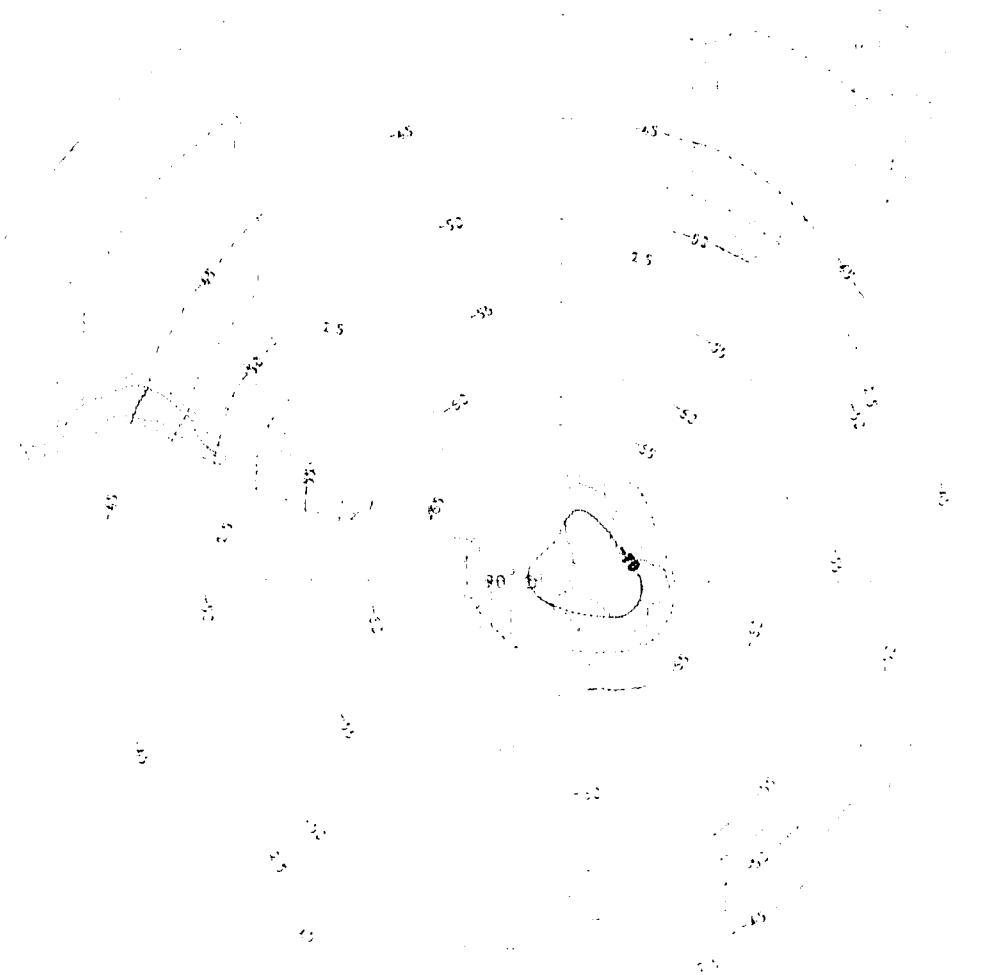


Fig. 22. *Flora of the Lower Mississippi*

Chennai 500002-202

Méthode d'enseignement (2)

THE JOURNAL OF



Std. Dev < 25

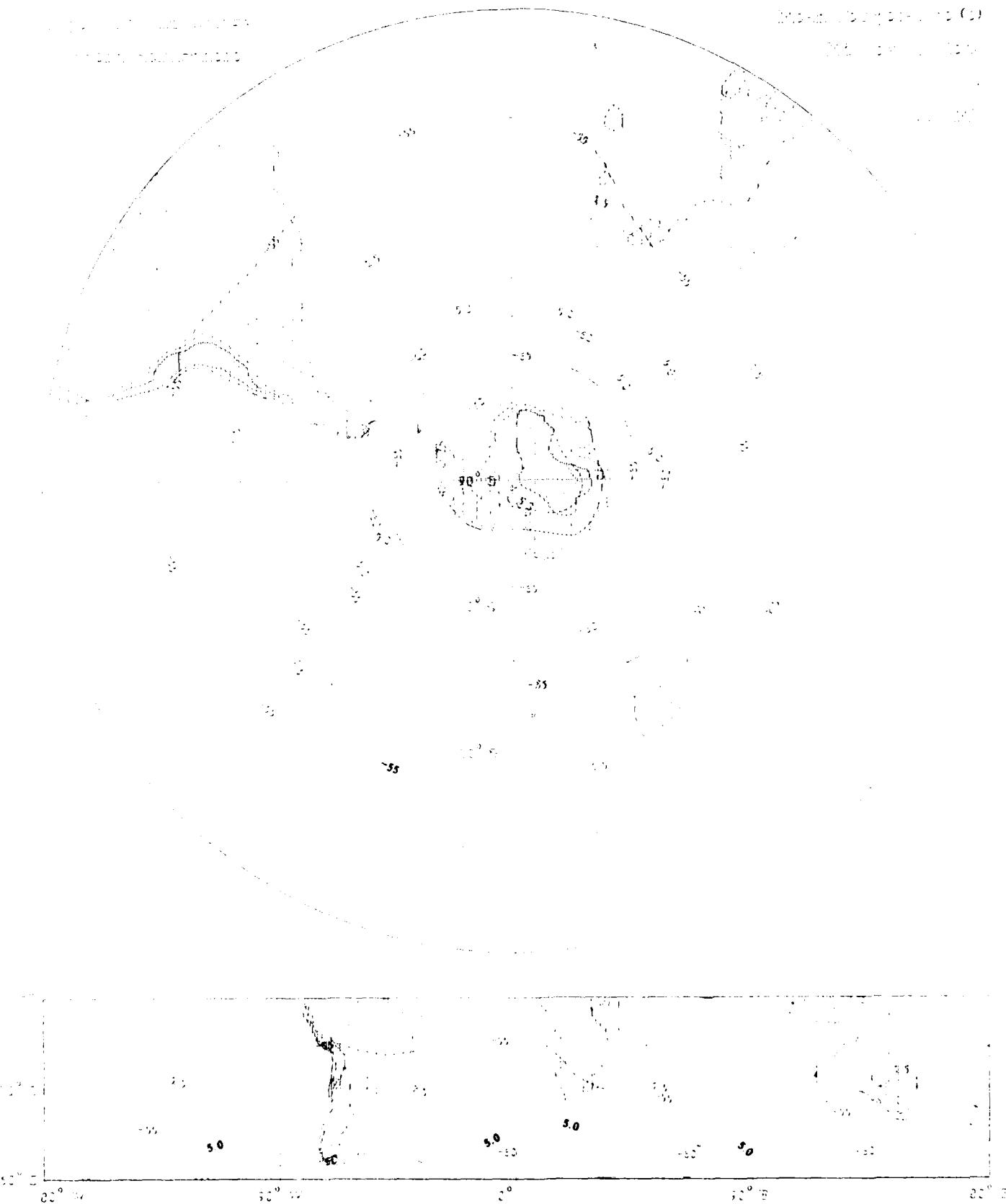
Std. Dev. < 2.5

4
-65
25
-50
-55
-55
-55
-55

	Std. Dev. < 25
-45	-45
-50	-50
-55	-55
-60	-60

Std. Dev. < 3.5

Std. Dev. < 2.5

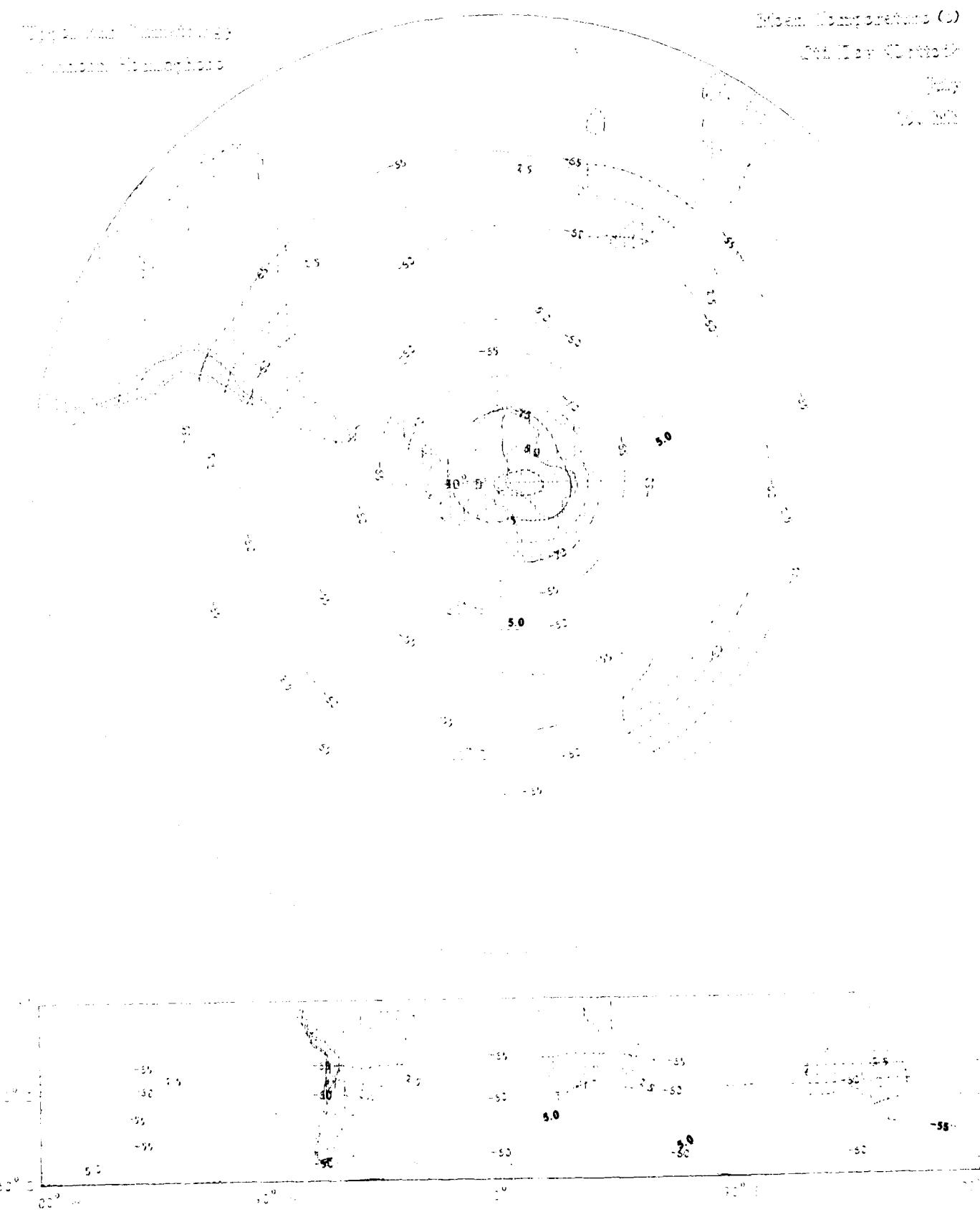


Wheat, Dangshan (C)

Plant No. 10000

Wheat, Dangshan (C)

Plant No. 10000



North Temperate (C)

South Temperate (C)

Temperate Zone

Subtropical (Mediterranean)

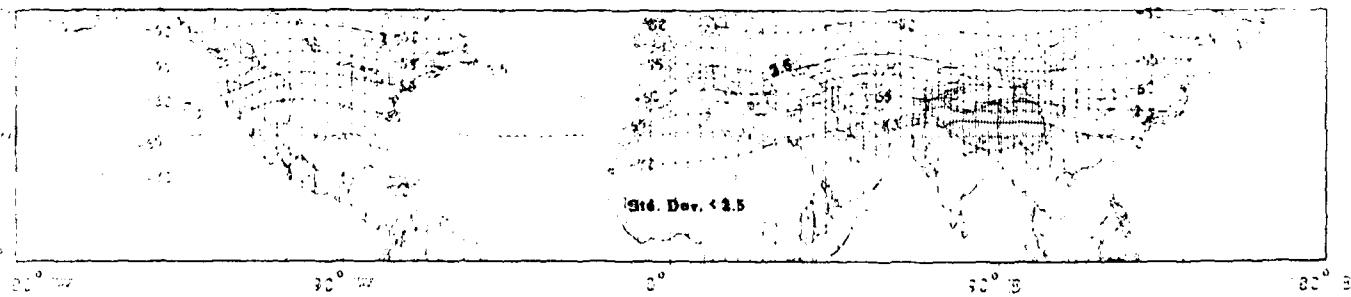
-15-

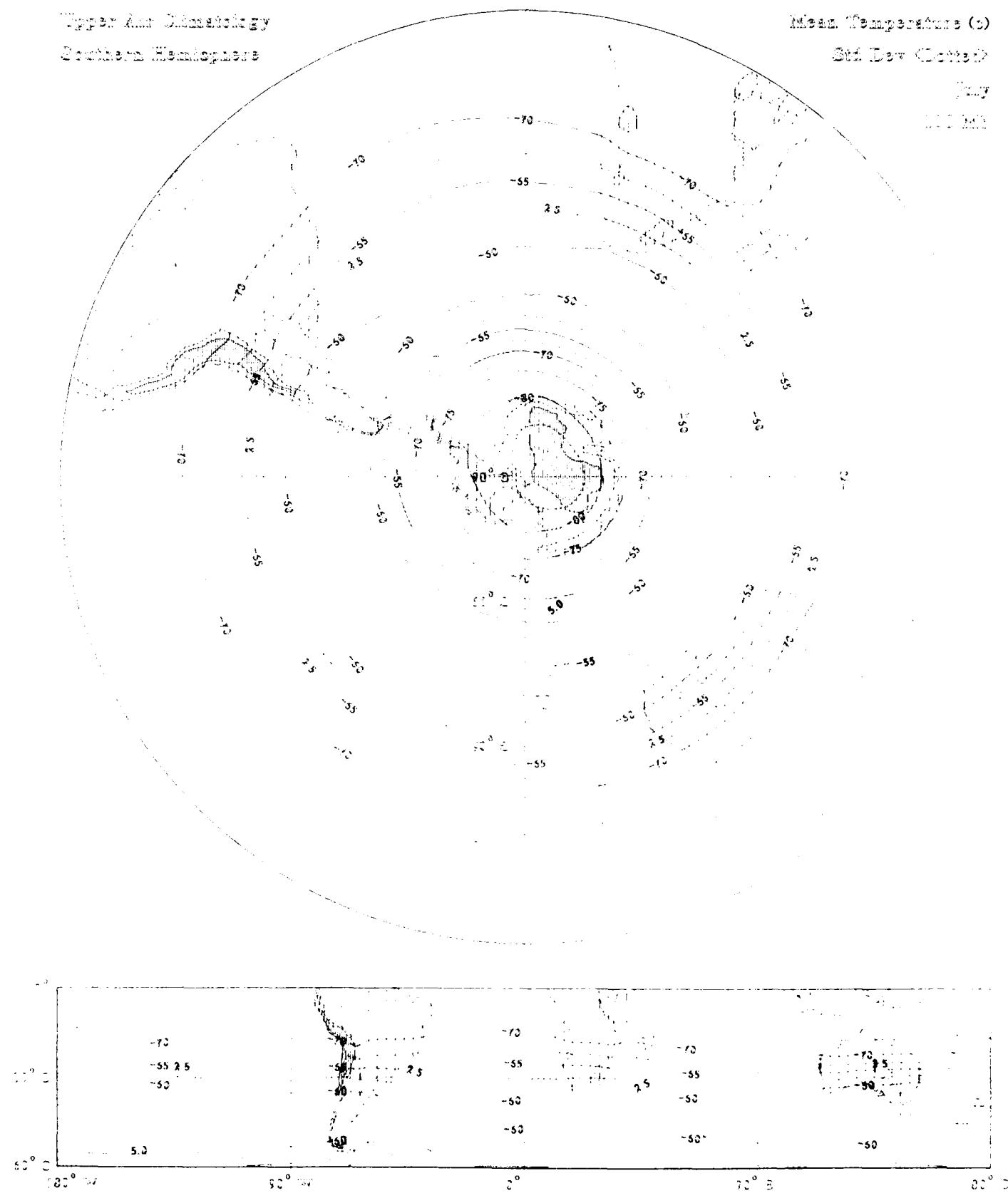
35

25

Std. Dev. < 2.5

Std. Dev. < 2.5





Mean Temperature (°)

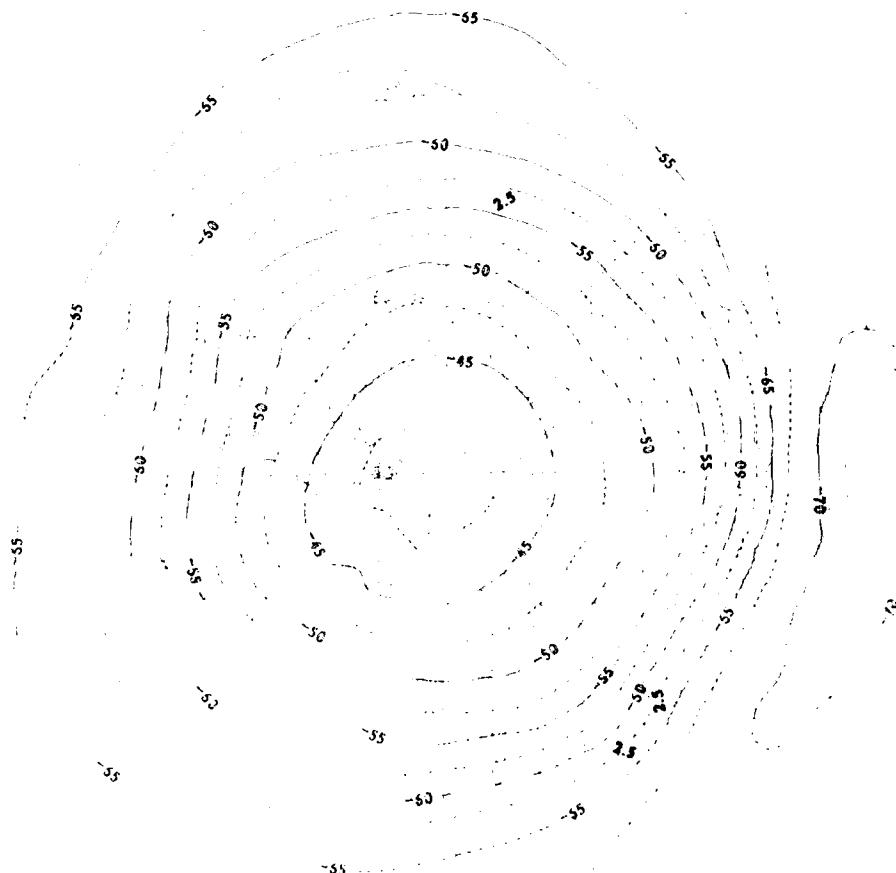
Std Dev < Dotted >

July

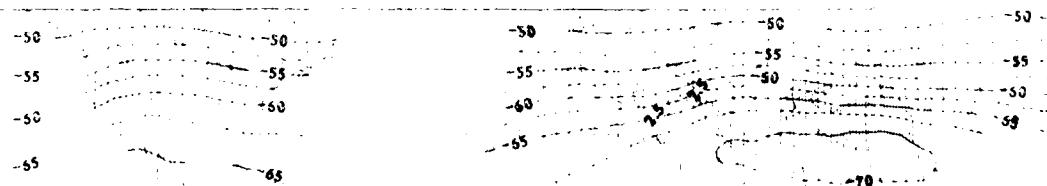
85° N

Upper Air Climatology

Northern Hemisphere



Std. Dev. < 2.5



Std. Dev. < 2.5

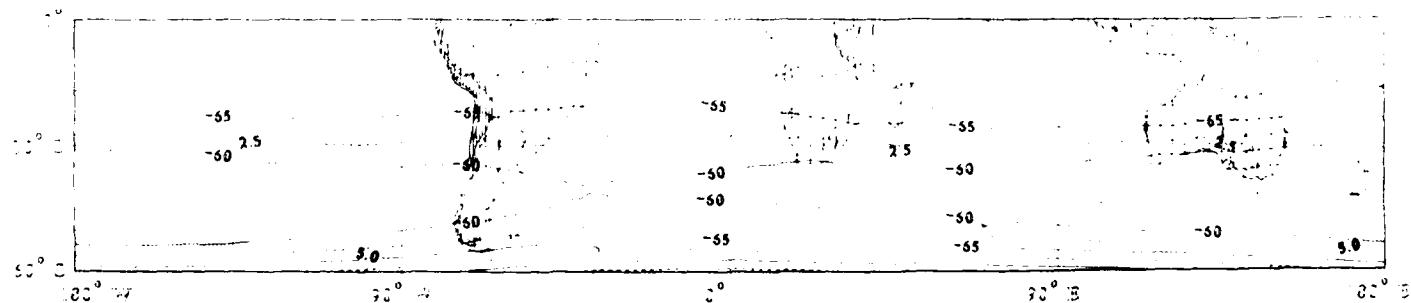
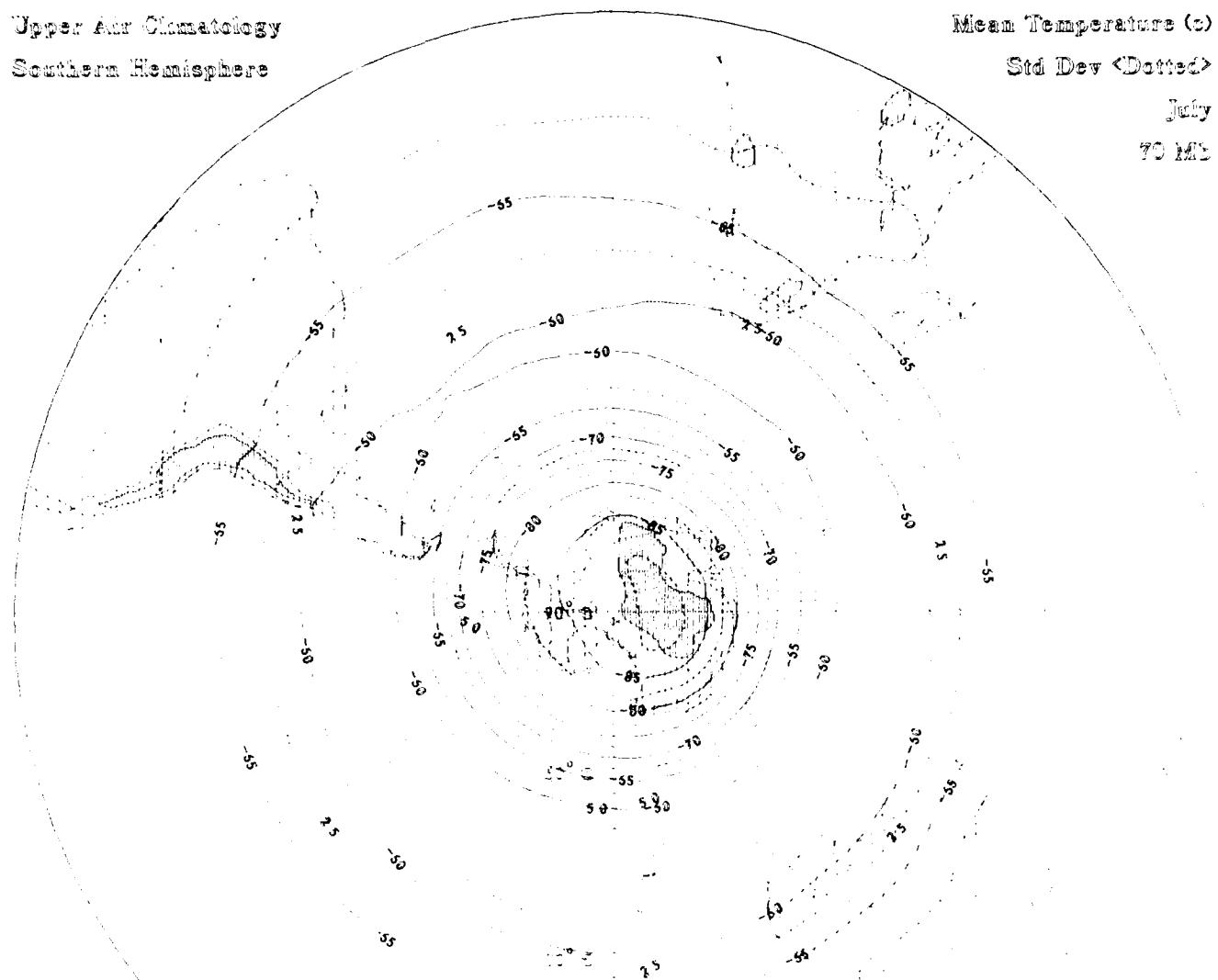
Upper Air Climatology
Southern Hemisphere

Mean Temperature (°)

Std Dev < Dotted >

July

70 MB



Mean Temperature (°C)

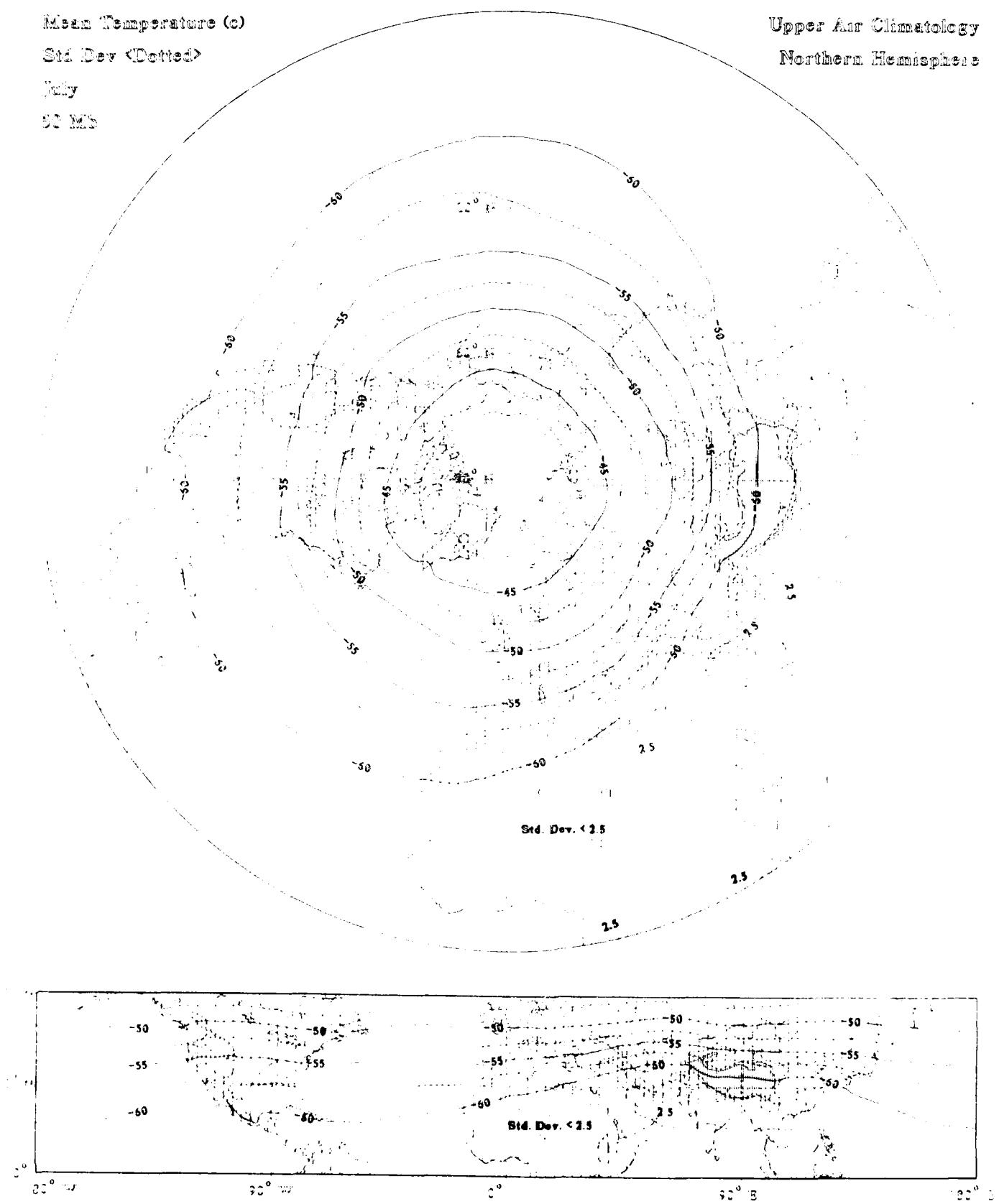
Std Dev < Dotted >

July

50 MB

Upper Air Climatology

Northern Hemisphere



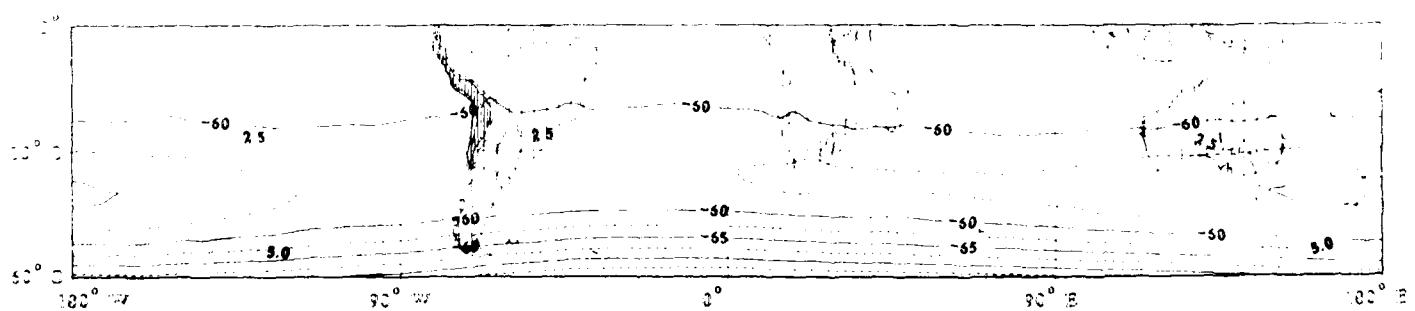
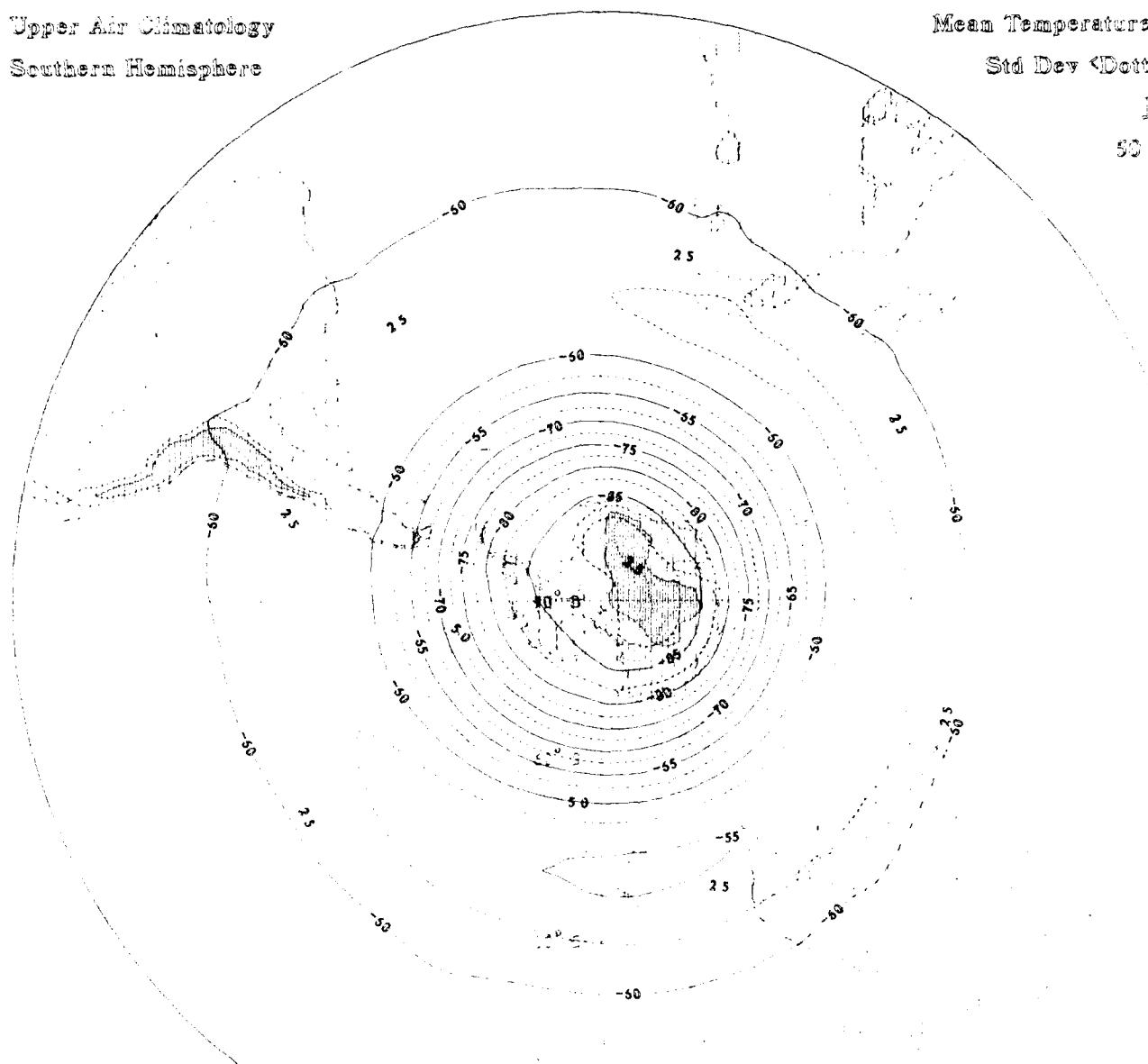
Upper Air Climatology
Southern Hemisphere

Mean Temperature ($^{\circ}$)

Std Dev (Dotted)

July

50 MB



Mean Temperature (°C)

Std Dev < Dotted

July

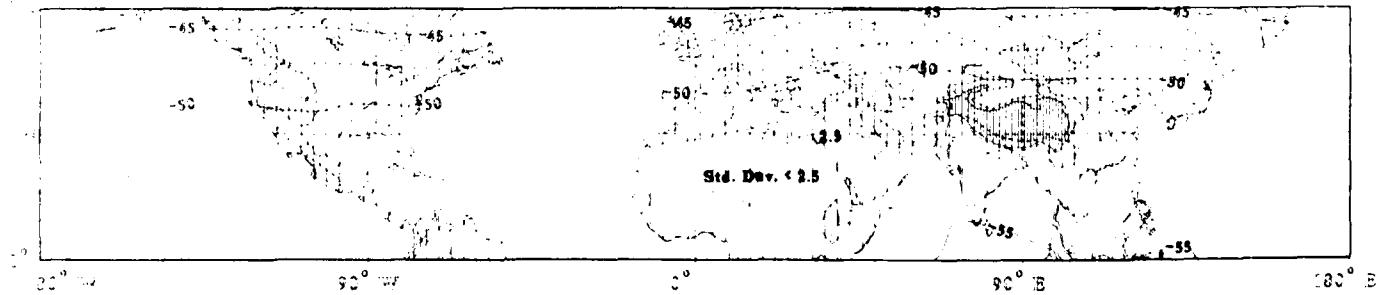
925 MB

Upper Air Climatology

Northern Hemisphere

21° N

Std. Dev. < 2.5



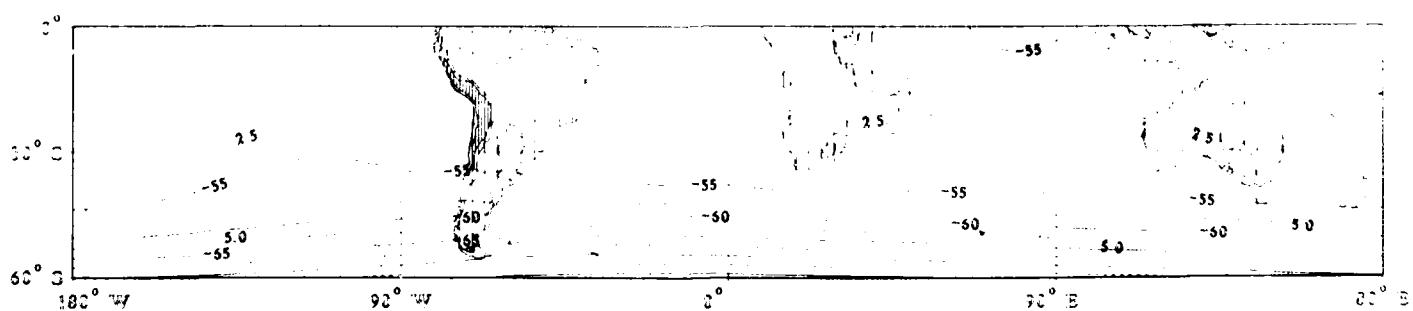
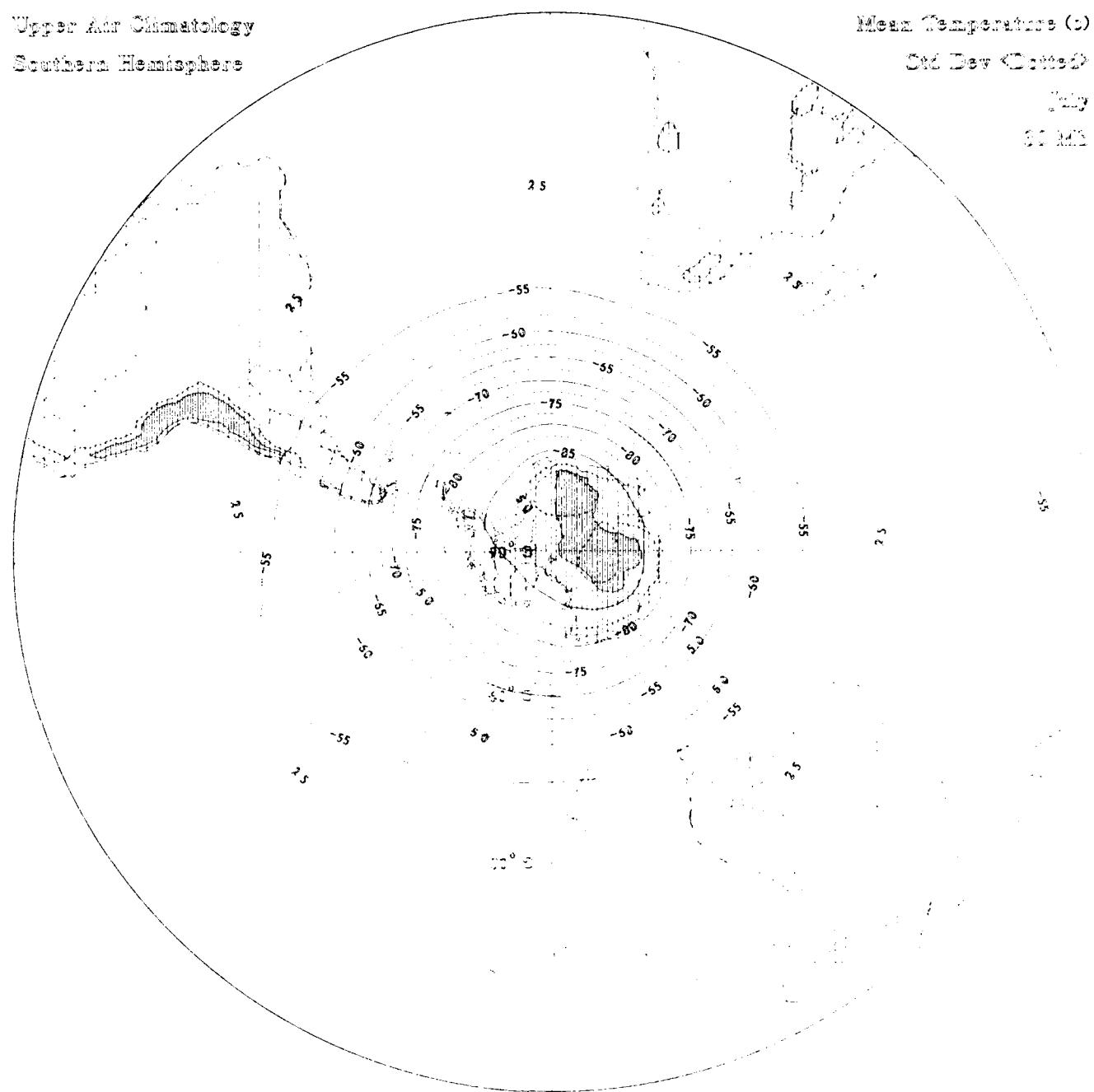
Upper Air Climatology
Southern Hemisphere

Mean Temperature ($^{\circ}$)

Std Dev (Cotted)

20 MM

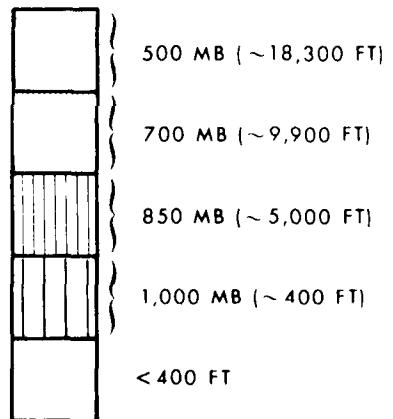
25 MM



DEW POINT
(6 LEVELS, 1000 TO 300 MB)

- Contours of mean dew point (solid and dashed lines) in °C; solids labeled, dashed intermediates unlabeled.
- Dew point labeled interval: 5°C
- Contours of standard deviation of dew point (dotted lines) in °C
- Standard deviation of dew point labeled interval: 2.5°C
- Contours blanked for geographic areas with elevations exceeding specified geopotential heights

ELEVATION SCALE



Major Low Point (c)

2021 May S-1000

• 18 •

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Upper Air Climatology

Northern Hemisphere

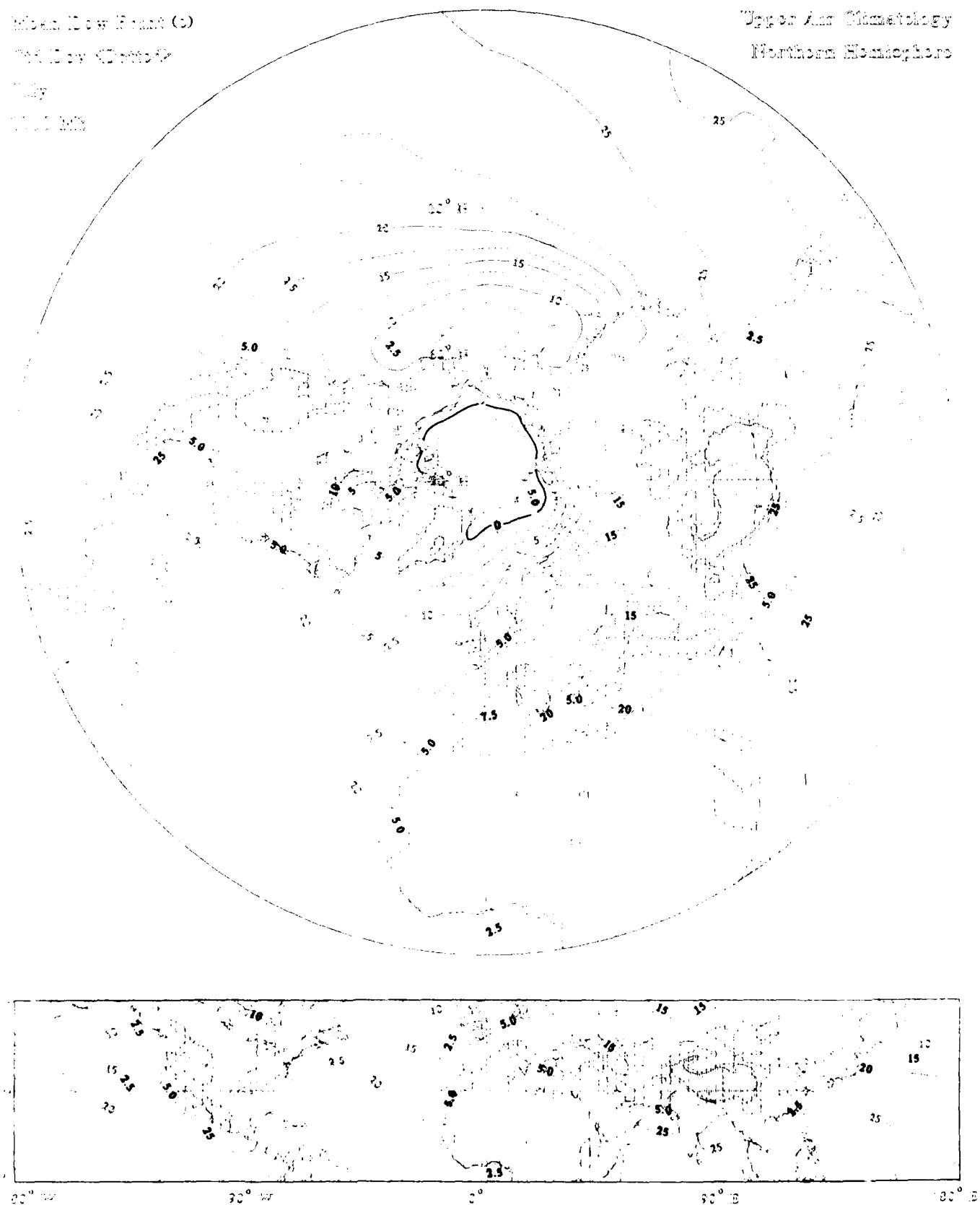
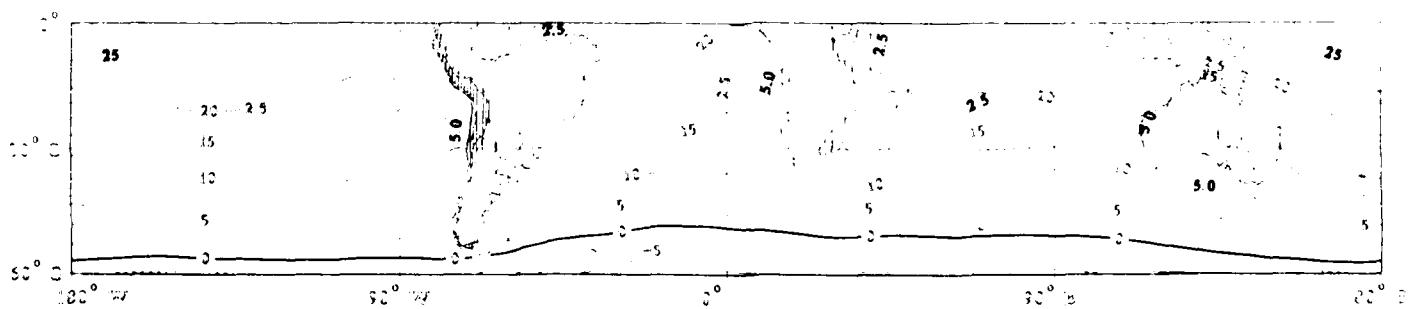
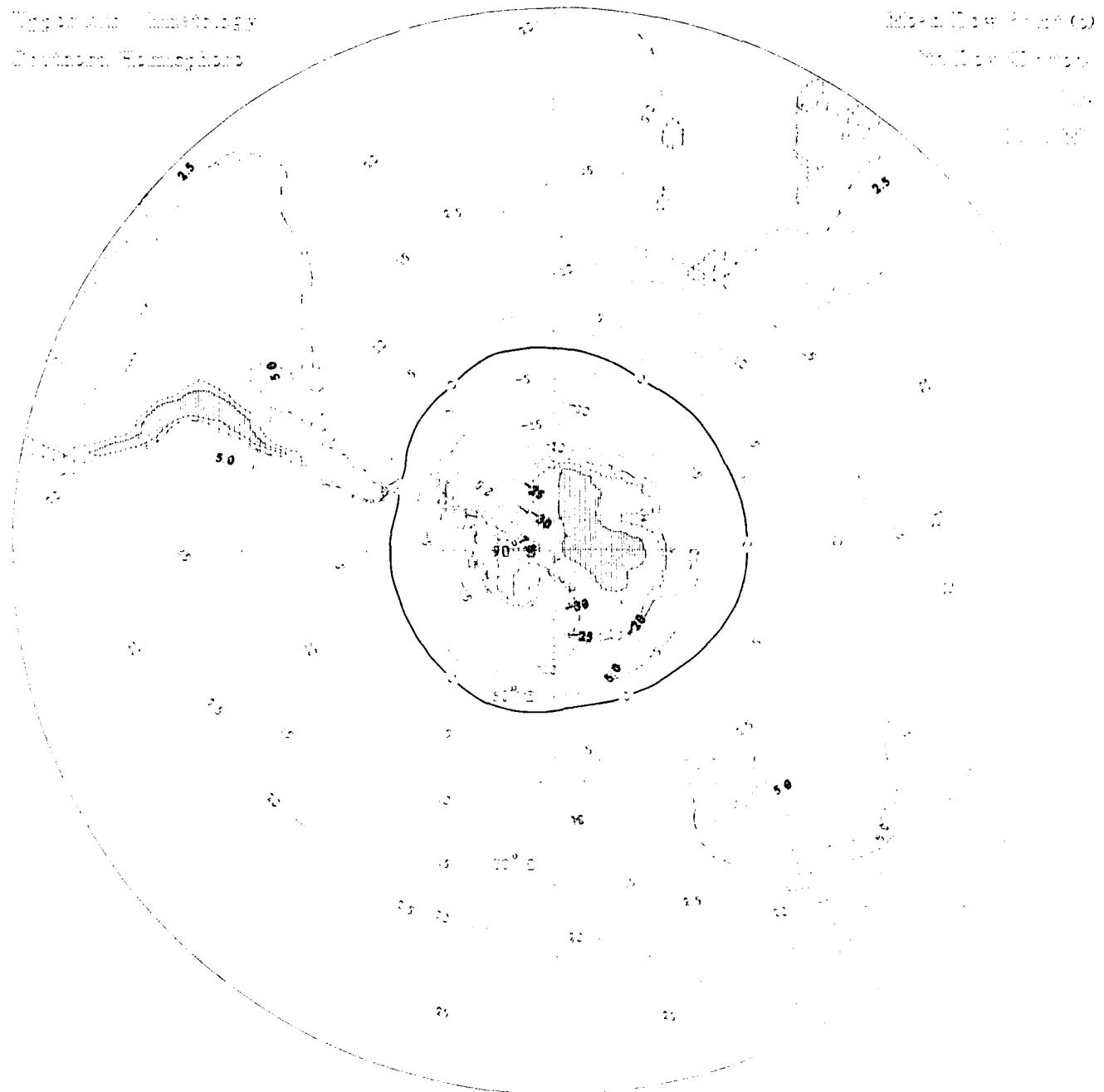


Fig. 20. Mean January
Temperature (°C) in
Northern Hemisphere

Fig. 21. Mean January (°C)
Temperature (°C) in
Northern Hemisphere



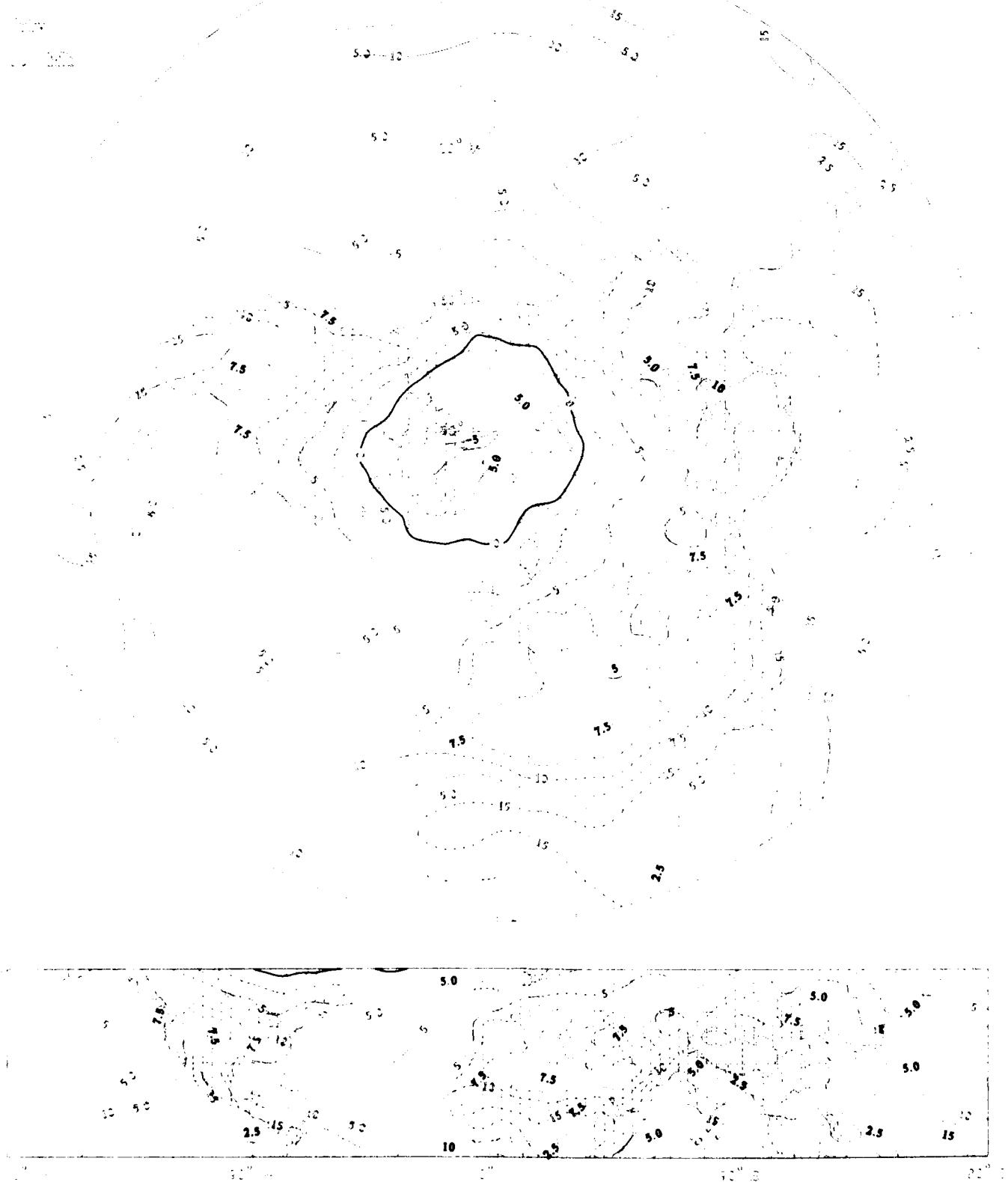
What May Happen (3)

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10

110

Upper Air Climatology Northern Hemisphere

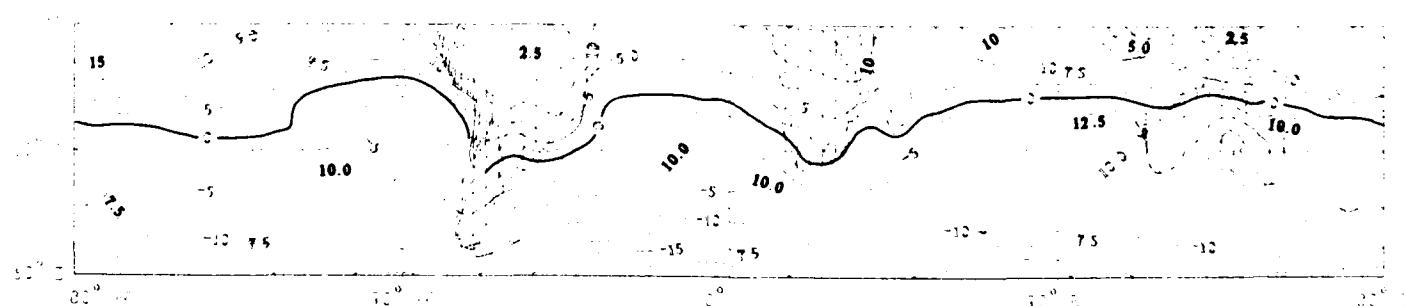
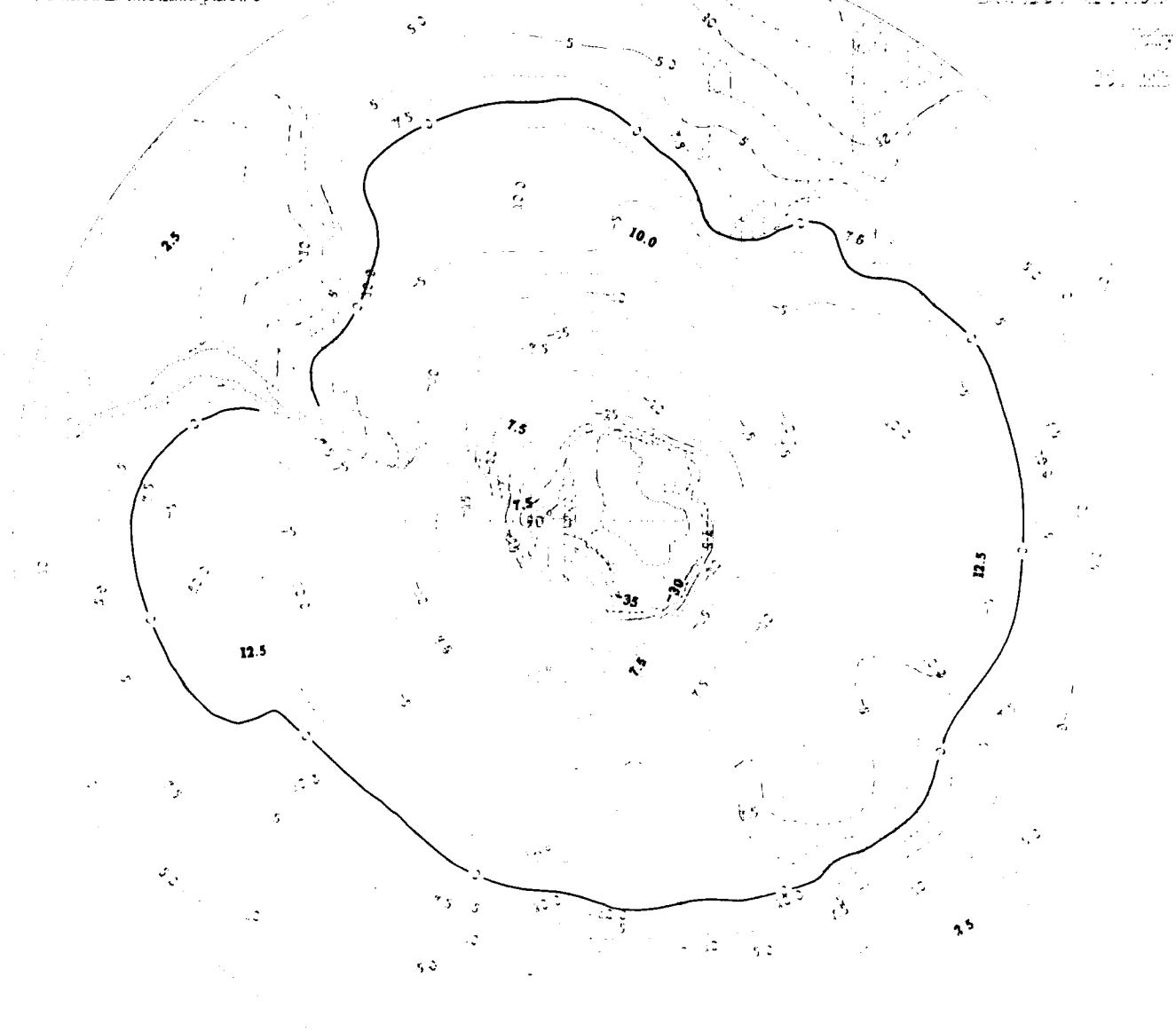


Region A: Climatology

Precipitation Characteristics

Mean Low Frontal C.

Max Day Climat.



Montgomery County

Page 10 of 10

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Über das Kino-Marketing

Warren Homestead

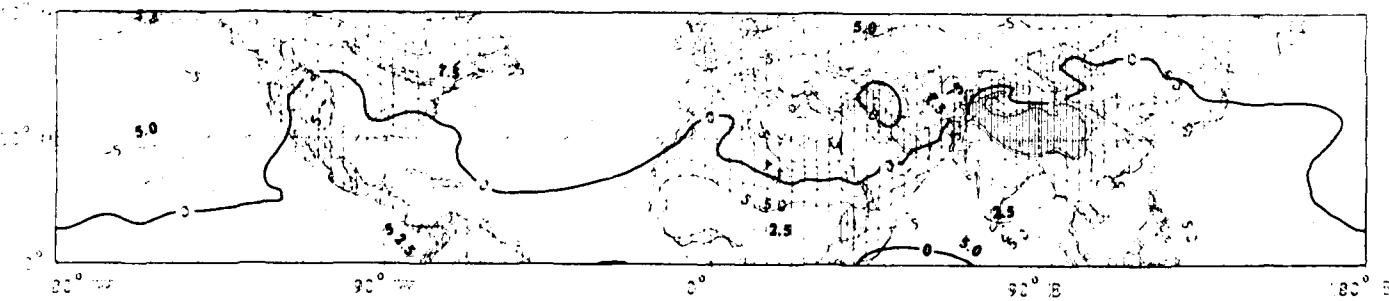
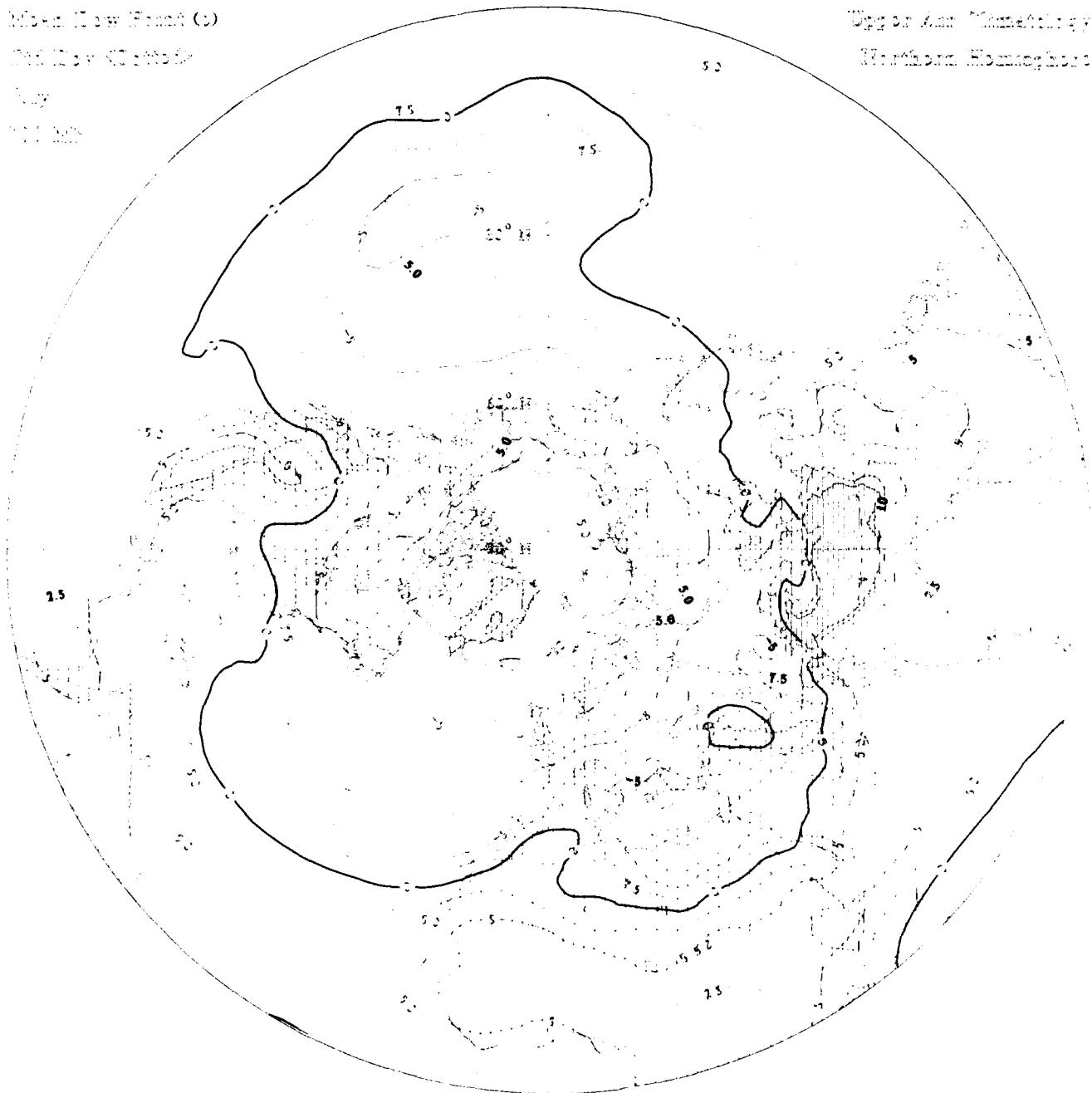


Fig. 20. Sea Surface Temperature

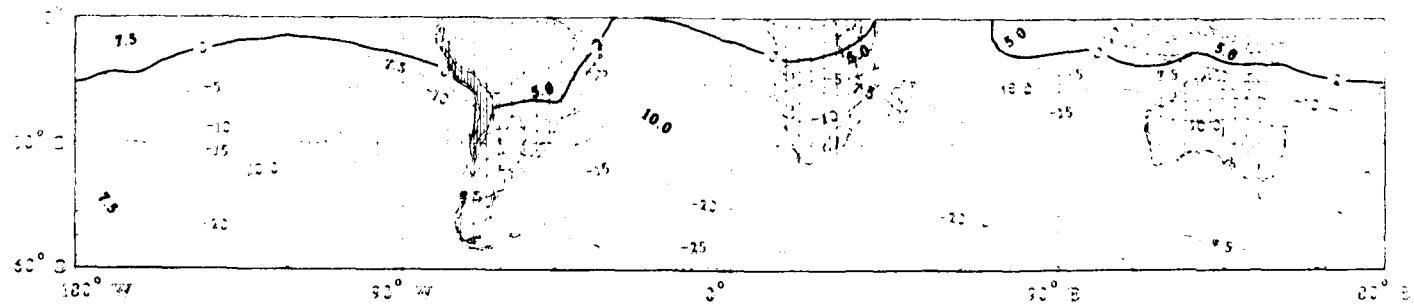
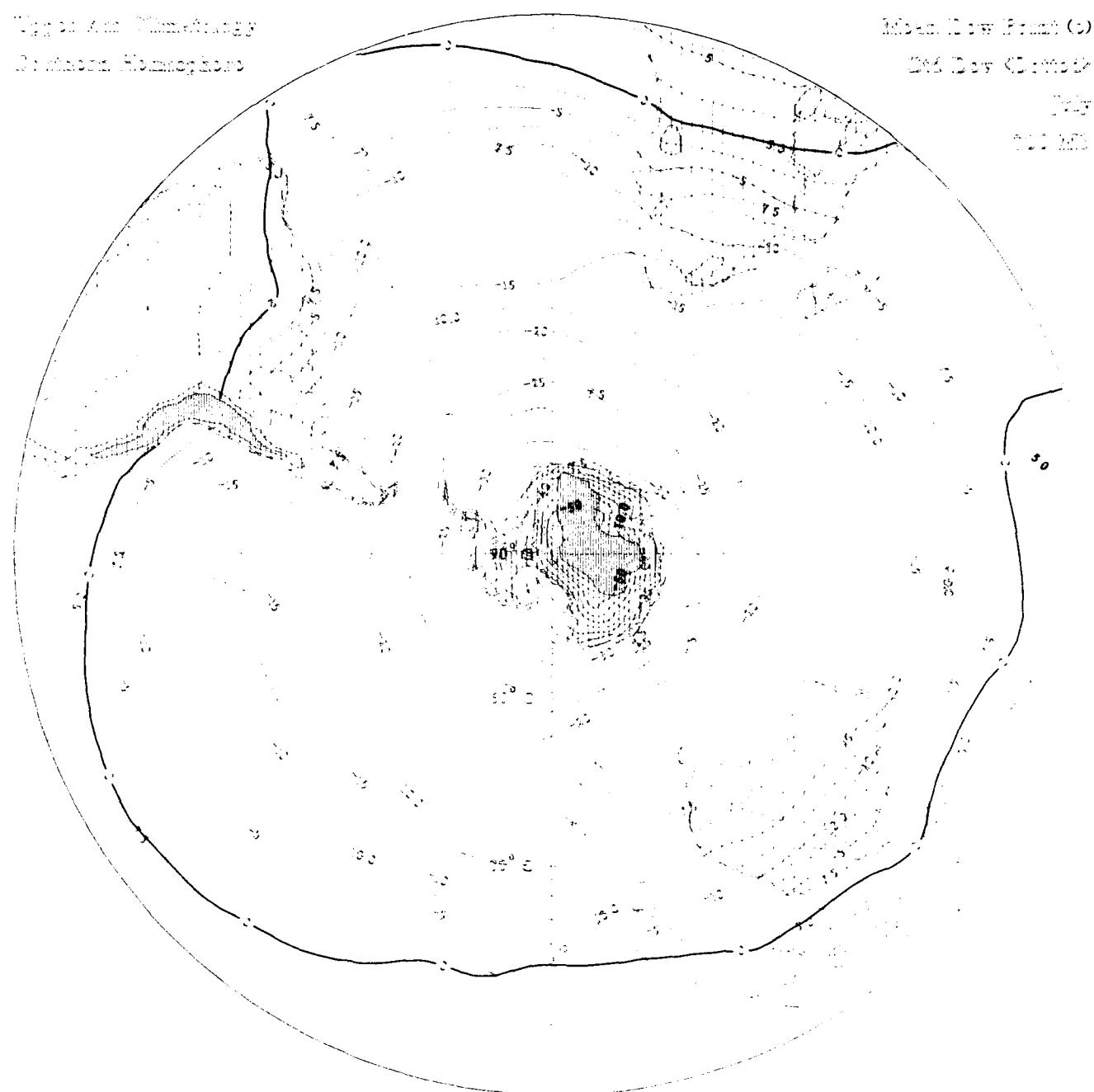
Bottom Temperature

Mean Low Frost (°)

Std Dev (°) (mm)

(mm)

Max Dev (mm)



Map of New Zealand (c)

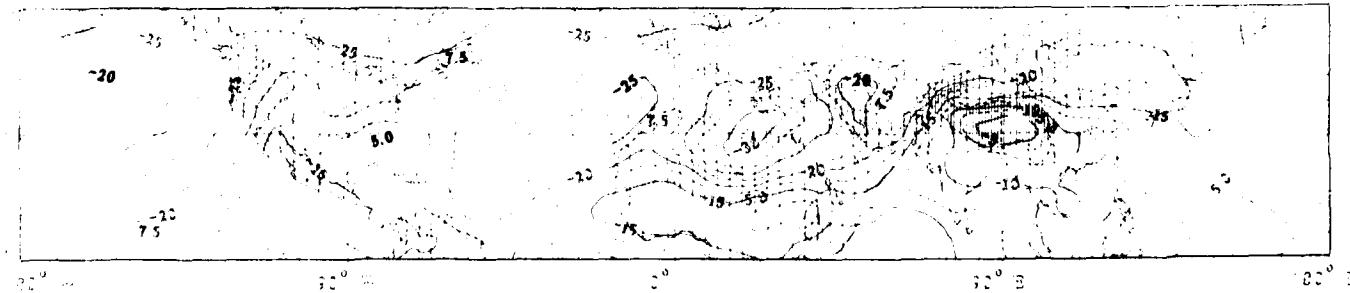
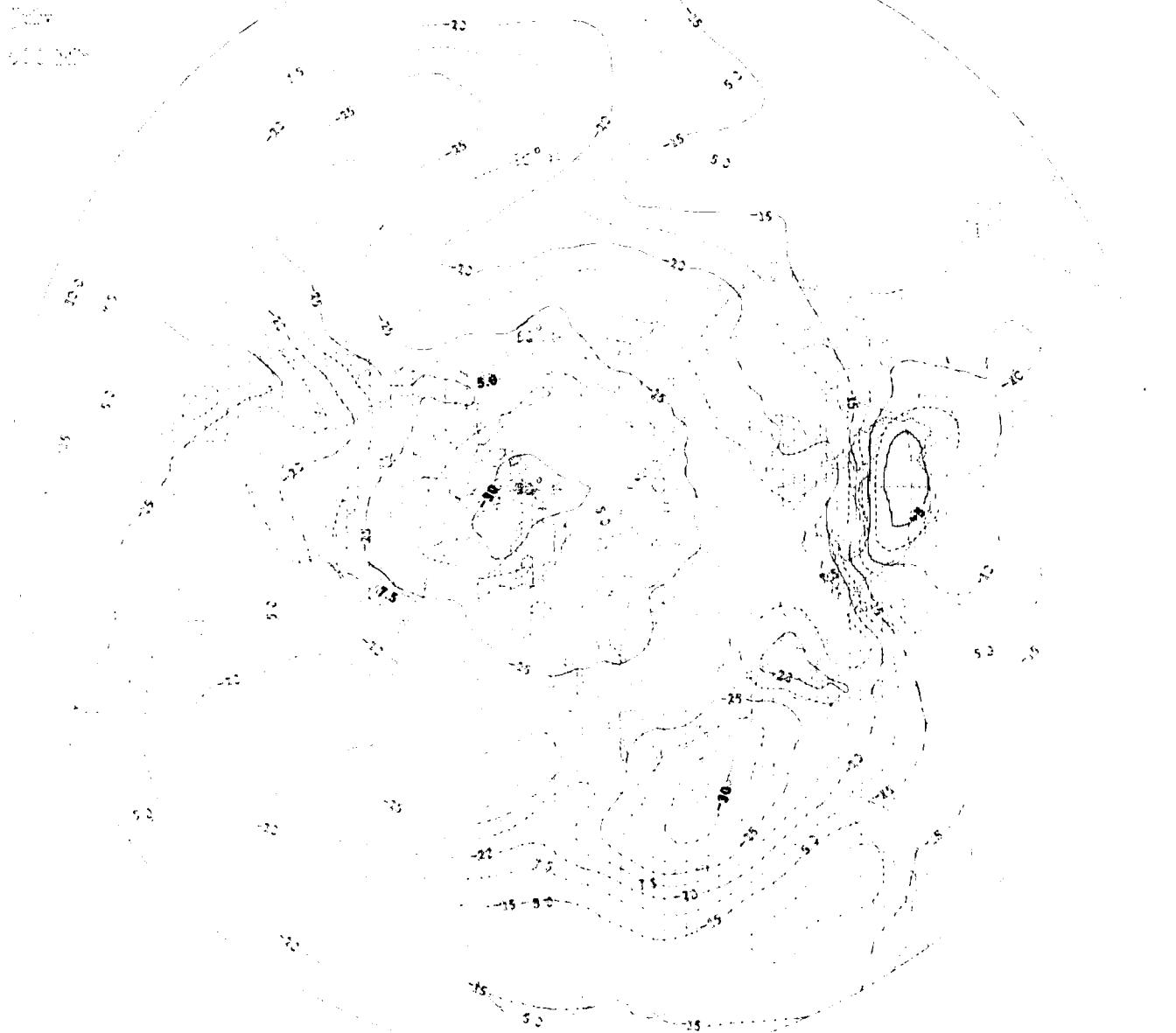
Sea Level Contours

50'

100' 200'

Fig 22 New Zealand

Northern Hemisphere

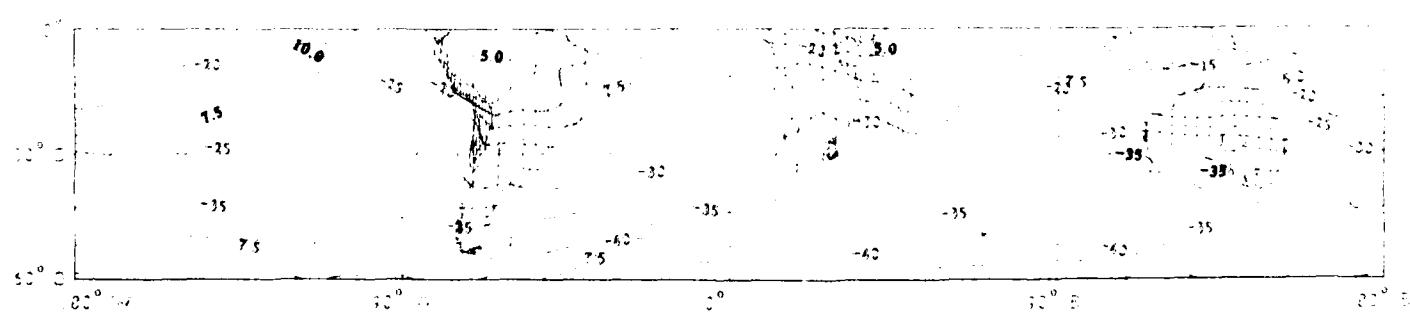
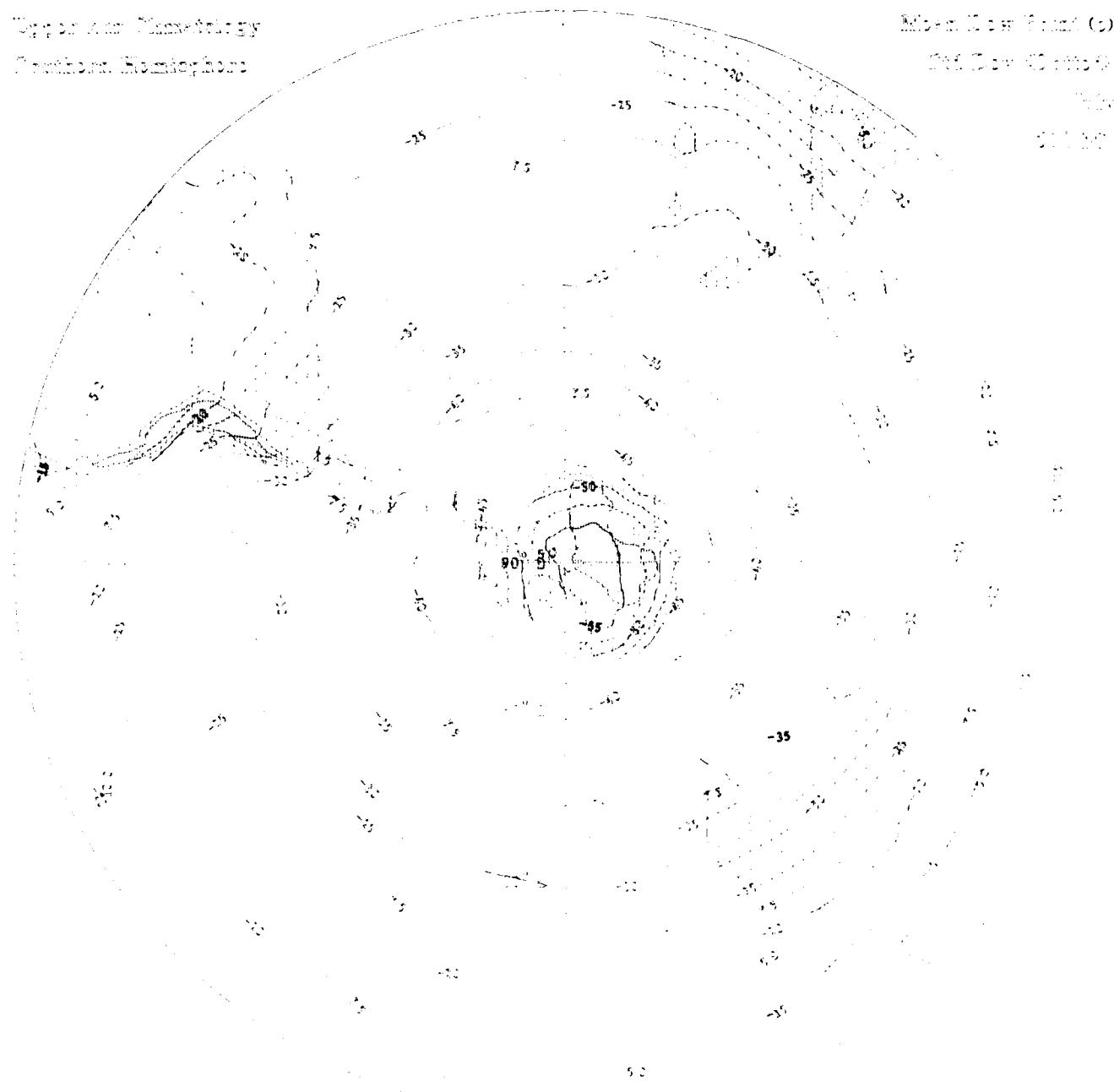


Upper Air Magnetometry
Geophysical Observatory

Mount Harvard (0)

Ref. Sec. 40,000

1934



Model Draw Sheet C

Depth Line Illustrations

Model C

Northern Hemisphere

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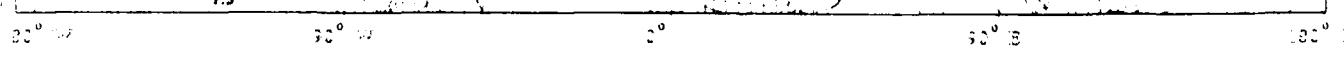
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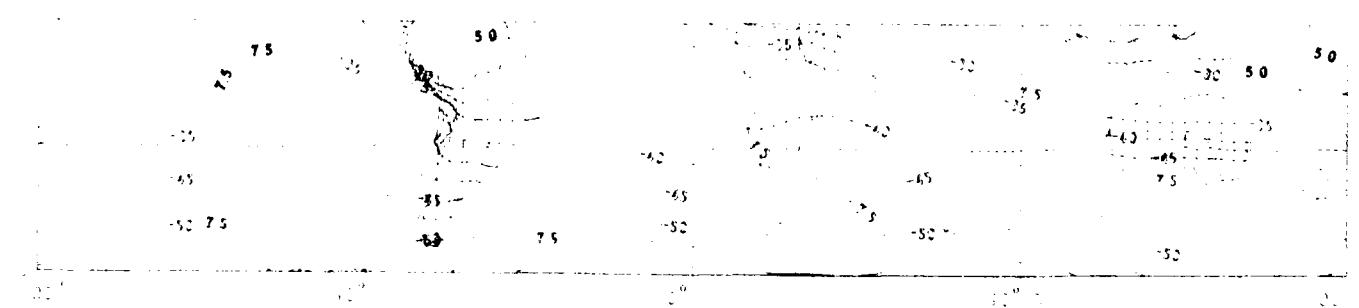
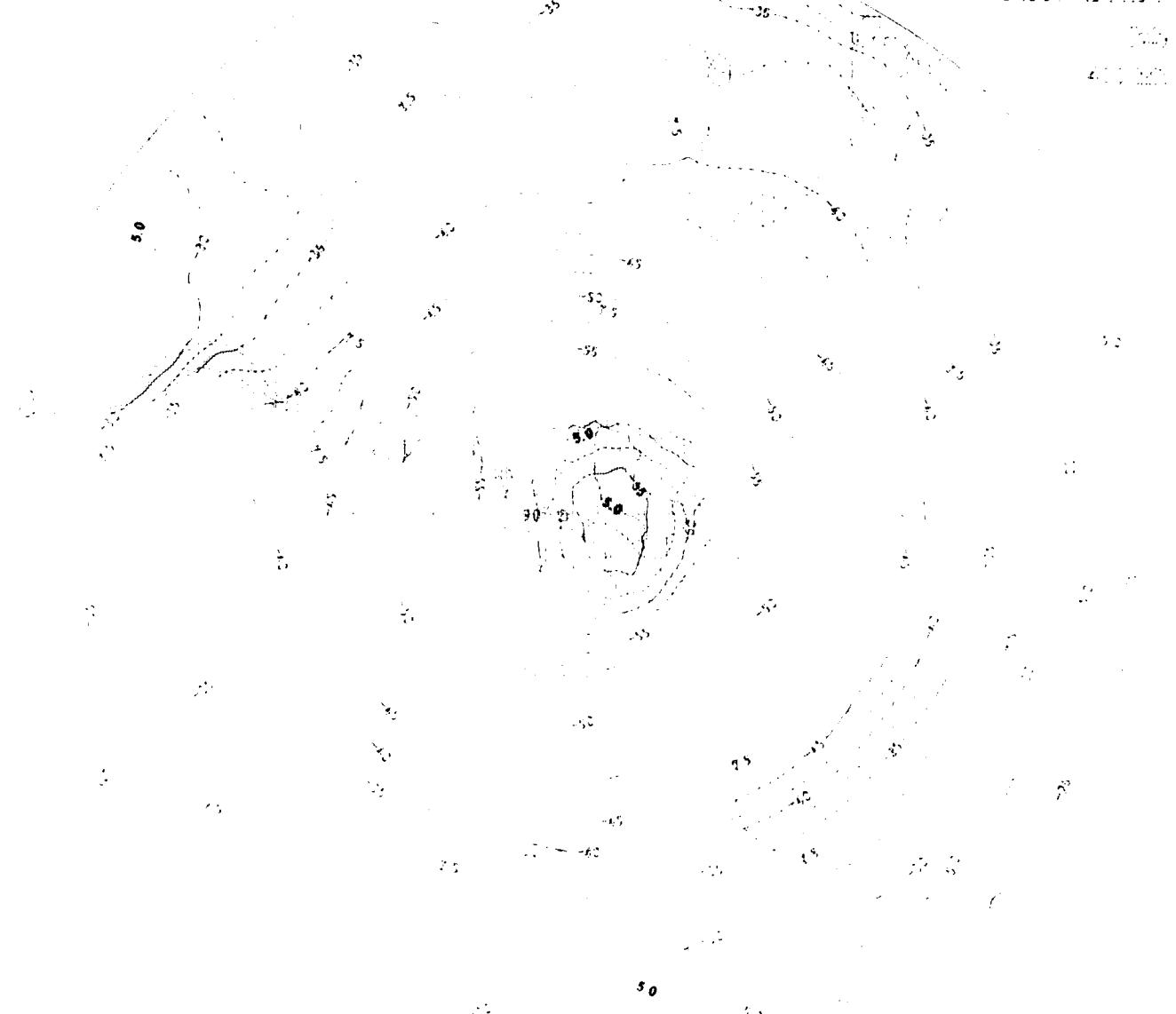
1950-51 Inventory
Planned Reorchards

Wood River Ranch (1)

Old Town Ranch (2)

100

400 500



Microscopic Element (c)

Fig. 22. *Alas. Chionodrassus* Hornworm. *Hornworms*

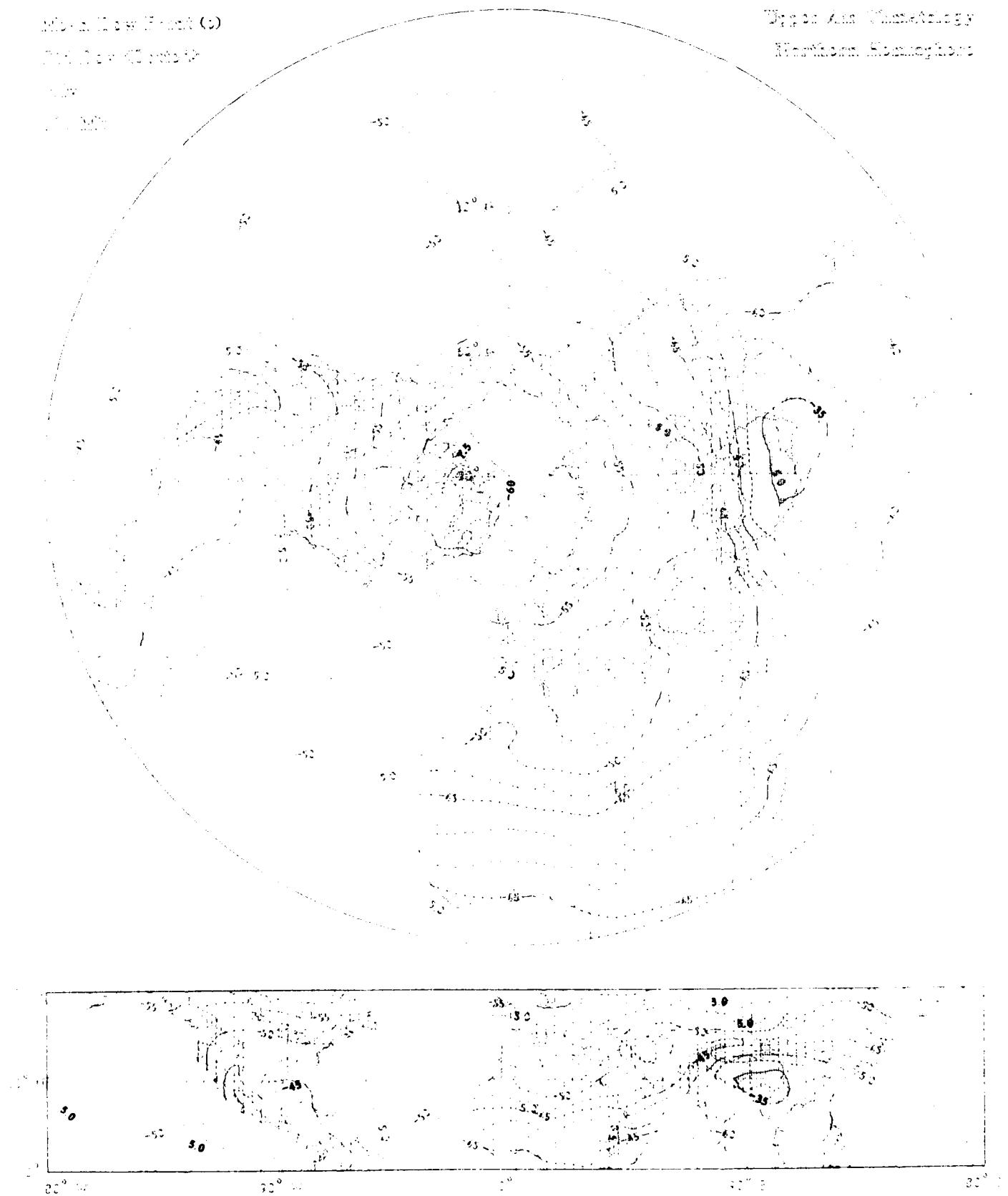


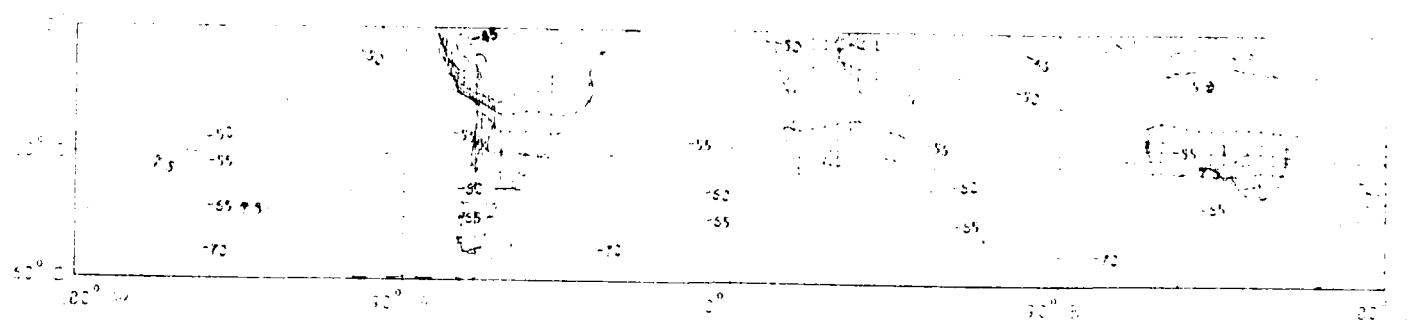
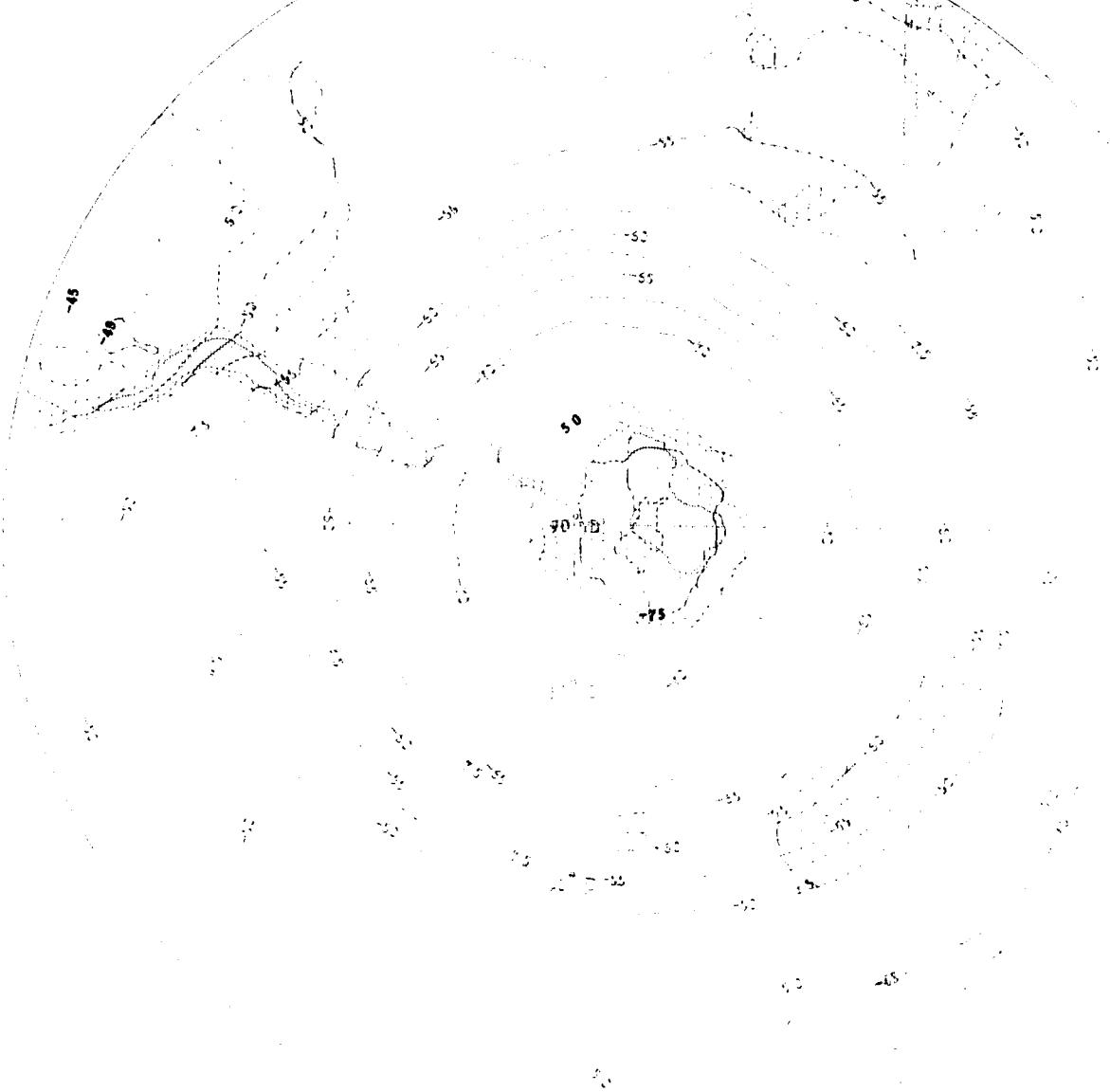
Fig. 12. Map of the Southern

Philippine Islands.

Latitude 10° S. to 20° N.

Longitude 120° E. to 130° E.

Scale 1:1,000,000 (1:63,360)



DENSITY
(13 LEVELS, 1000 TO 30 MB)

- Contours of mean density (solid and dashed lines) in kilograms/cubic meter; solids labeled, dashed intermediates unlabeled

- Density labeled interval:

.02 kilograms/cubic meter - 1000 MB to 400 MB
.01 kilograms/cubic meter - 300 MB to 200 MB
.006 kilograms/cubic meter - 150 MB to 30 MB

- Contours of standard deviation of density (dotted lines) in kilograms/cubic meter

- Standard deviation of density labeled interval:

.01 kilograms/cubic meter - 1000 MB to 400 MB
.005 kilograms/cubic meter - 300 MB to 200 MB
.003 kilograms/cubic meter - 150 MB to 30 MB

- Contours blanked for geographic areas with elevations exceeding specified geopotential heights

ELEVATION SCALE

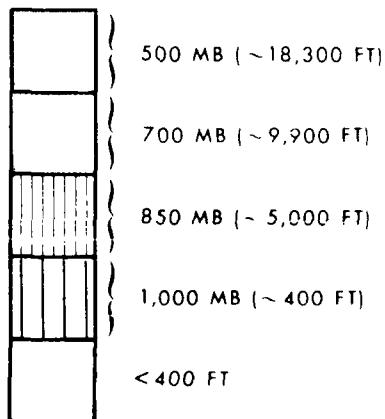


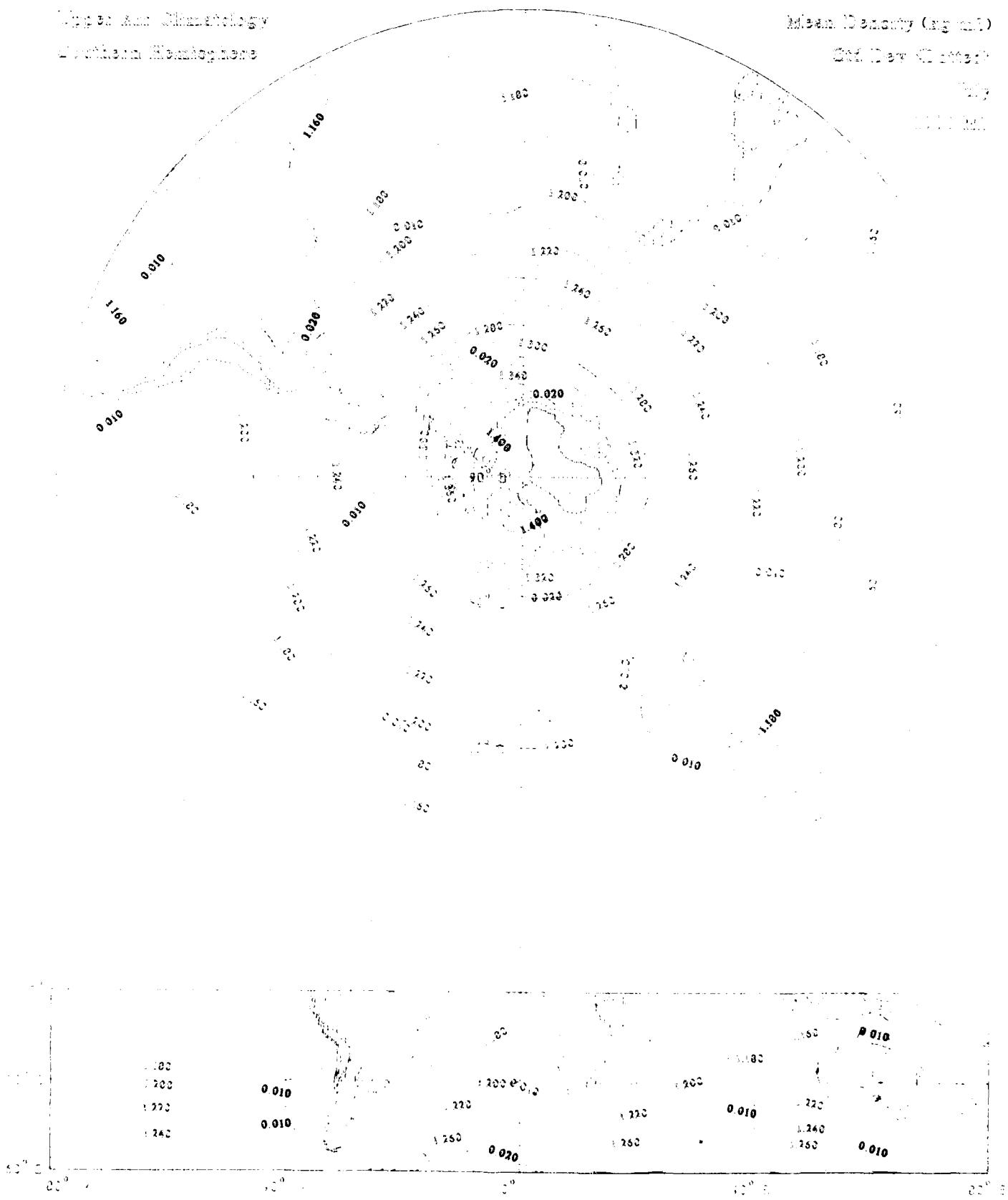
Table 12: Summary (Fig. 14)

2011-12-07 17:00:00

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Wissenschaftliche Beiträge





Mean Density (mg/ml)

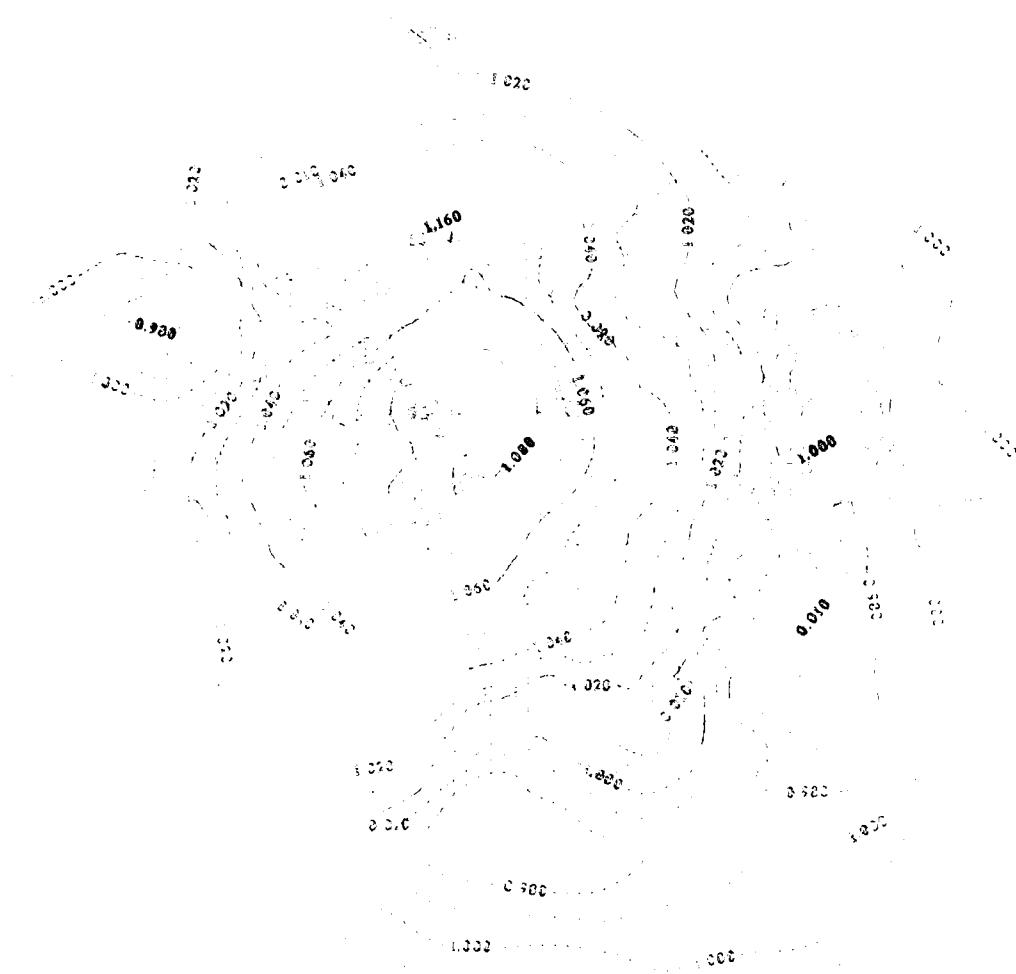
Type 3A and Diamond 27

Std. Dev. < 0.0030

Mean Density 2.00

176

20.0 mg/ml



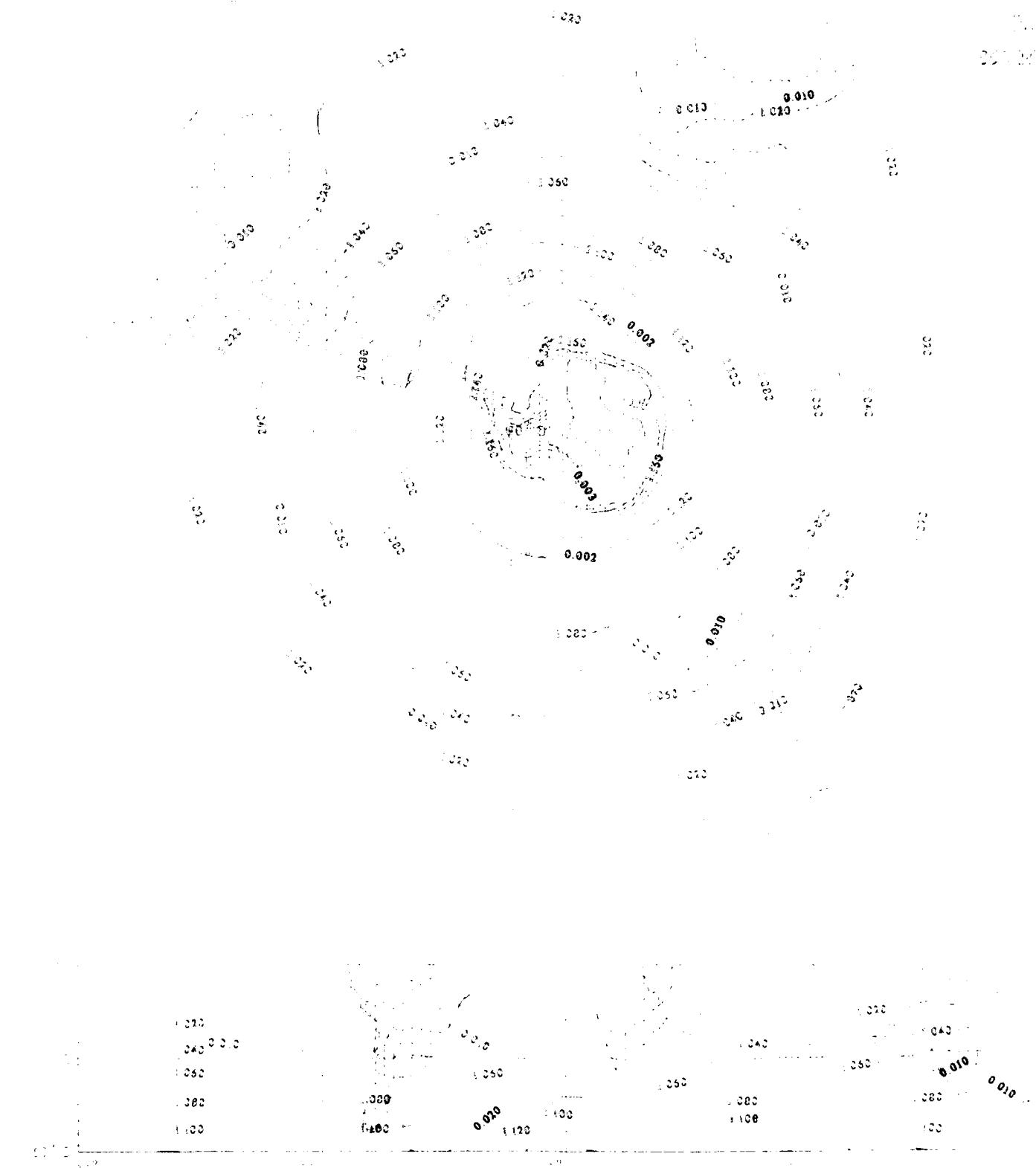
Std.Dev. < 0.010

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2023 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

Model Stability (Fig. 1)

2023-10-20 10:27:30

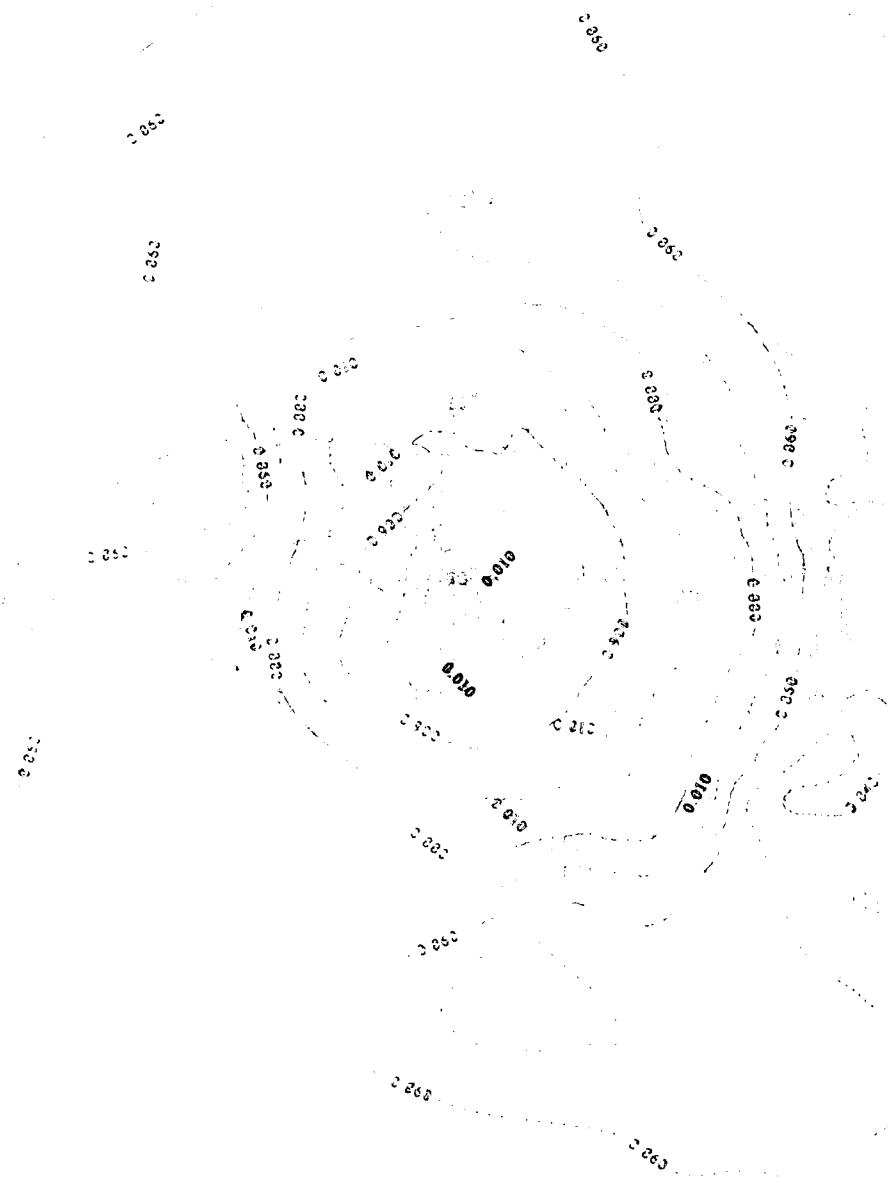


Median Recovery (mg/dL)

200 mg/dL Glucose

200 mg/dL Glucose

Normal Human Plasma



Std.Dev. < 0.010

Scatter plot showing Median Recovery (mg/dL) versus Normal Human Plasma (mg/dL). The y-axis ranges from 0 to 200, and the x-axis ranges from 0 to 200. Data points are clustered around the 1:1 line (y=x), with most values between 180 and 220 mg/dL on both axes. A horizontal error bar at the bottom indicates Std.Dev. < 0.010.

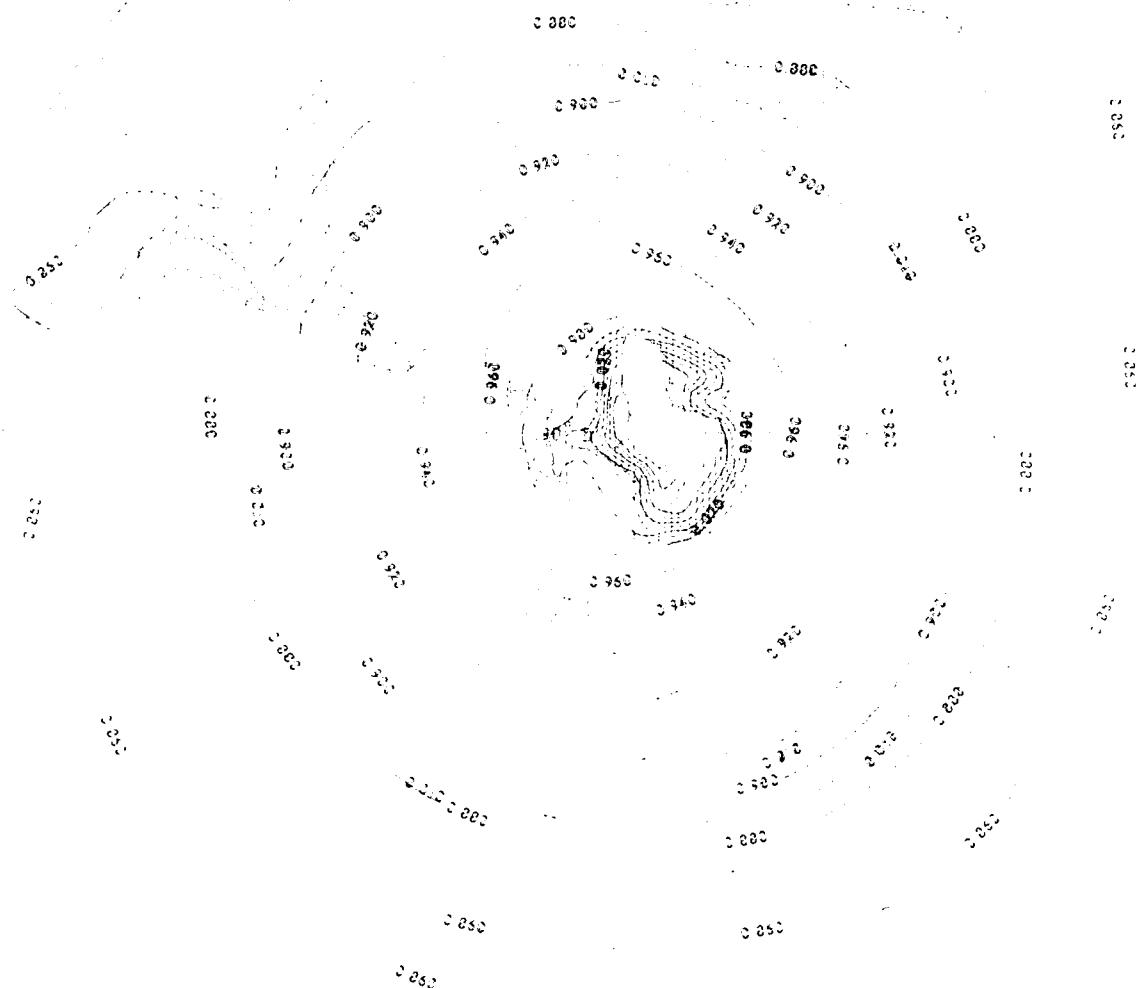
Std.Dev. < 0.010

وَالْمُؤْمِنُونَ الْمُؤْمِنَاتُ وَالْمُؤْمِنُونَ الْمُؤْمِنَاتُ

2018-2019 NDSU Catalog

Mean Velocity (m/s)

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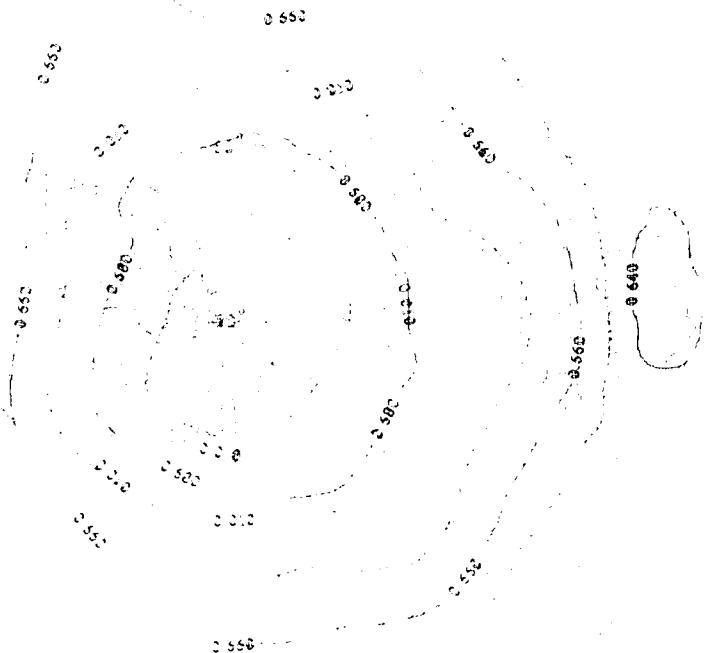
| c 860 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| c 260 |
| c 280 |
| c 290 |
| c 300 |

Almond Modality (Aug 20)

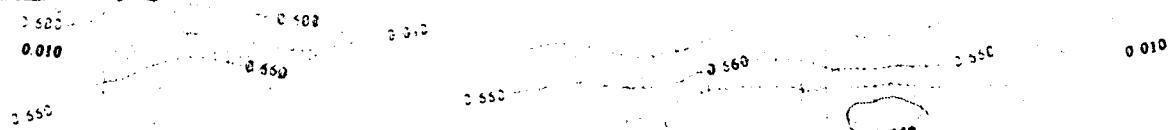
2011-08-20 10:30:18

Region A and D (August 20)

2011-08-20 10:30:18



Std.Dev. < 0.010



Std.Dev. < 0.010

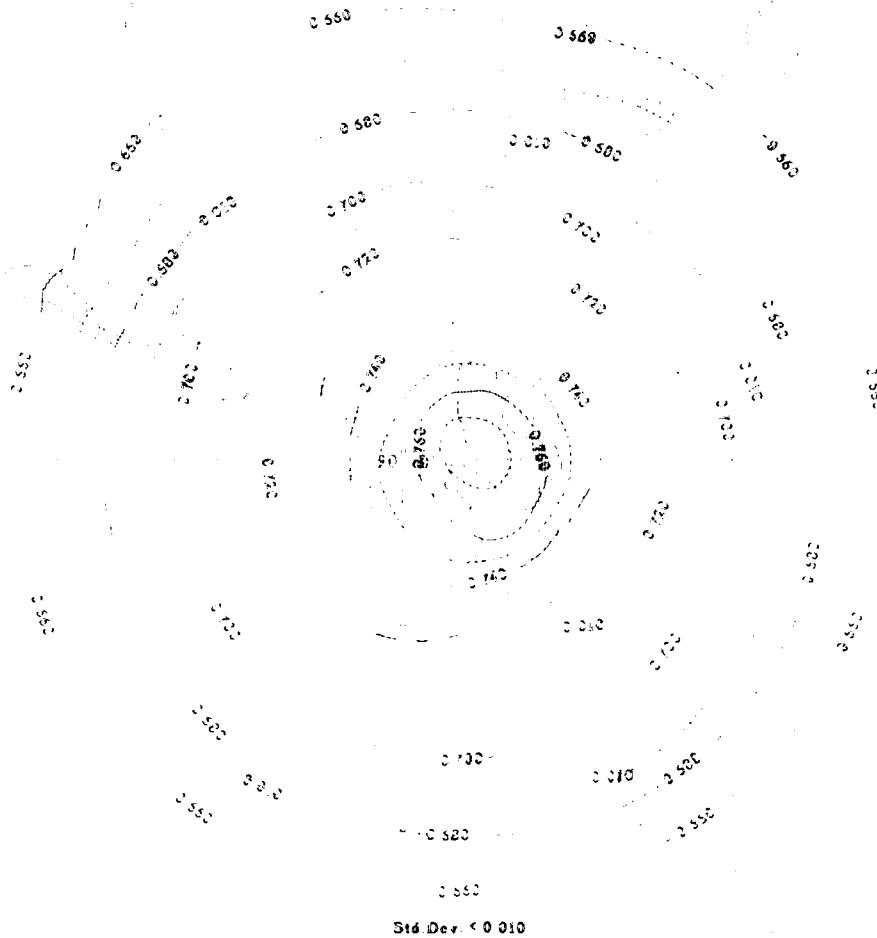
1960-1961 Annual Summary
2000mm Rainfall

Mean Velocity (cm/sec)

250 Dev. < 0.010

250

250



Std.Dev. < 0.010

0.560	0.560	0.560	0.560	0.560	0.560
0.560	0.560	0.560	0.560	0.560	0.560
0.010	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.010

Normal Mortality (Cirr. Inv.)

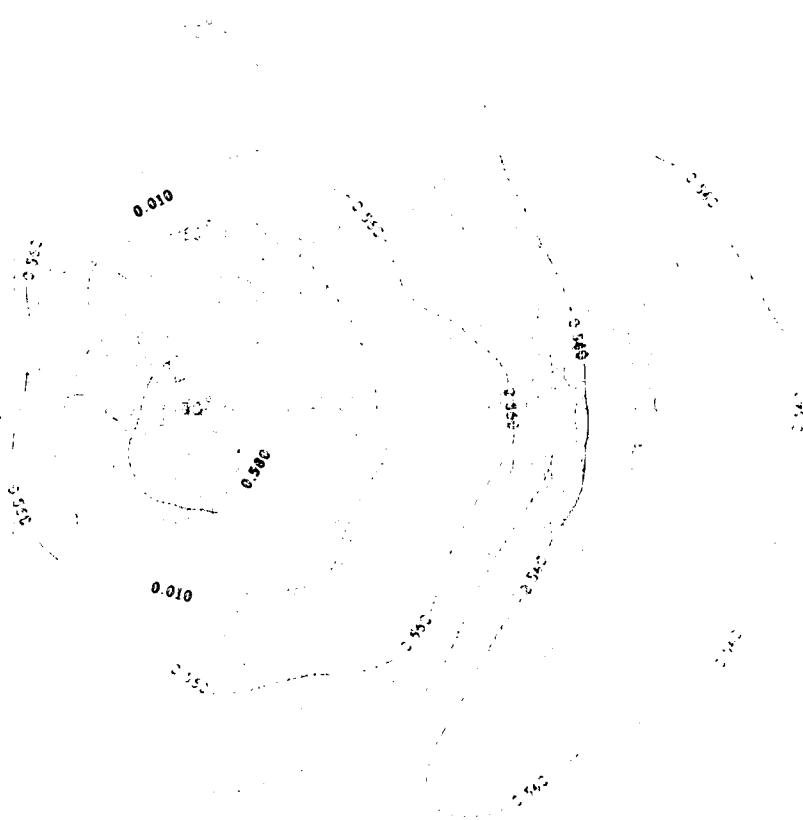
Normal Mortality

Normal

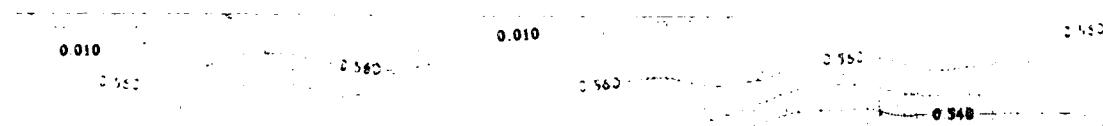
Normal

Normal Mortality

Normal Mortality



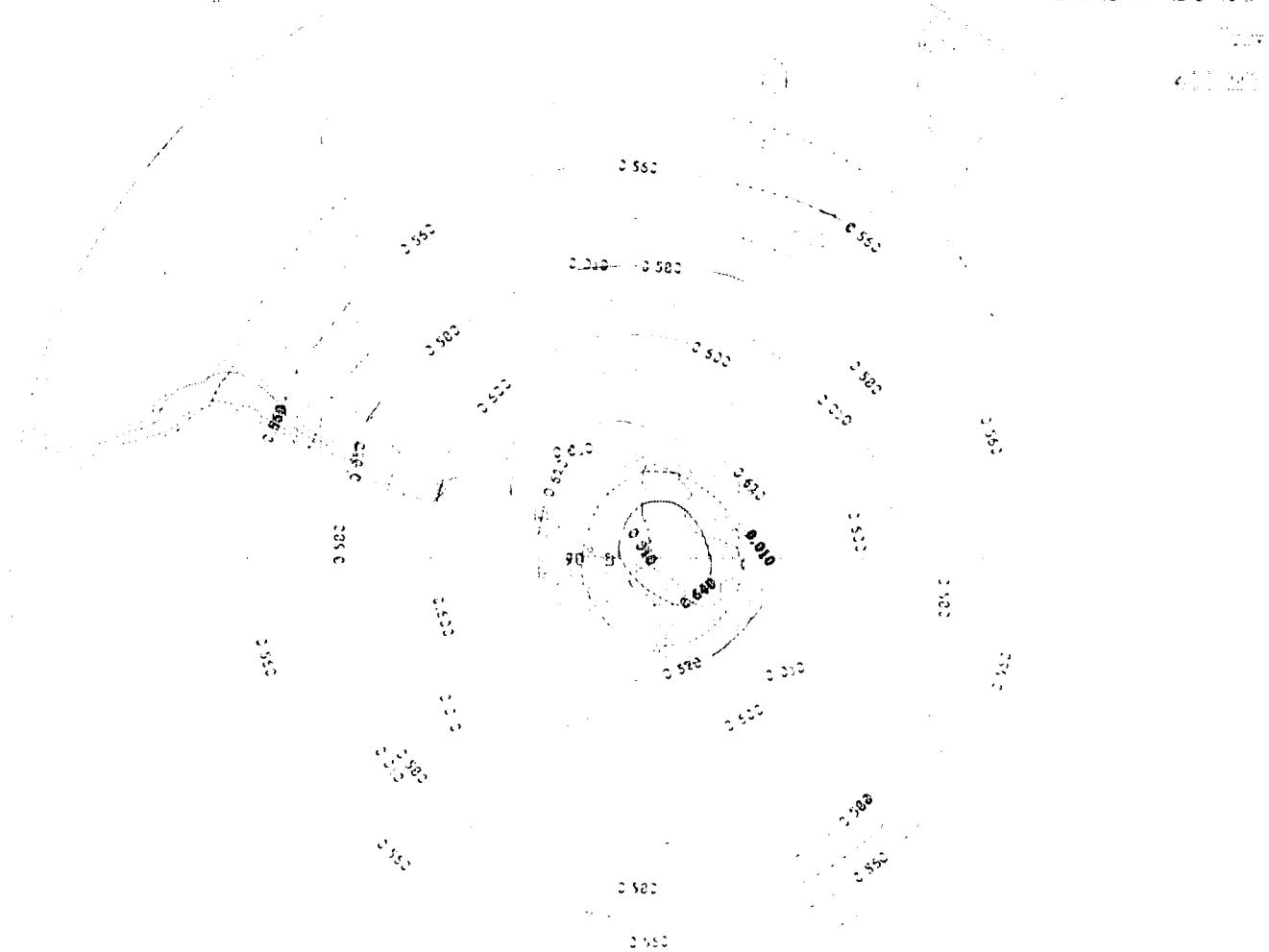
Std.Dev. < 0.010



Std.Dev. < 0.010

THE 30 AND 100 METRE SINKING OPERATIONS

Mean Density (kg/m³)



Std.Dev. < 0.010

Std.Dev. < 0.010

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Protein Mobility (mg/ml)

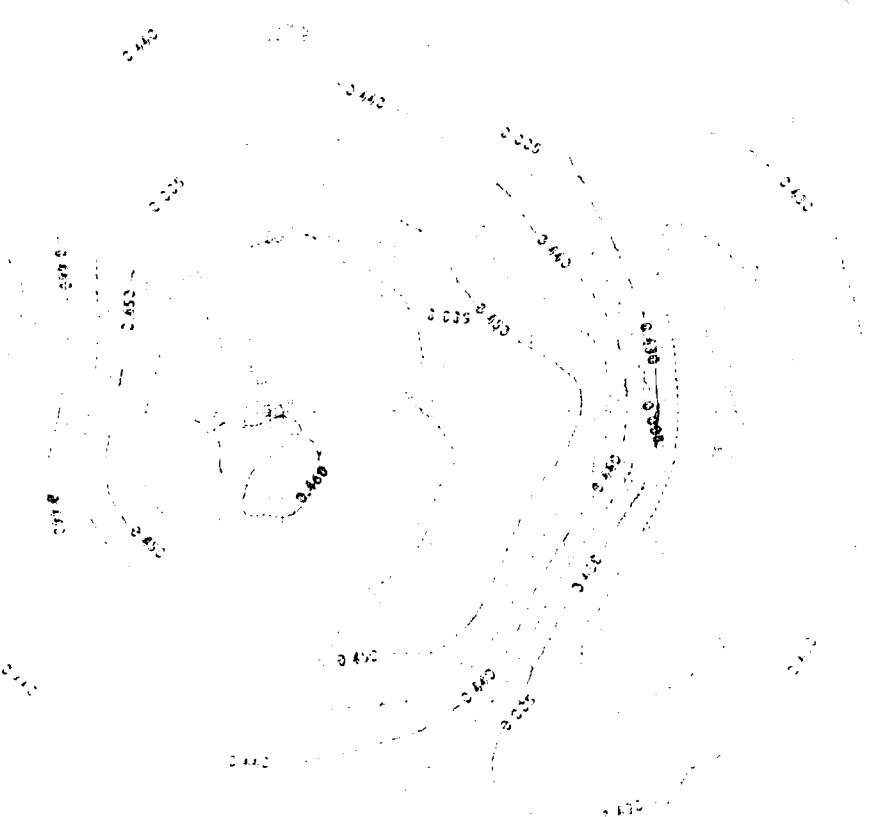
Anti-IgG (1:1000)

100%

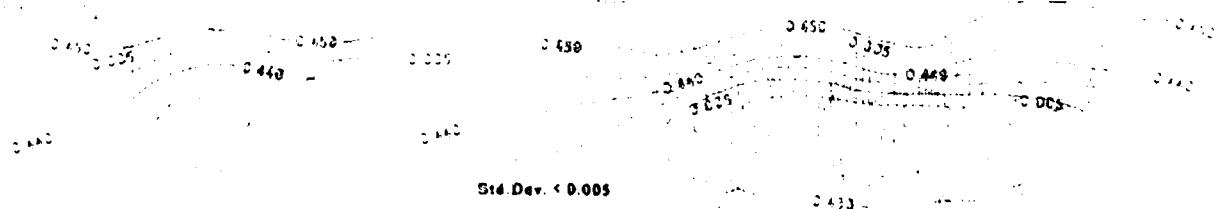
100% M

100% Anti-¹²⁵I-Albumin SL 157

Northern Blotting lanes



Std Dev. < 0.005

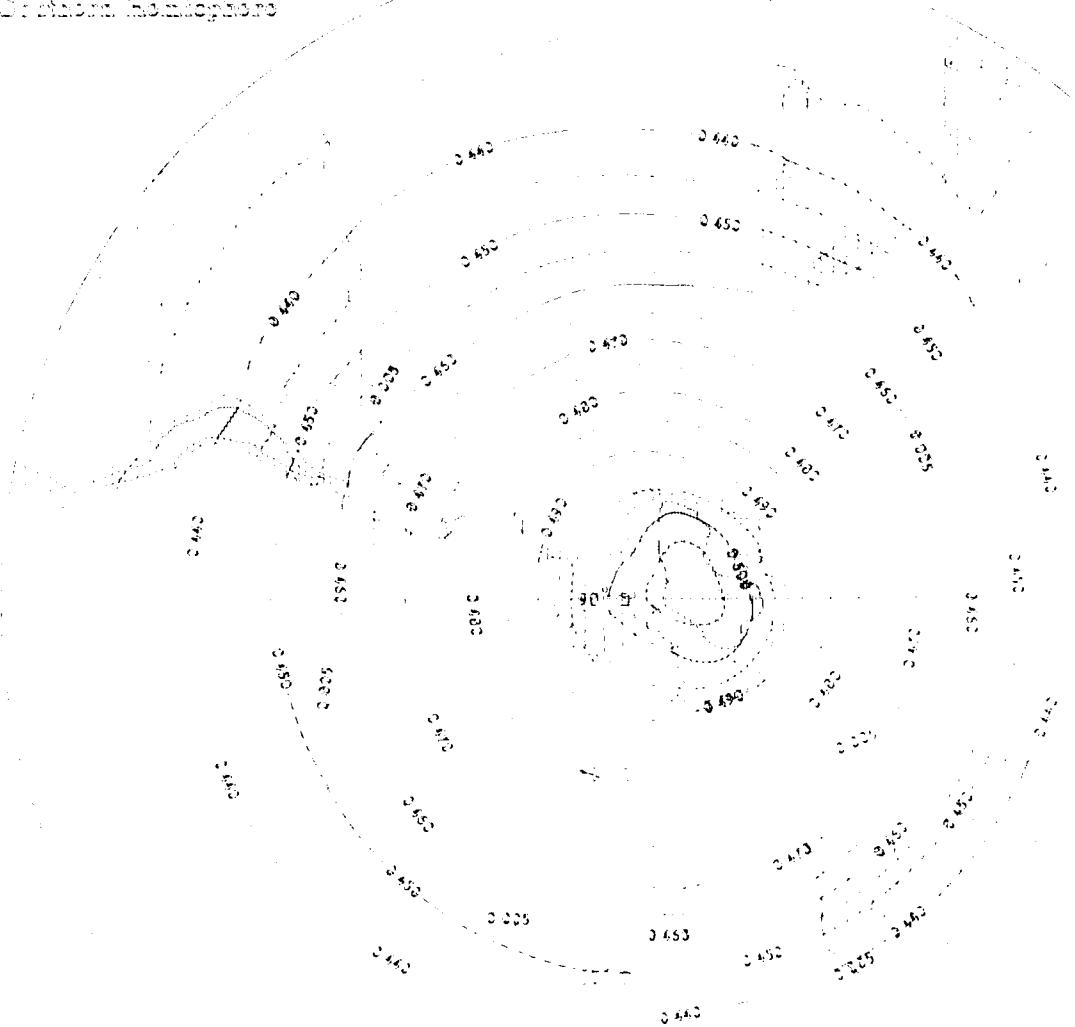


Std Dev. < 0.005

Figure and Classification

Dr. Esther Montepare

Weston Honesty (Eng. and)



Std. Dev. < 0.005

Std.Dev. < 0.005

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3 450	3 450	3 450	3 450
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3 470	3 470	3 470	3 470

Mean Velocity (deg/min)

Std.Dev. < 0.005

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0.012

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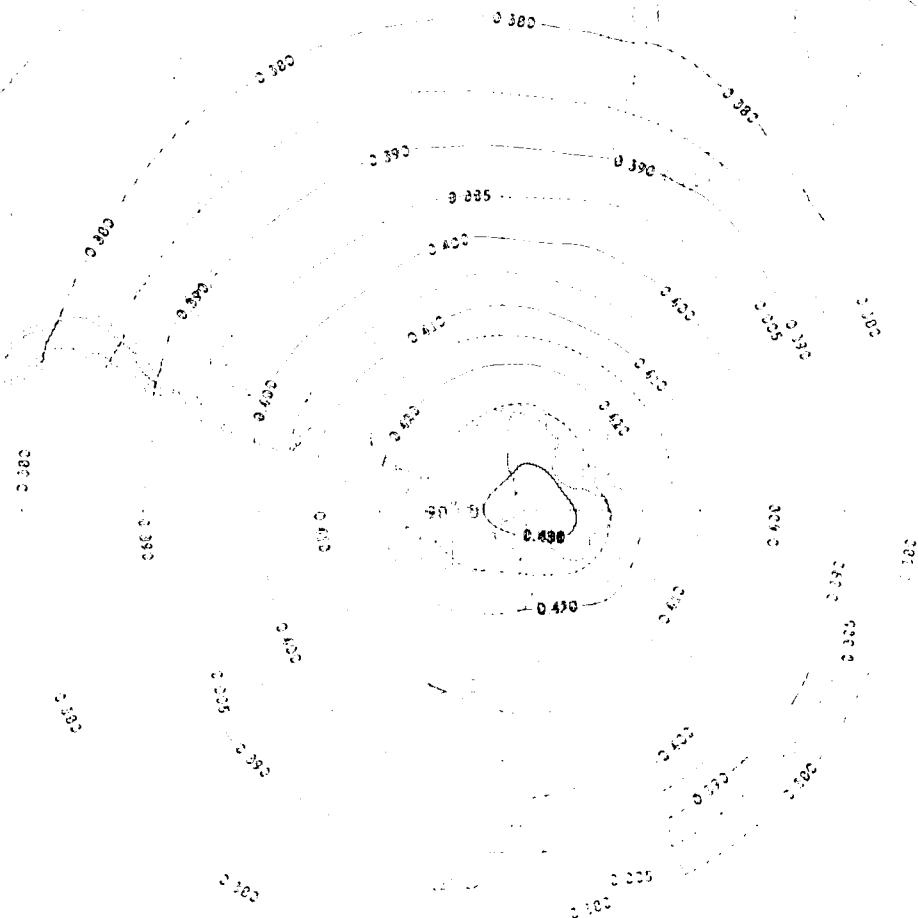
1.452

Topo and bathymetry

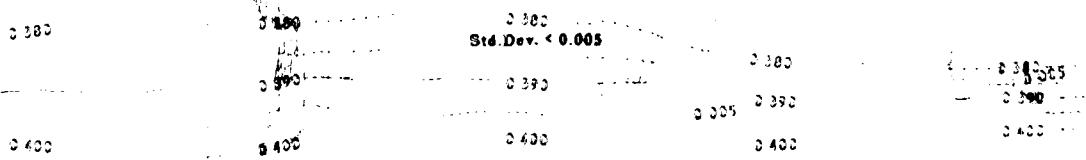
Portions, Minnesota

Mean 17 density (mg/l)

Portions, Minnesota



Std.Dev. < 0.005



Wheat & barley (big leaf)

100% dry weight

Upper and Lower leaf

Whole plant

Std. Dev. < 0.105

0.320

0.005

0.320

+ 0.116

0.320

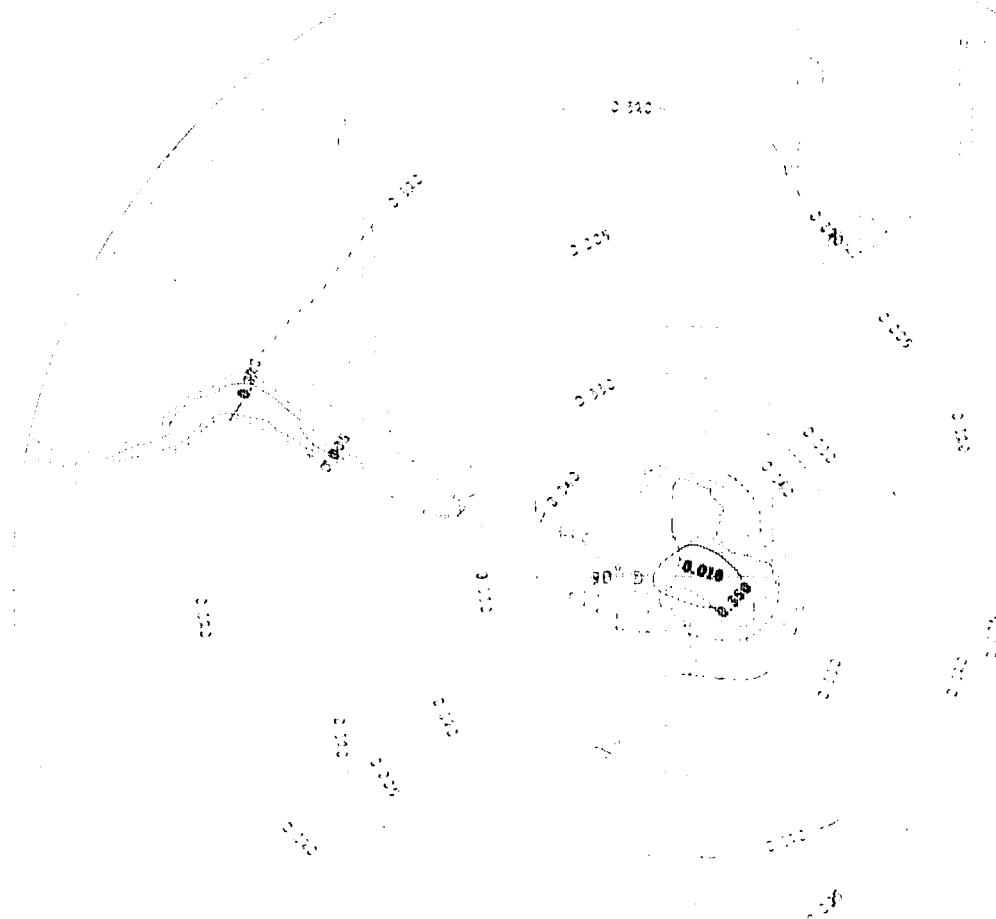
Std. Dev. < 0.005

May 20, 1968 - 10:00 AM

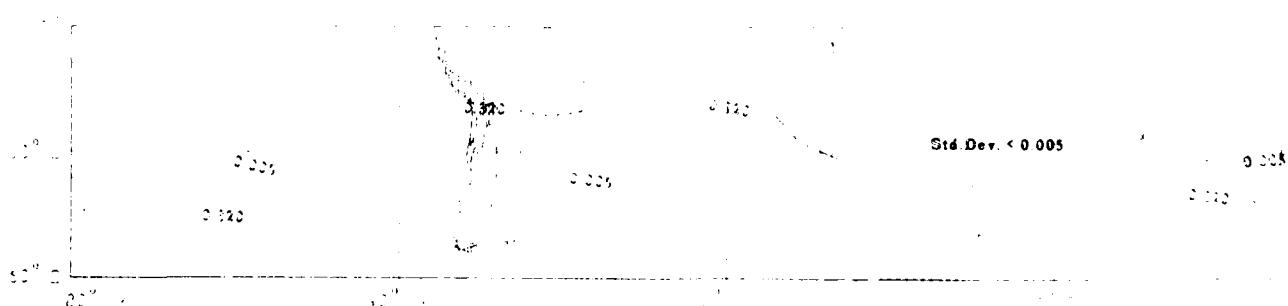
Prism 2000, 10m apart

Mont. Colony (Fig. 1)

2000 ft. above sea level



Std.Dev. < 0.005



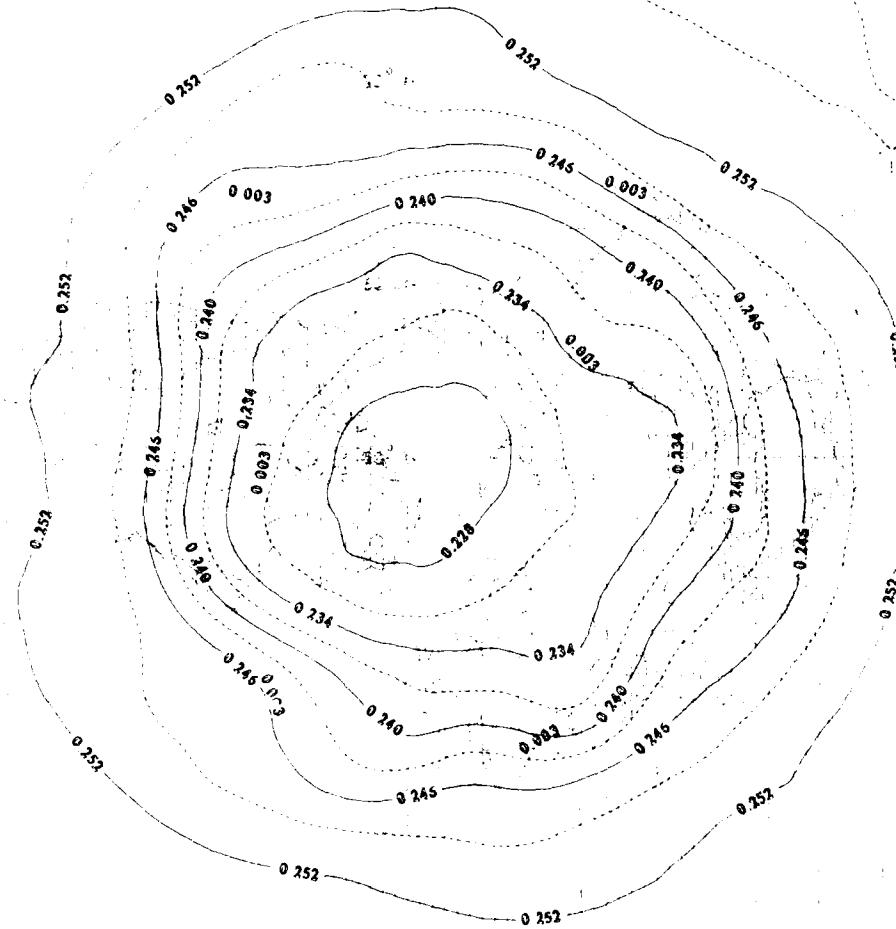
Mean Density (kg/m^3)

Std Dev < Dotted >

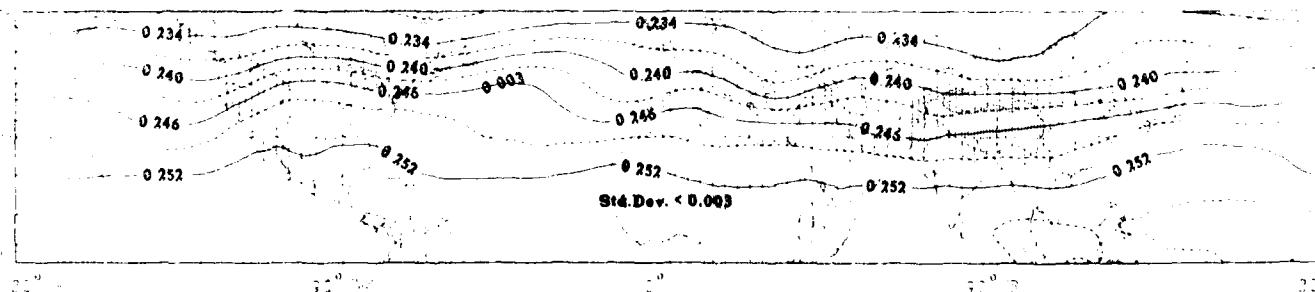
July

150 Mb

Upper Air Climatology
Northern Hemisphere



Std.Dev. < 0.003



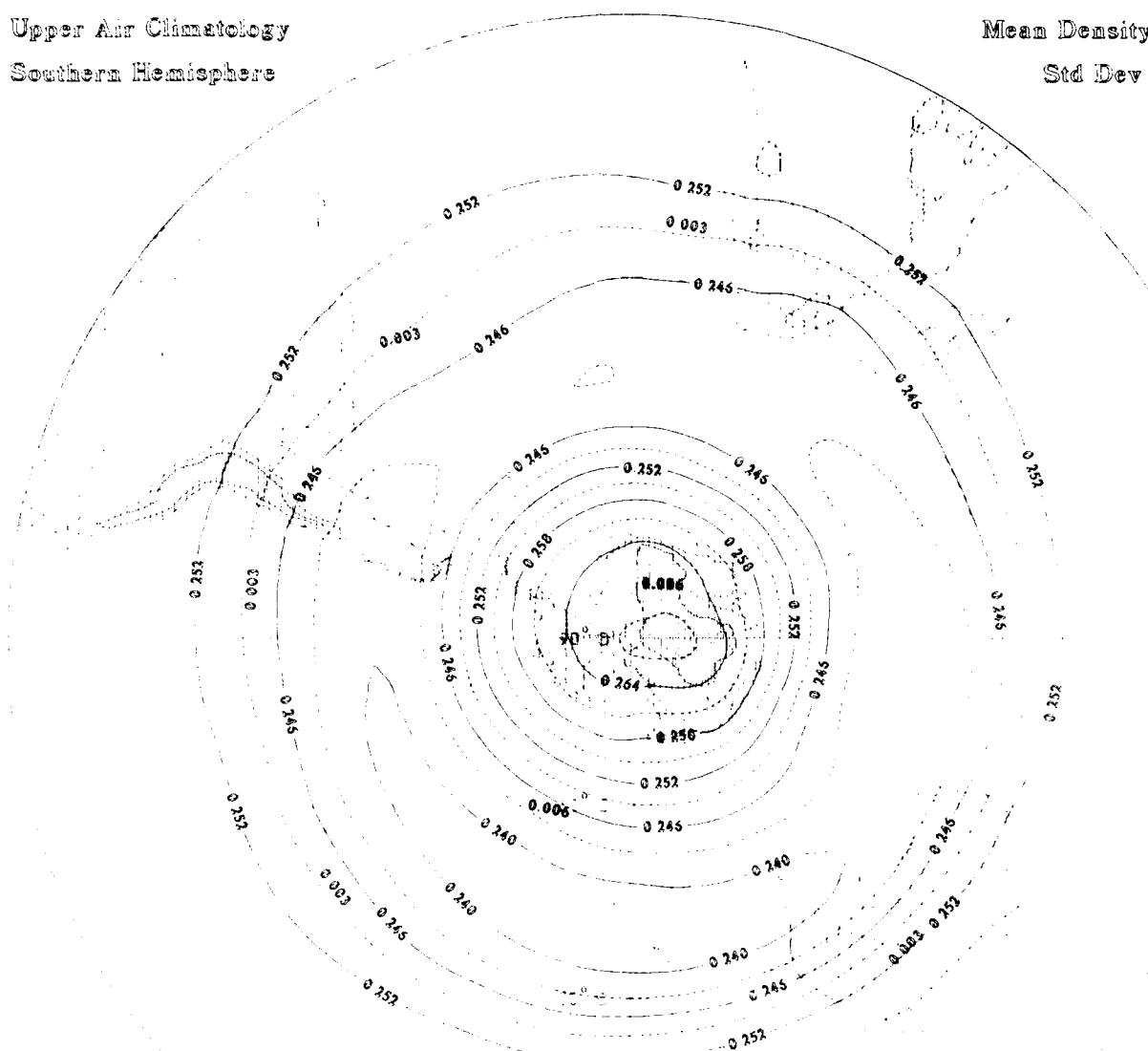
Upper Air Climatology
Southern Hemisphere

Mean Density (kg/m^3)

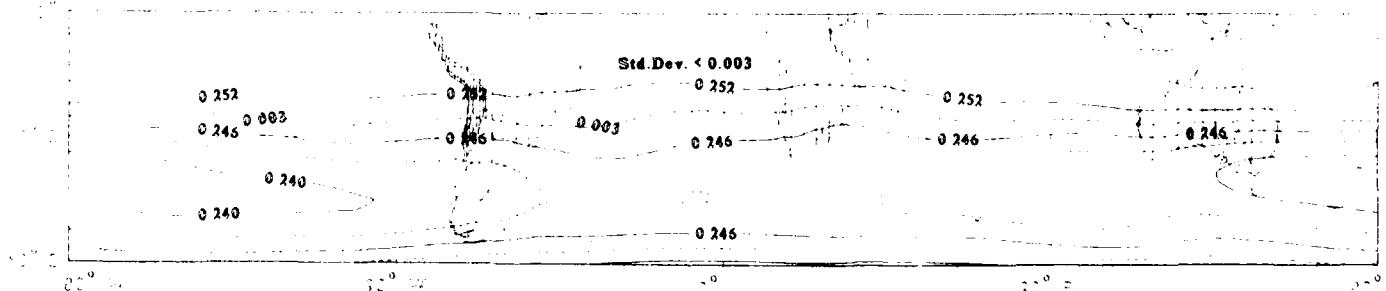
Std Dev < Dotted >

July

150 Mb



Std.Dev. < 0.003



Mean Density (kg/m^3)

Std Dev < Dotted >

July

100 MB

Upper Air Climatology
Northern Hemisphere

39° S

22° N

0.162

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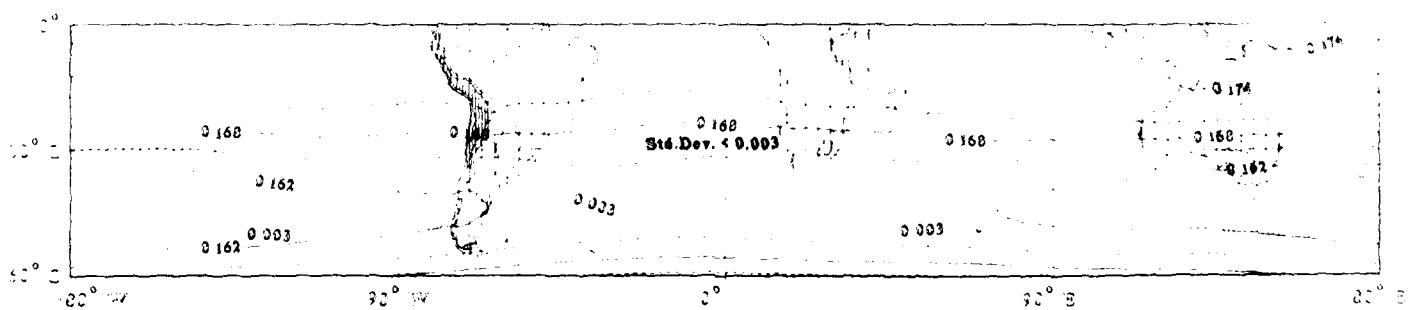
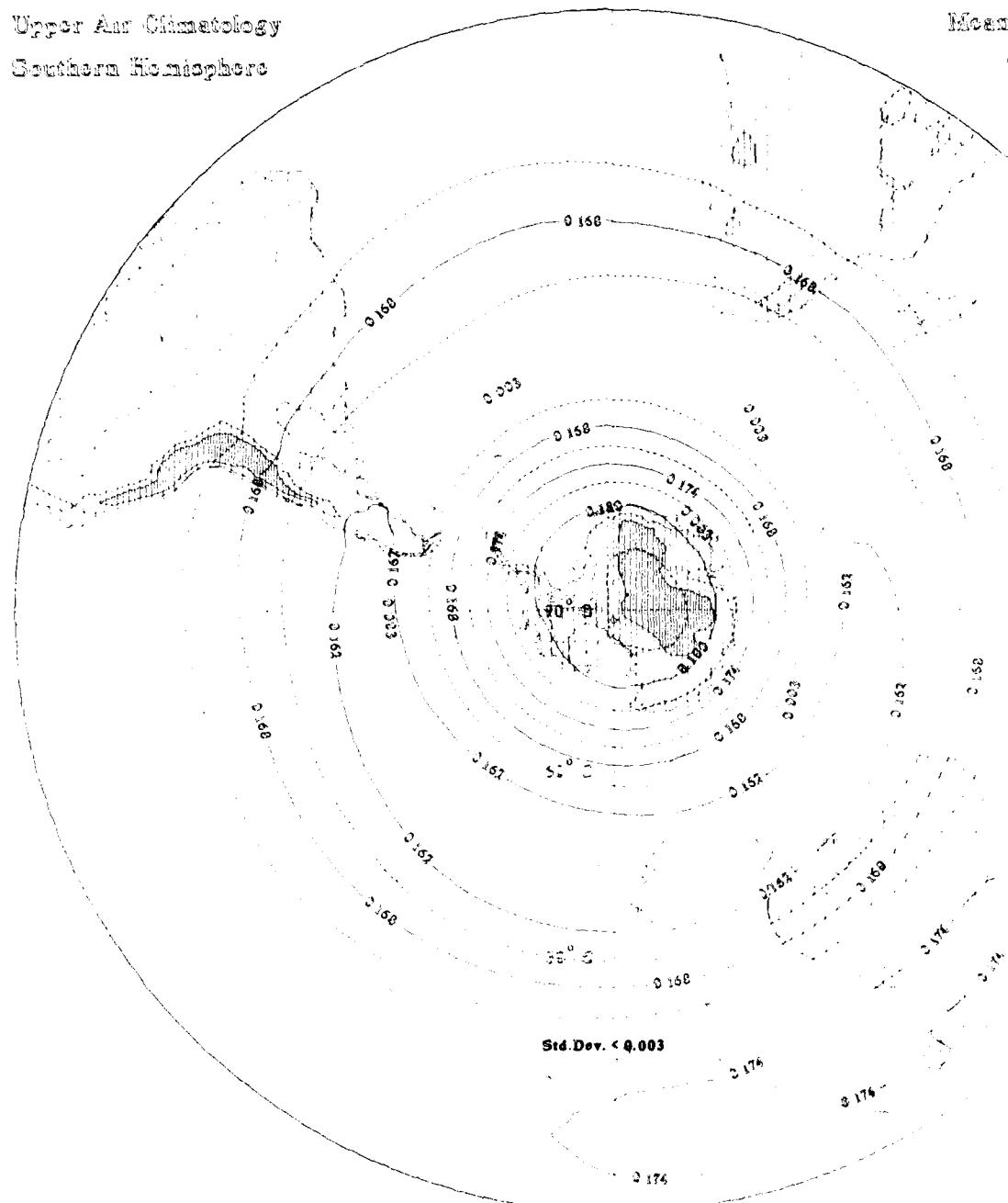
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Upper Air Climatology Southern Hemisphere

Mean Density (kg/m³)
Std Dev < Dotted >
July
100 MI



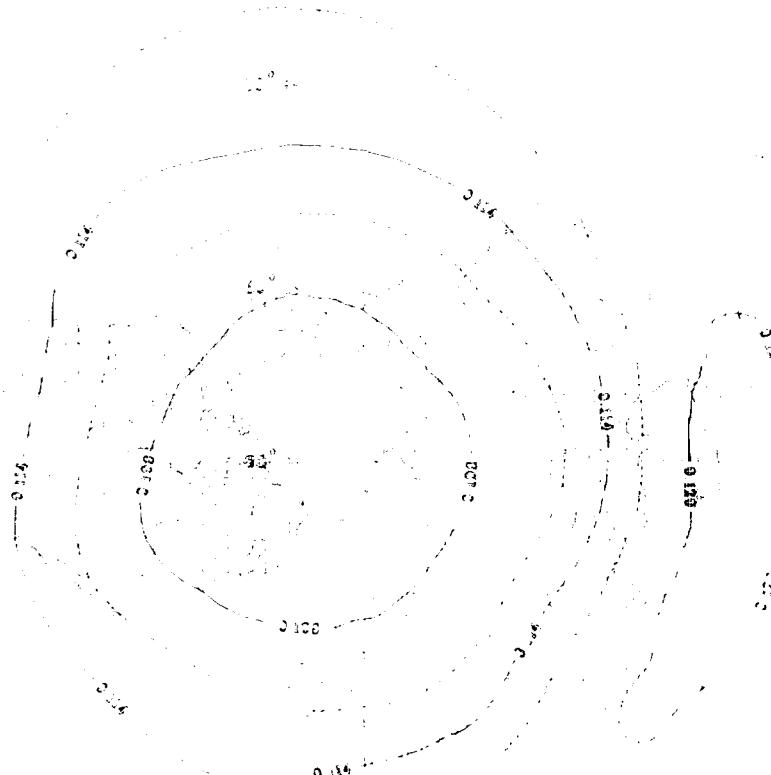
Mean Density (kg/m³)

Std Dev < Dotted >

210

220 M₂

Upper Air Climatology
Northern Hemisphere



Std.Dev. < 0.003

0.108

0.114

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0.114

0.114

0.110

Std.Dev. < 0.003

Upper Air Climatology
Southern Hemisphere

Mean Density (kg/m^3)

Std Dev < Dotted >

0.03

at 1000

0.003

Std.Dev. < 0.003

0.003

Std.Dev. < 0.003

Mean Density (kg/m³)

Std Dev (Dotted)

July

50 mb

Upper Air Climatology

Northern Hemisphere

25° N

50° N

75° N

90° N

105° N

120° N

135° N

150° N

165° N

180° N

195° N

210° N

225° N

240° N

255° N

270° N

285° N

300° N

315° N

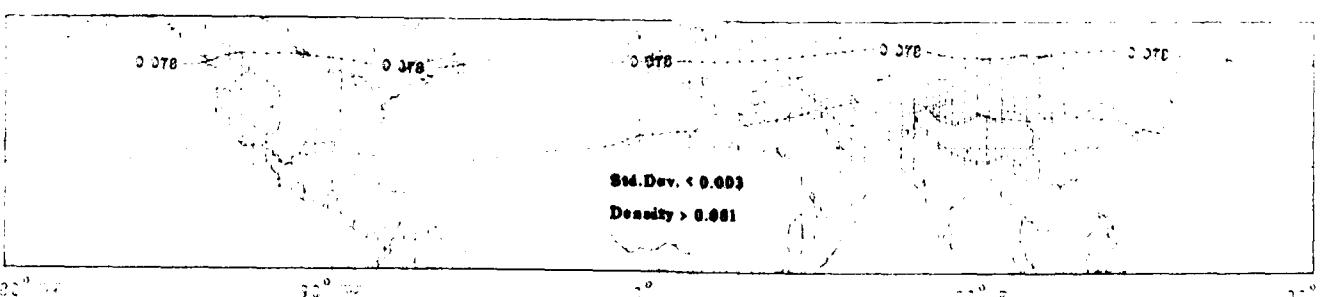
330° N

345° N

360° N

Std.Dev. < 0.003

Density > 0.001



Dipole Axis Magnetometry

Southern Hemisphere

Mean Density (kg/m³)

Std Dev < 0.003

July

5° W

0.384

0.285

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Mean Density (kg/m³)

Std.Dev. < 0.003

Density

kg/m³

Upper Air Climatology

Northern Hemisphere

Std.Dev. < 0.003

Density > 0.045

Density < 0.045

Std.Dev. > 0.003

Oxygen Adsorptiometry

Brookhaven Fluorograph

Mean Density (Eng/Inch²)

Std Dev (Dots/Inch²)

2.267

± 0.002

0.348

0.348

0.348

0.348

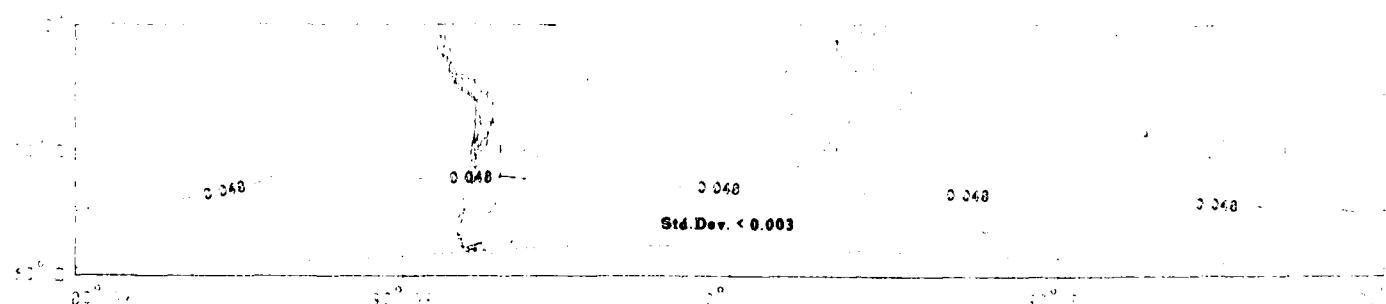
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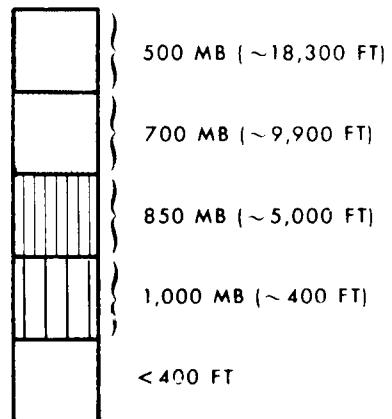
Std.Dev. < 0.003



**STANDARD DEVIATION OF HEIGHT
STANDARD DEVIATION OF VECTOR MEAN WIND
(13 LEVELS, 1000 TO 30 MB)**

- Contours of standard deviation of height (solid lines) in geopotential dekameters
- Standard deviation of height labeled interval:
 - 3 dekameters (30 meters) - 1000 MB to 400 MB
 - 6 dekameters (60 meters) - 300 MB to 200 MB
 - 4 dekameters (40 meters) - 150 MB to 30 MB
- Contours of standard deviation of vector mean wind (dashed lines) in knots
- Standard deviation of vector mean wind labeled interval: 5 knots
- Contours blanked for geographic areas with elevations exceeding specified geopotential heights

ELEVATION SCALE



Straight (firm) Red Dry <Gold>

Wavy Red Dry (lo)

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Tiger and Hammett's
Museum, Princeton, N.J.

Princeton, Princeton, N.J.

REFERENCES

REFERENCES AND NOTES

REFERENCES AND NOTES (Continued)

1922-1923. The first year (1923)

203

5.0 mm (and) 10.0 mm (and)
10.0 mm (and) 10.0 mm

5.0 mm (and) 10.0 mm
10.0 mm (and) 10.0 mm

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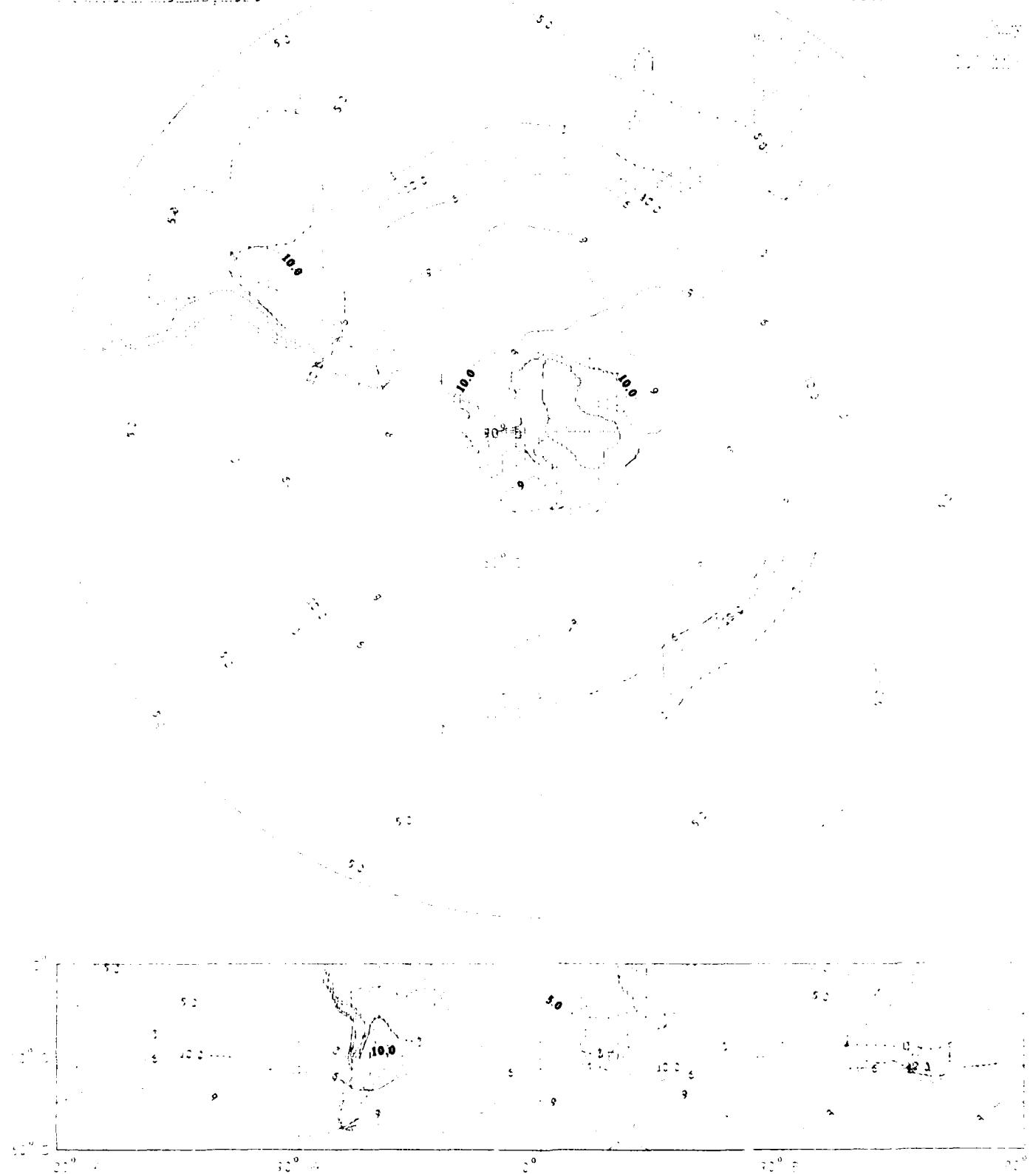
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Topographic Map

Geological Map

Geologic Column

Geological Column



Franklin (Mass.) State Library Collection

Aug 21 N.C. Library
Memorial Foundation

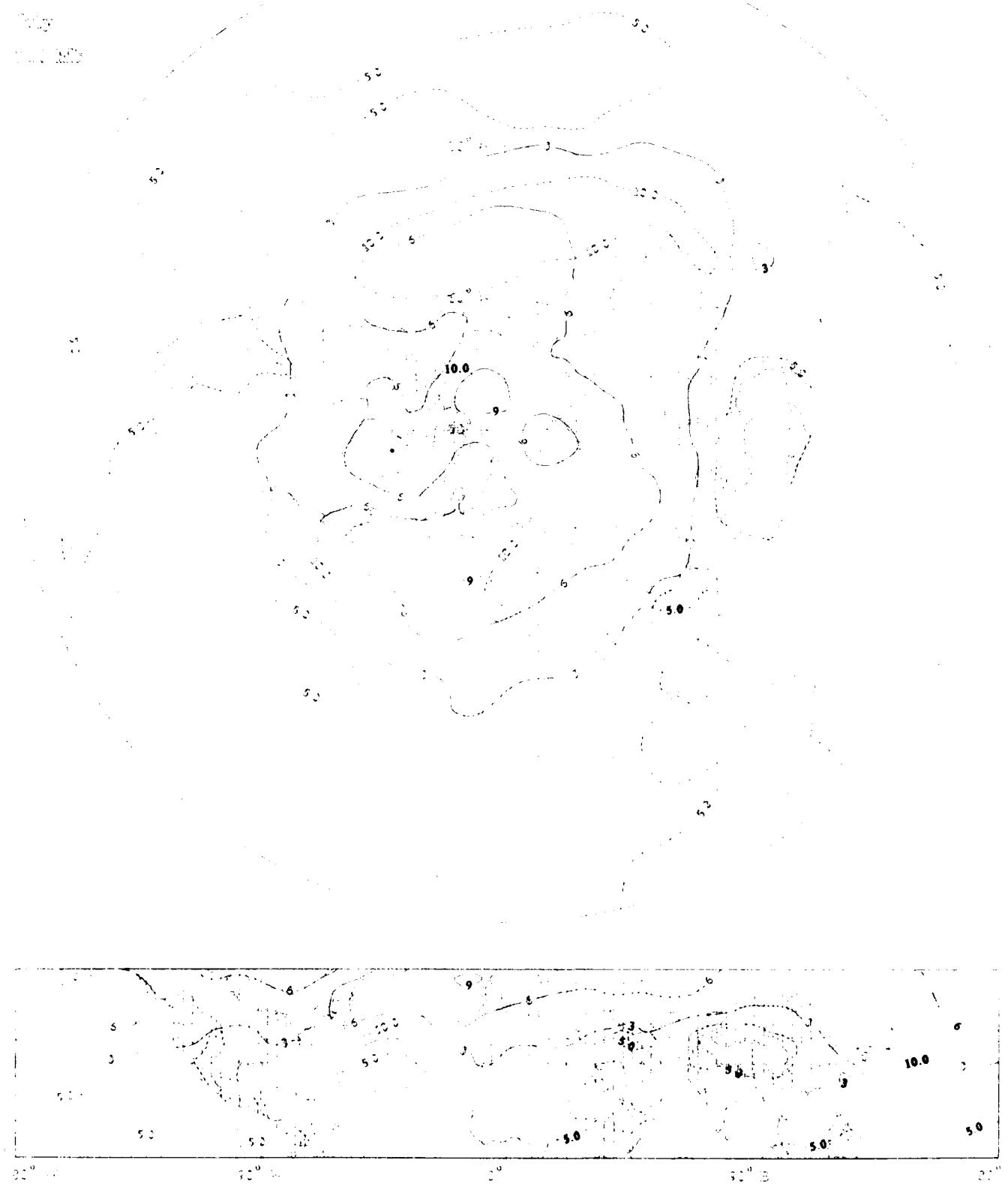


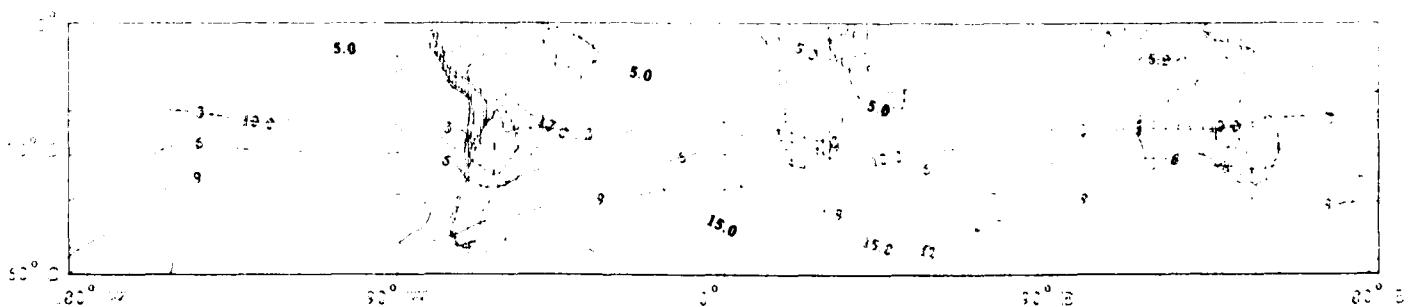
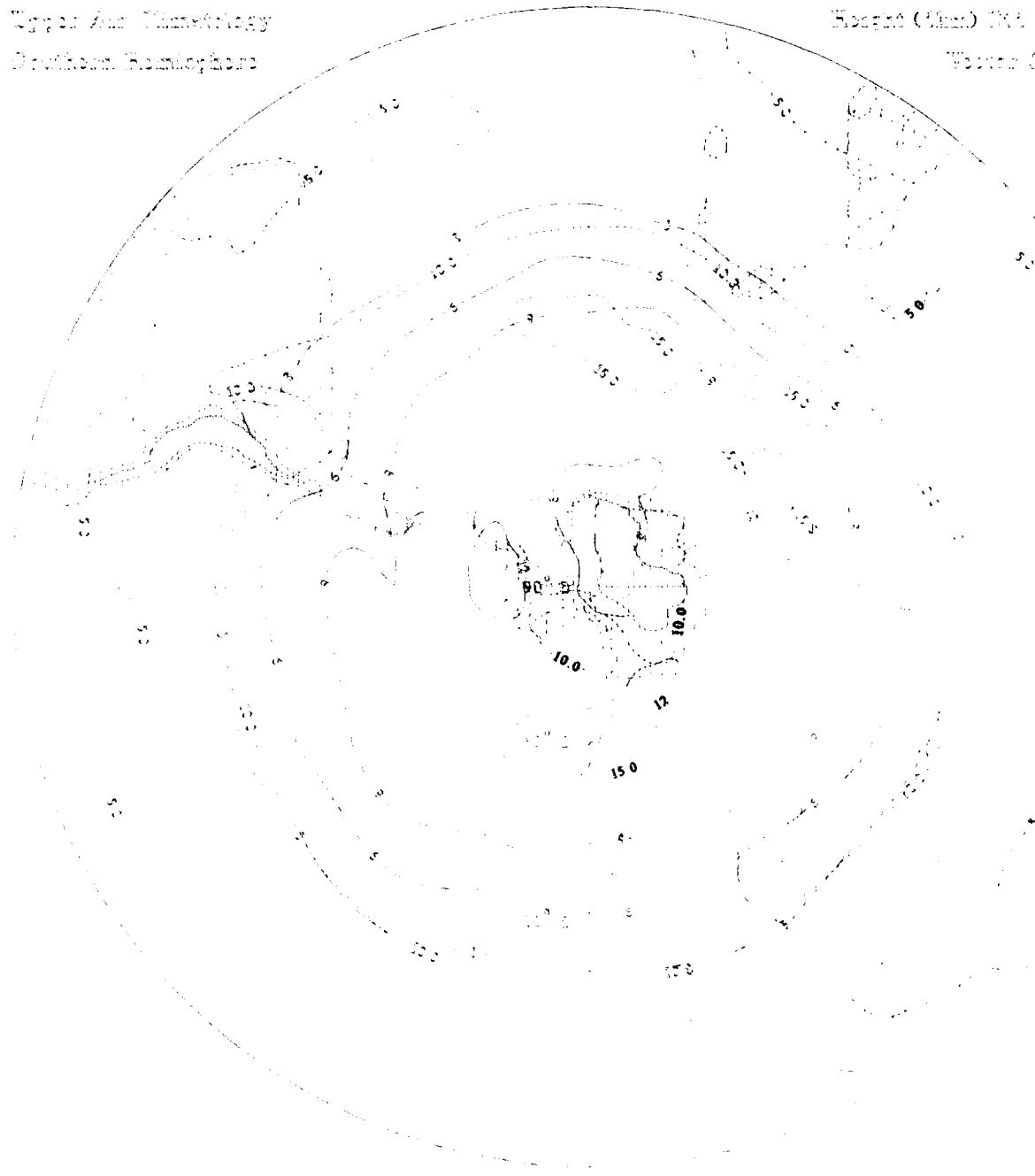
Fig. 23. *Antarctic*

Bottoms. Isobaths.

Bottoms (Cont'd) 100 fms. to 1000 fms.

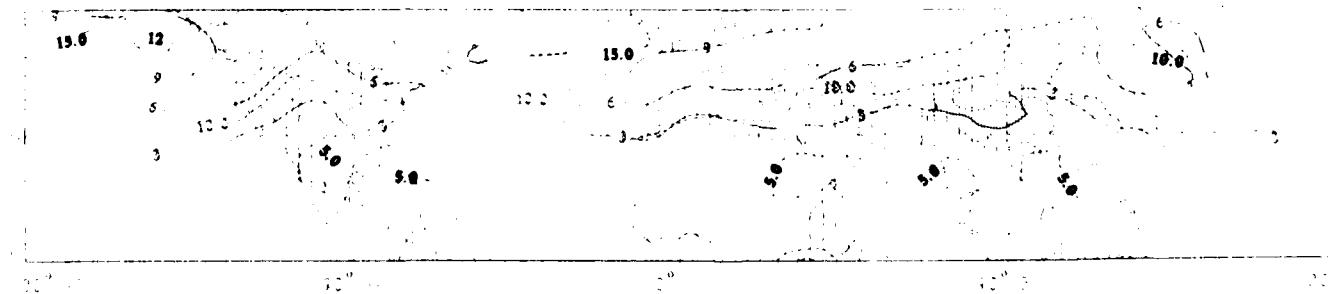
Younger Cen. Cor. Cen.

1000 fms.



Houghton Library 2011 May 8 G.2.1.2
Houghton Library 2011 May 8 G.2.1.2

Spatial and Climatology



Topographic Map

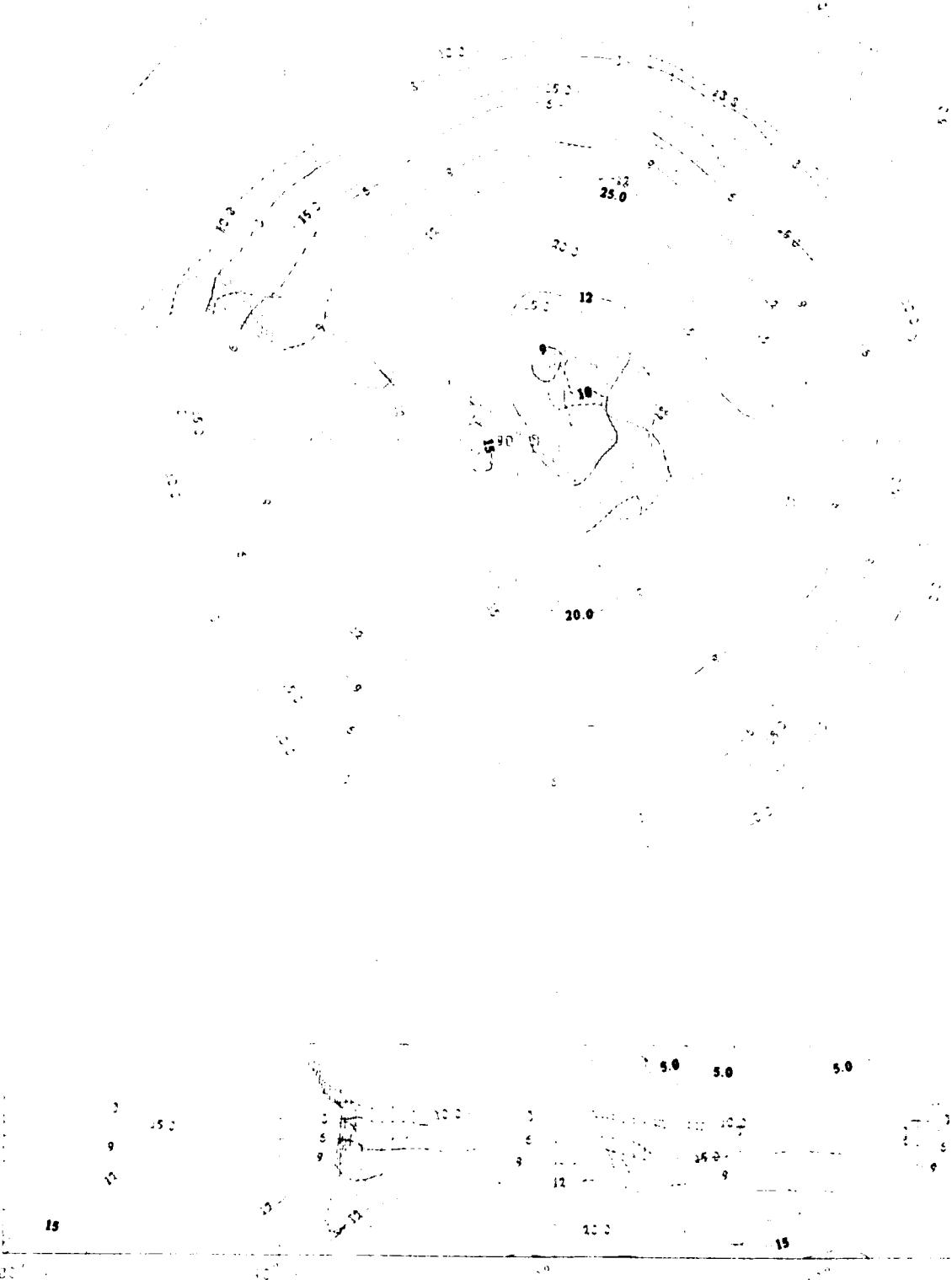
Geological Map

Geologic Units (Topo)

Geologic Units (Geo)

Key

Legend



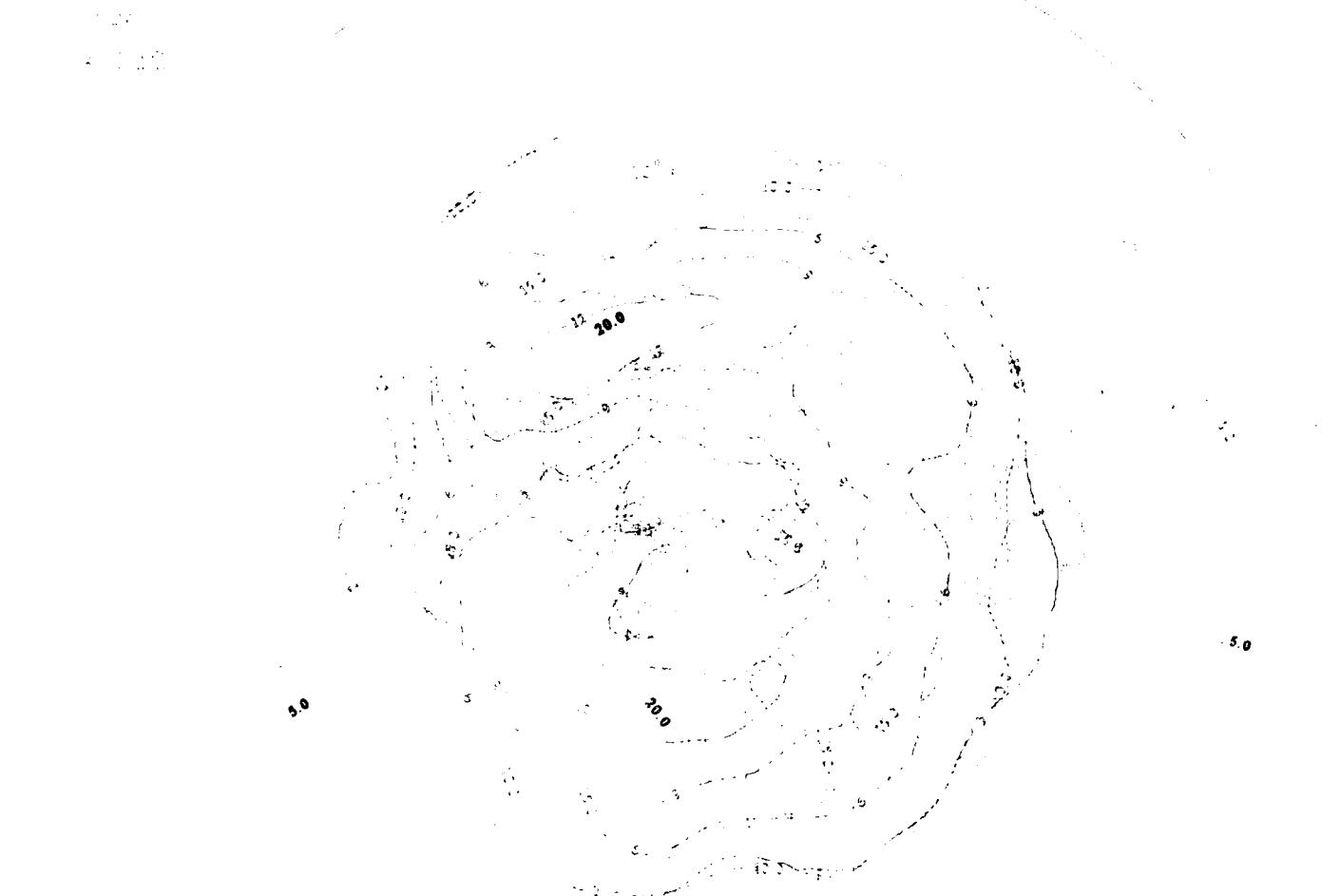
20.0 20.0 20.0

20.0 20.0 20.0

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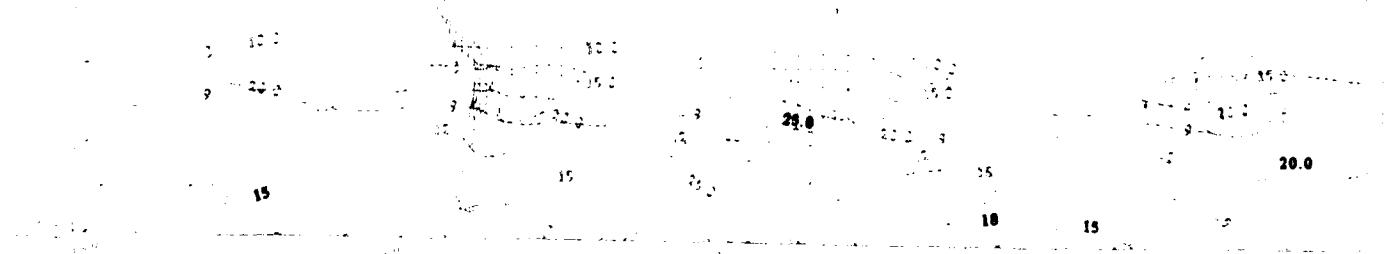
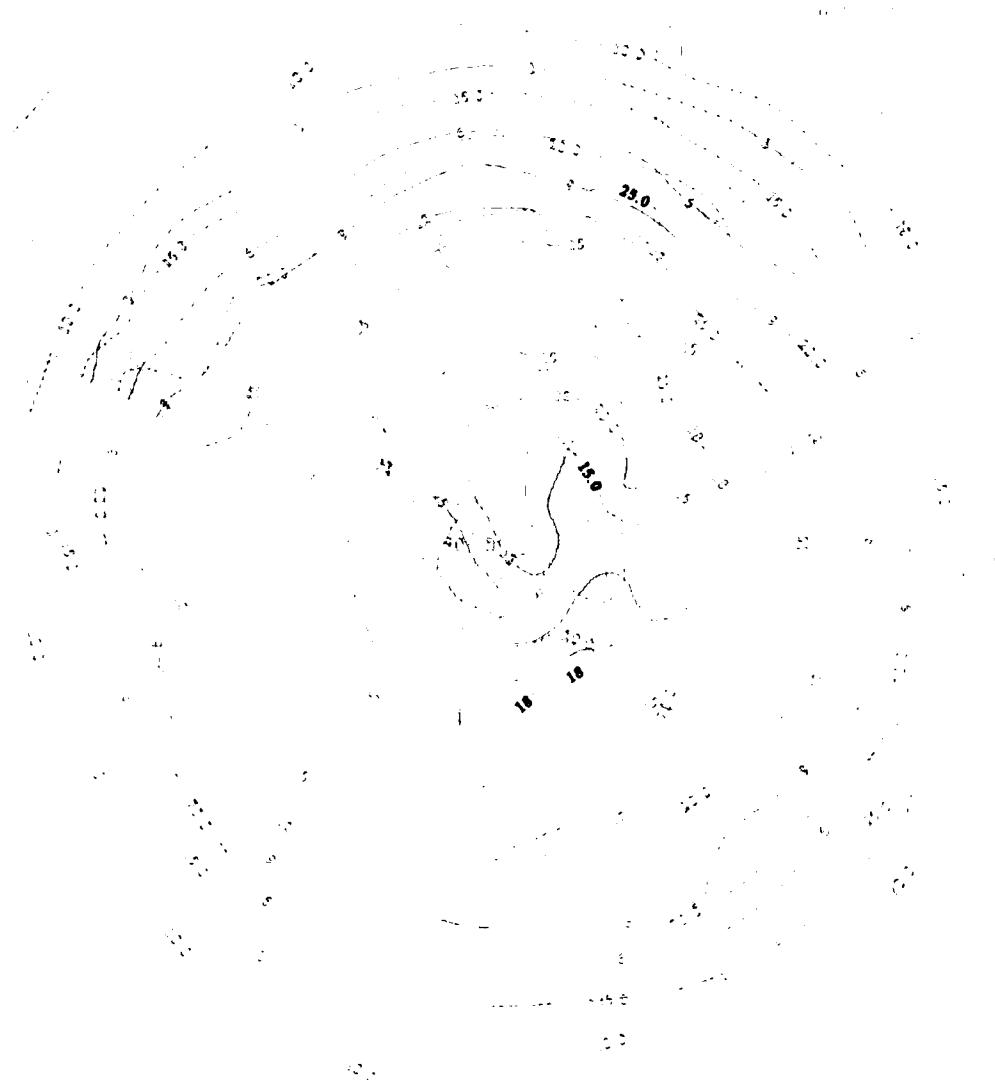
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Species of *Thlaspi*
Thlaspi rotundifolium

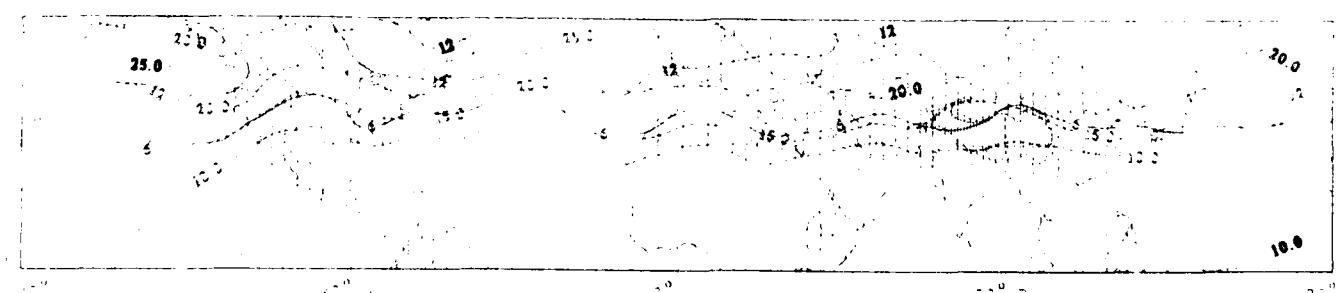
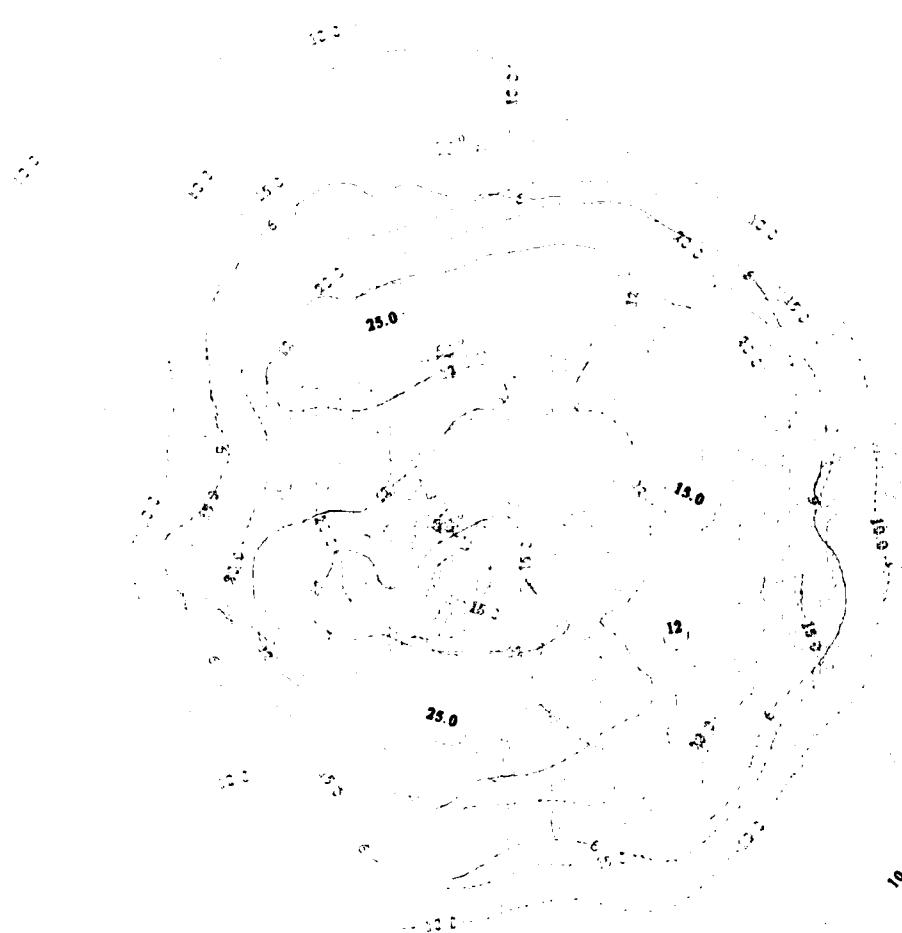
Species of *Thlaspi*
Thlaspi rotundifolium



Bogot (Col) 200 Miles SW
"Colombia (Col)

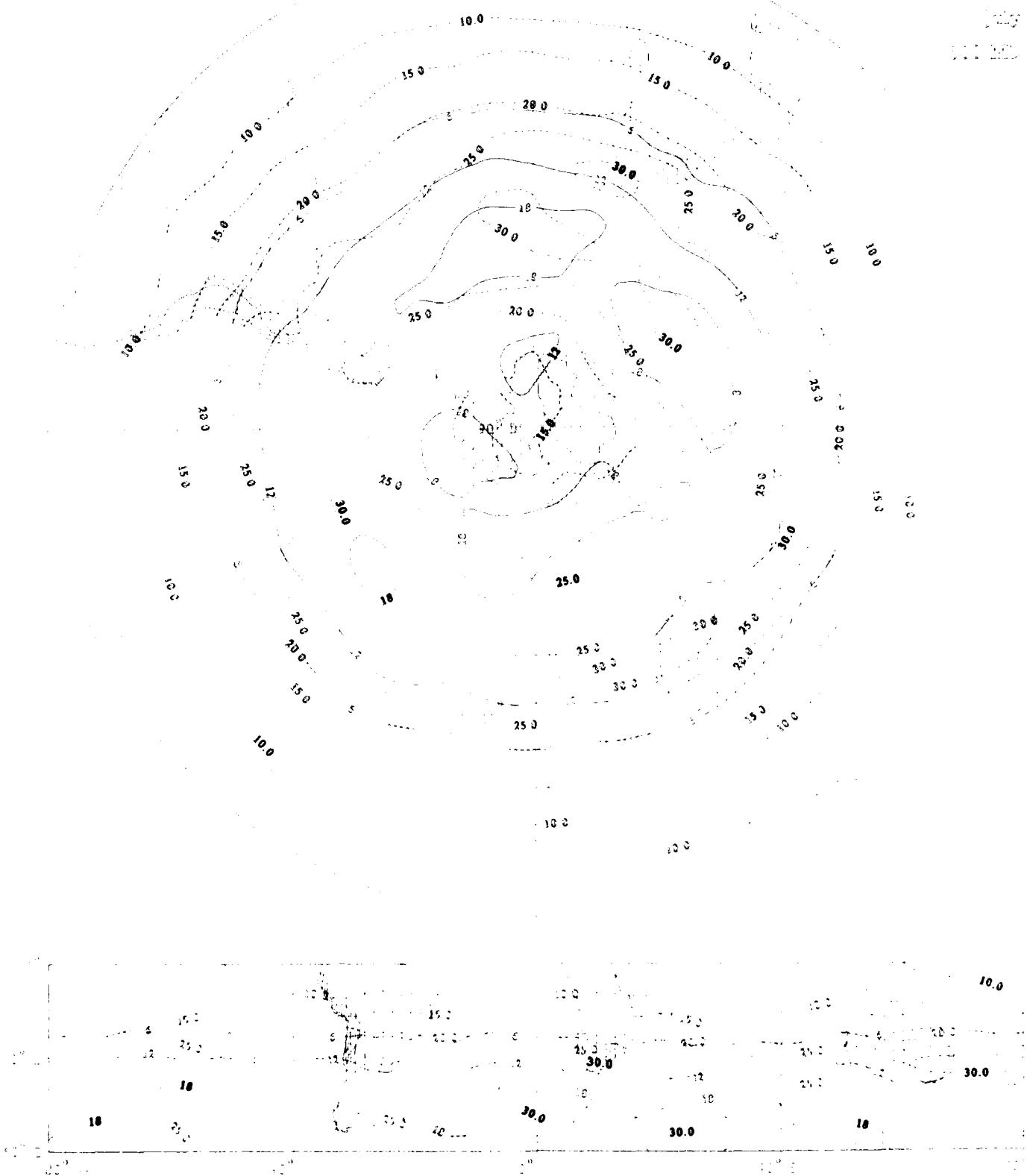
Magdalena River Valley,
Bogota, Colombia

100 Miles



Topographic Contour Map
1:100,000 Scale

Elevation (feet) and Water Depth (feet)
Vertical Interval (feet)



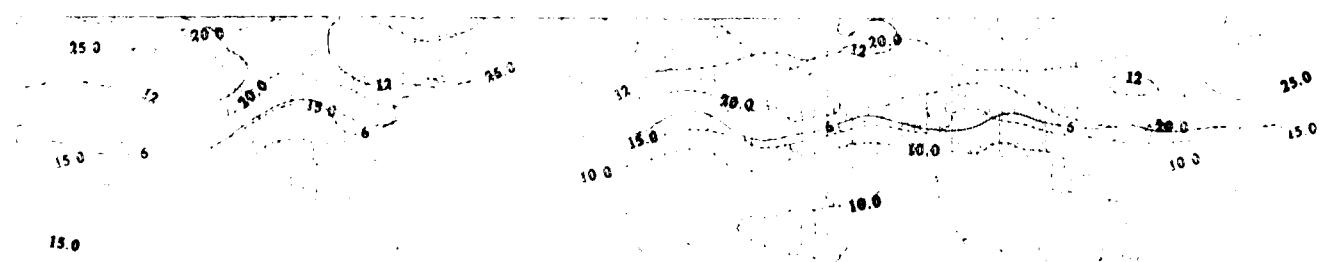
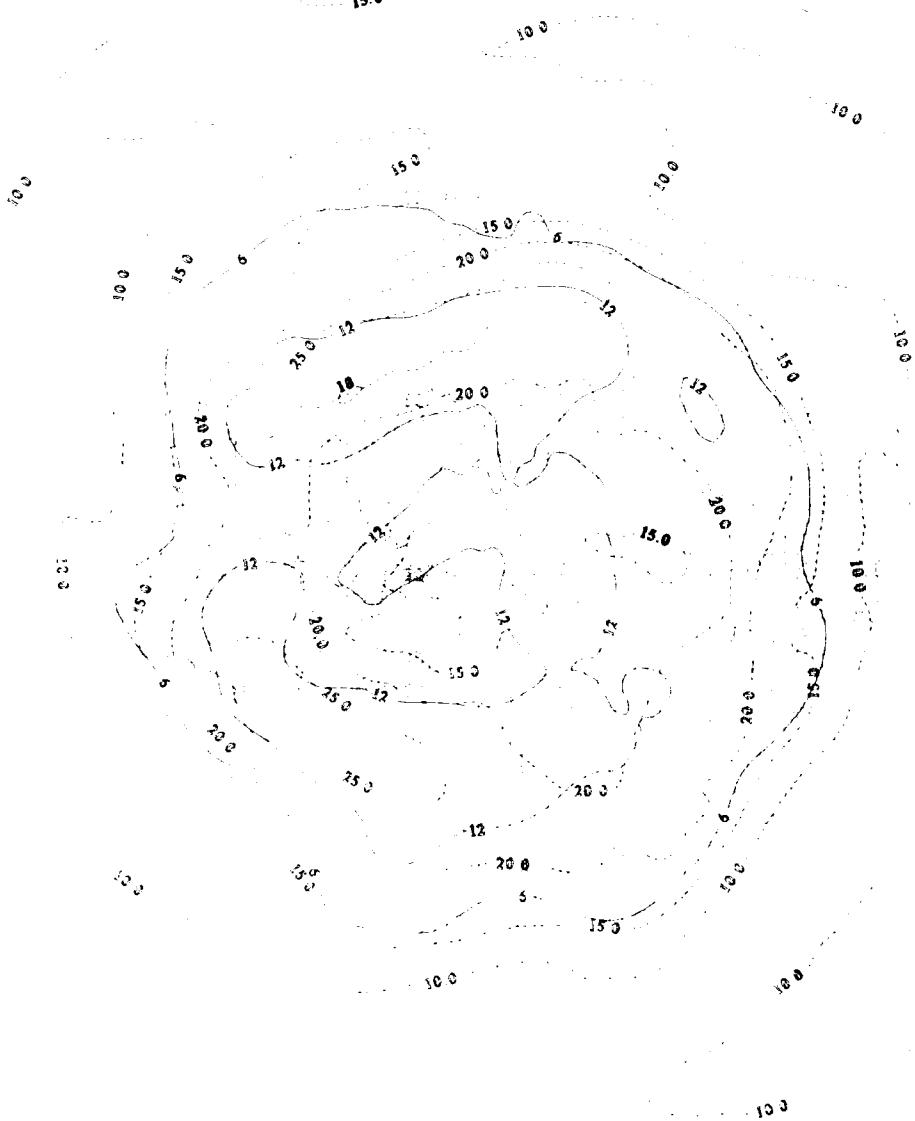
Hegel (film) SM Day & Solid

Waddington and Day (Eds.)

128

卷之三

Upper Air Climatology Northern Hemisphere

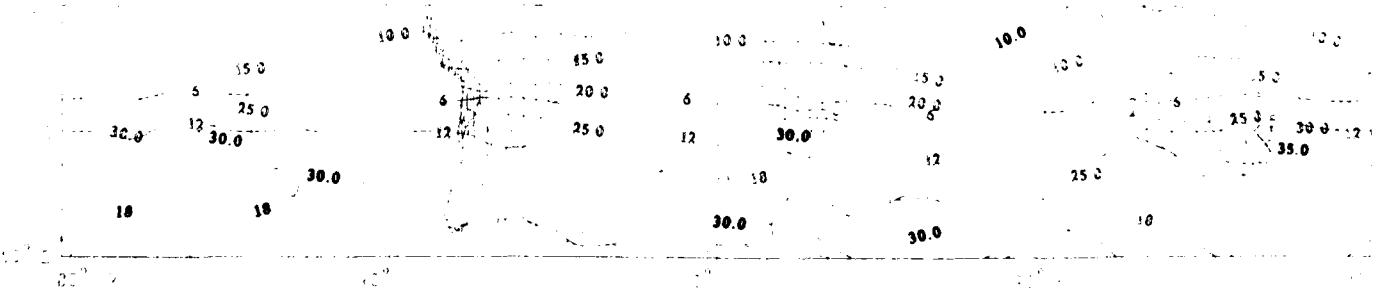
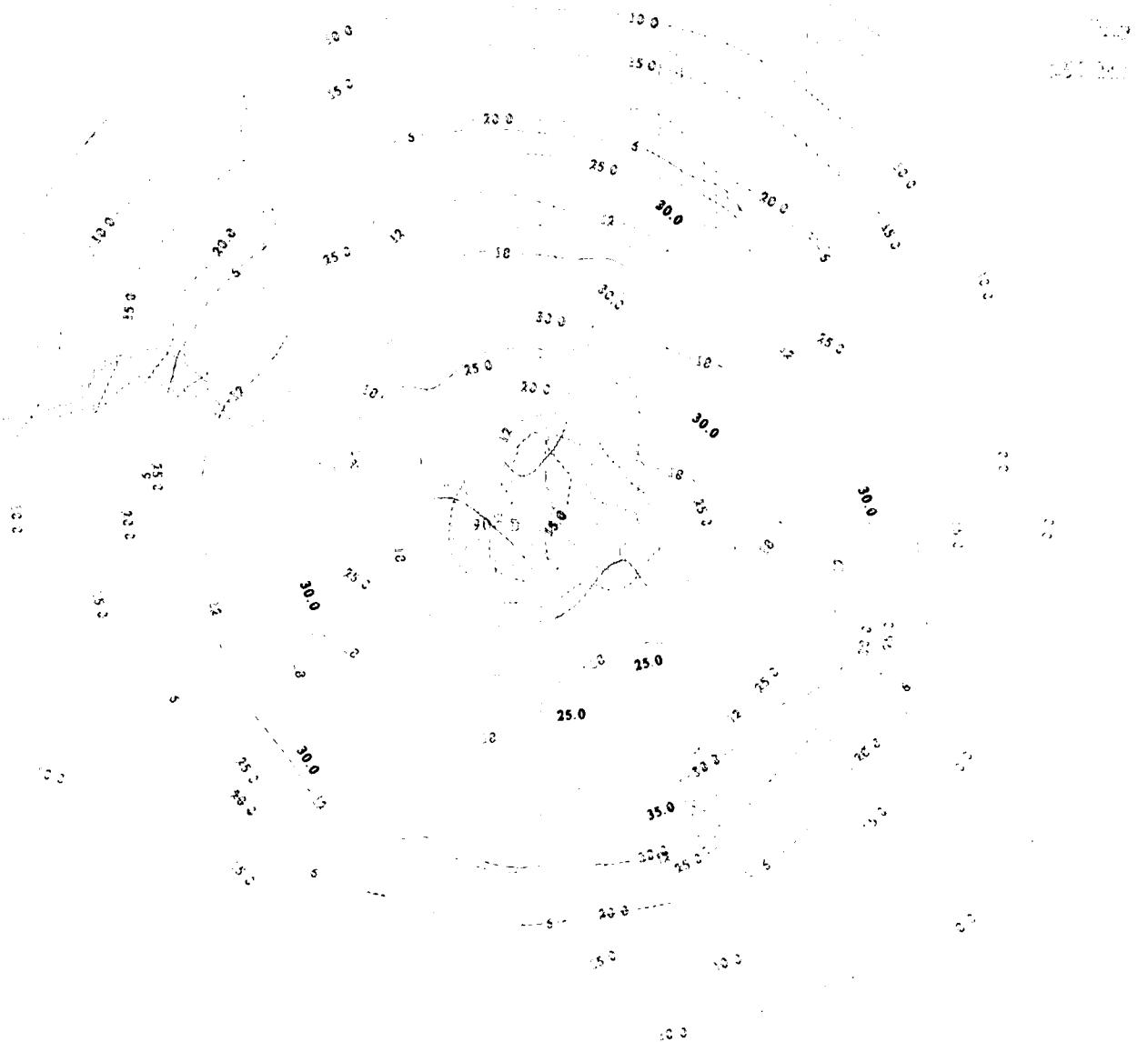


TOP 30 AER. CHART

CARTOGRAFICHE ITALIANE

Height (ft) Over Land (ft)

Height Over Water (ft)

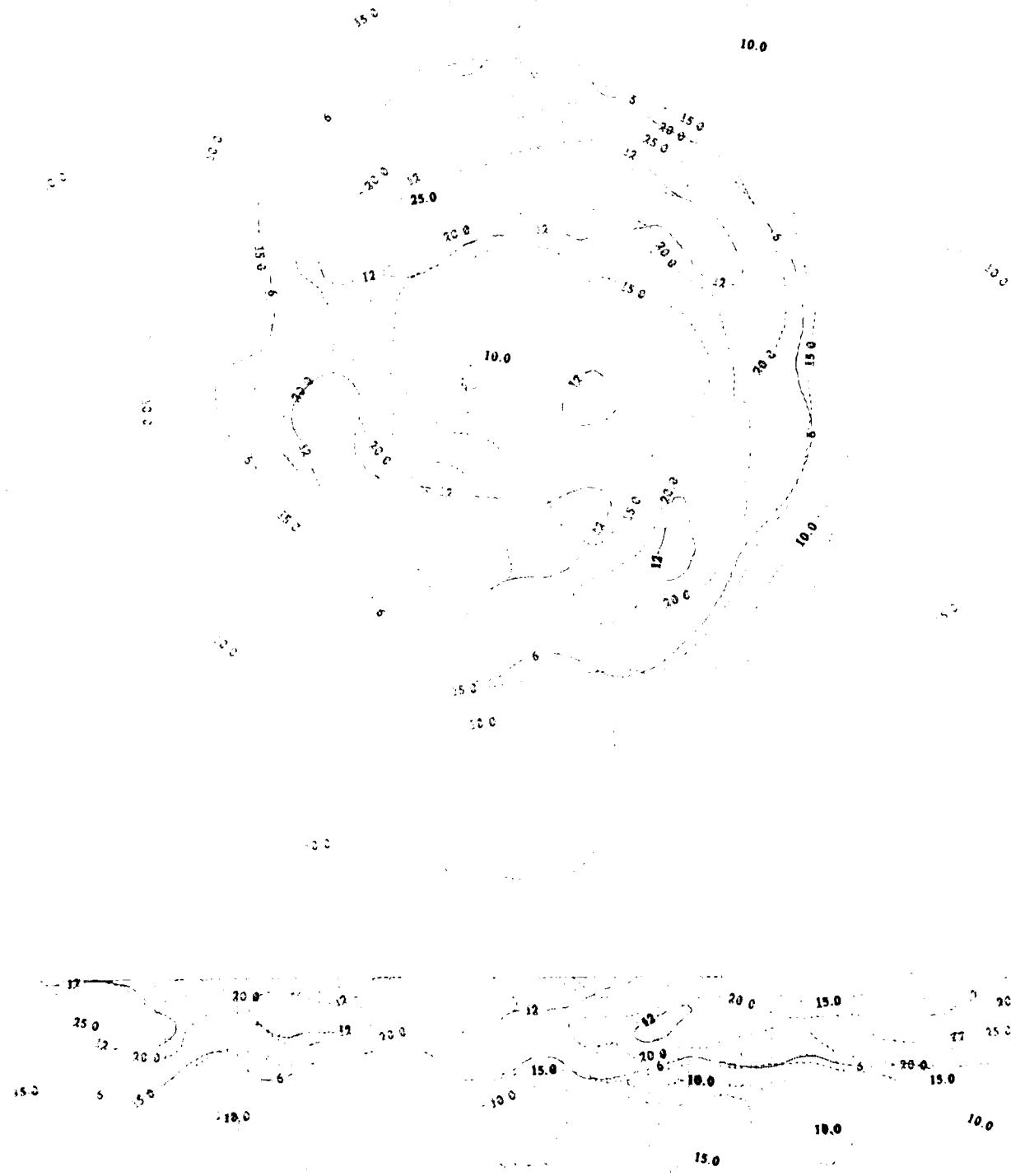


Region (km²) **Min. Layer (km)**

10

卷之三

Upper Air Climatology Northern Hemisphere



10.0 10.0 10.0

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30.0 30.0 30.0

40.0 40.0 40.0

50.0 50.0 50.0

60.0 60.0 60.0

70.0 70.0 70.0

80.0 80.0 80.0

90.0 90.0 90.0

100.0 100.0 100.0

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Height (ft) 200 Day <Sea Level>

Vertical Dist. Day (ft)

Day

200 Day

Upper Air Climatology

Northern Hemisphere

100

100

120° E

150

130

150

130

150

130

150

130

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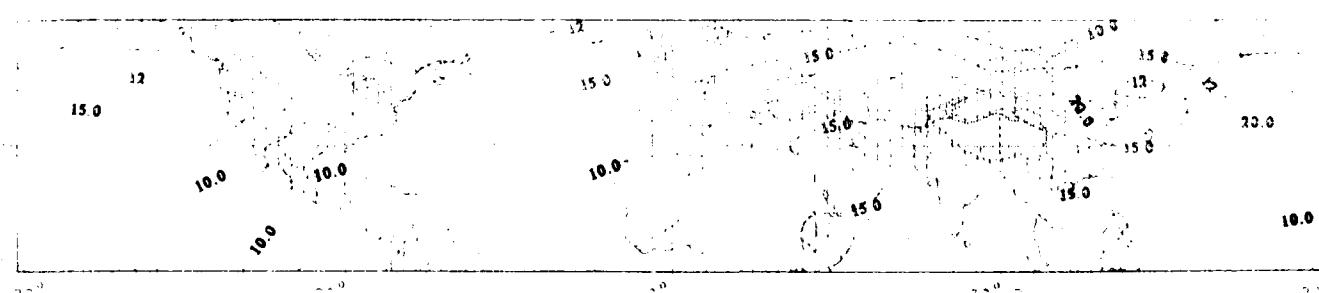


FIG. 30. A. Climatology

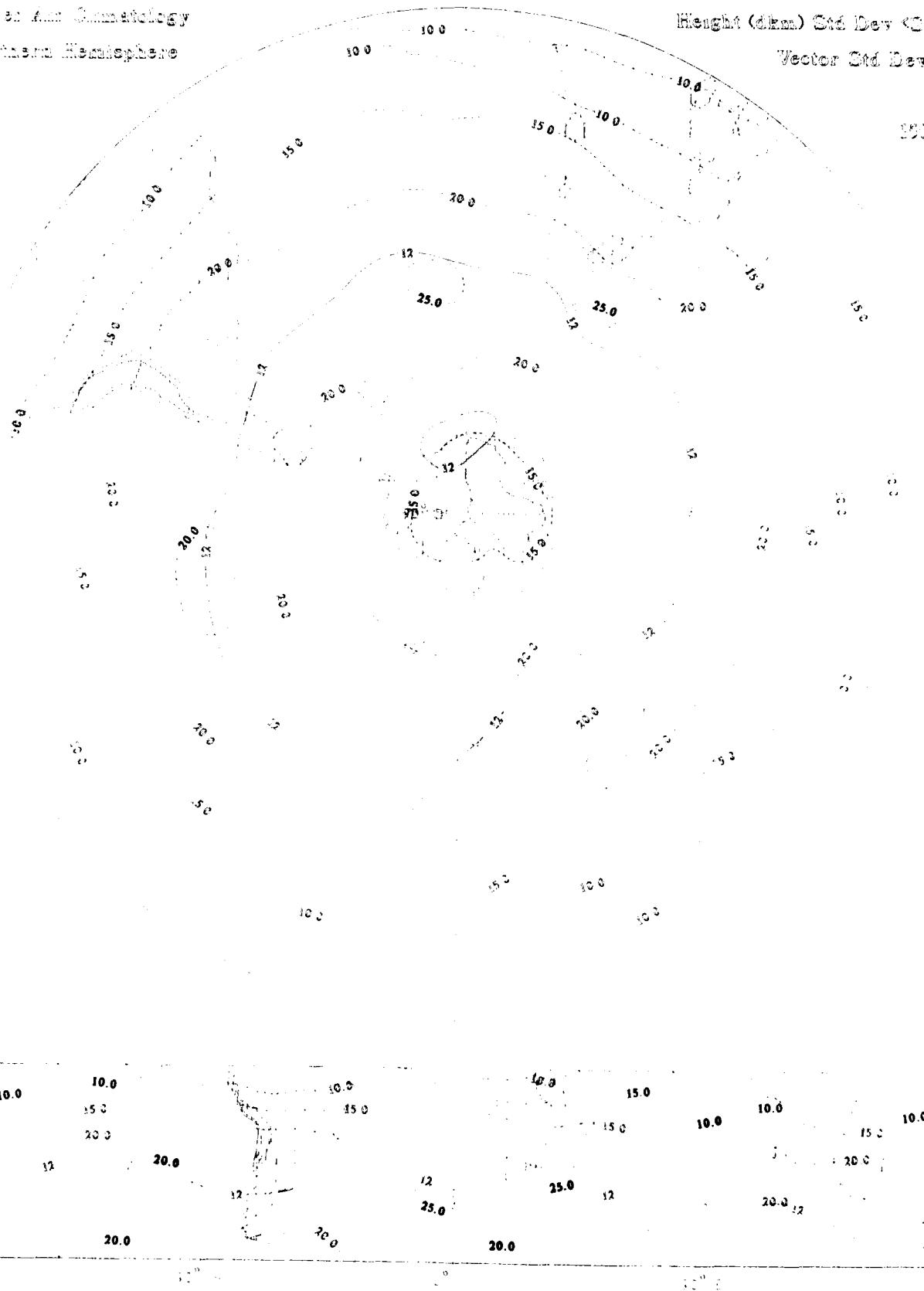
Eastern Hemisphere

Height (dkm) Std Dev <Solid>

Vector Std Dev (ft)

July

150 MB



Height (km) Std Dev < 0.6km

Vertical Std Dev (km)

Tidy

NCEP MLI

Upper Air Climatology

Northern Hemisphere

Height Std. Dev. < 12.6km

10.0

Height Std. Dev. < 12.6km

10.0

10.0

10.0

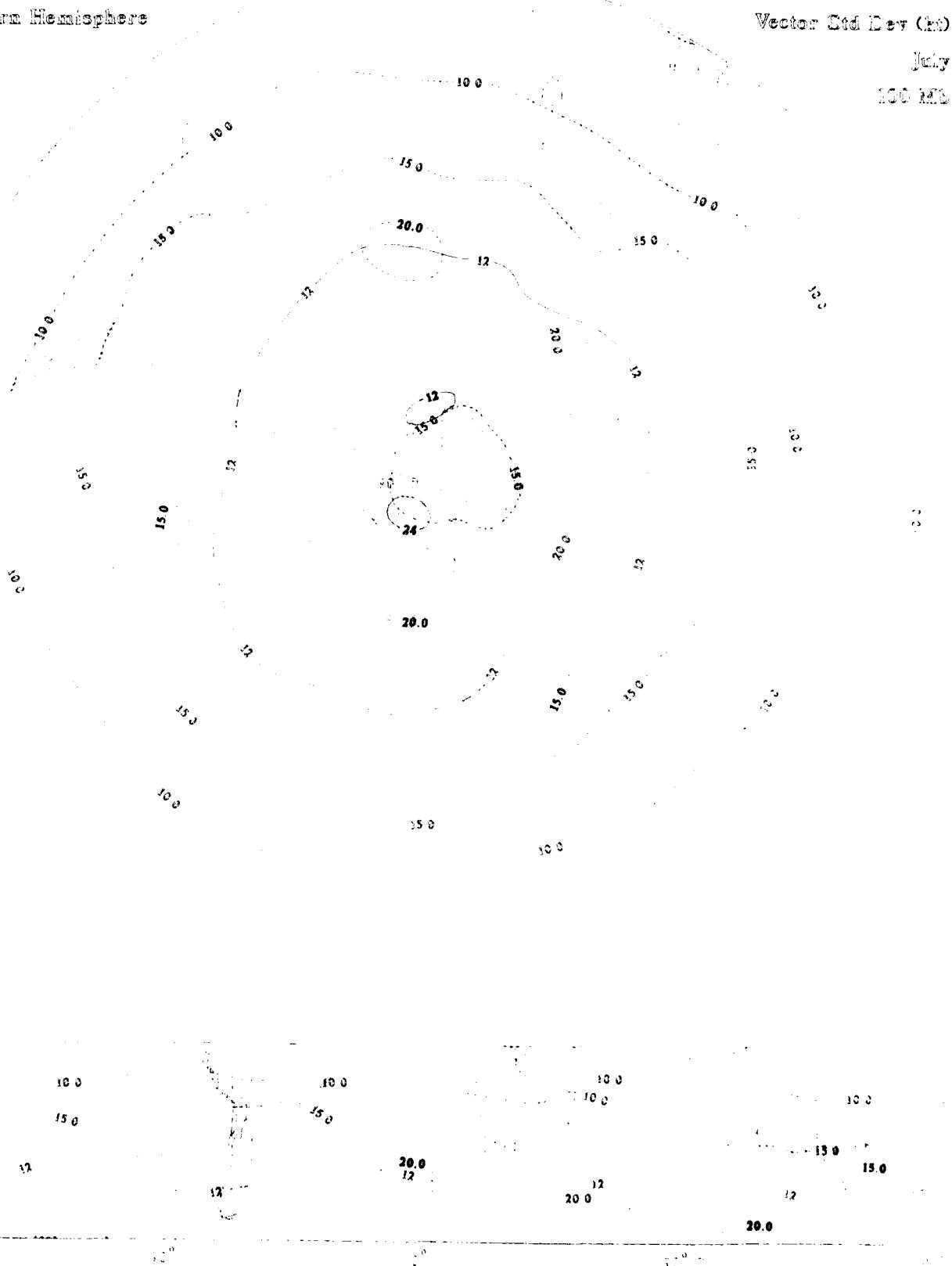
Upper Air Climatology
Southern Hemisphere

Height (dkm) Std Dev <Solid>

Vector Std Dev (km)

July

100 mb



Height (dkm) Std Dev < Solid

Vector Std Dev (kt)

Wly

7.0 dkm

Upper Air Climatology

Northern Hemisphere

10.0

10.0

10.0

10.0

10.0

50

50

50

50

50

10.0

50

Height Std. Dev. < 12 dkm

10.0

10.0

10.0

50

50

10.0

Upper Air Climatology
Southern Hemisphere

Height (km) Std Dev <StdDev>

Vector Std Dev (km)

July

70 mb

10.0

10.0

15.0

20.0

20.0

20.0

20.0

25.0

20.0

20.0

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Height (dkm) Std Dev < Solid>

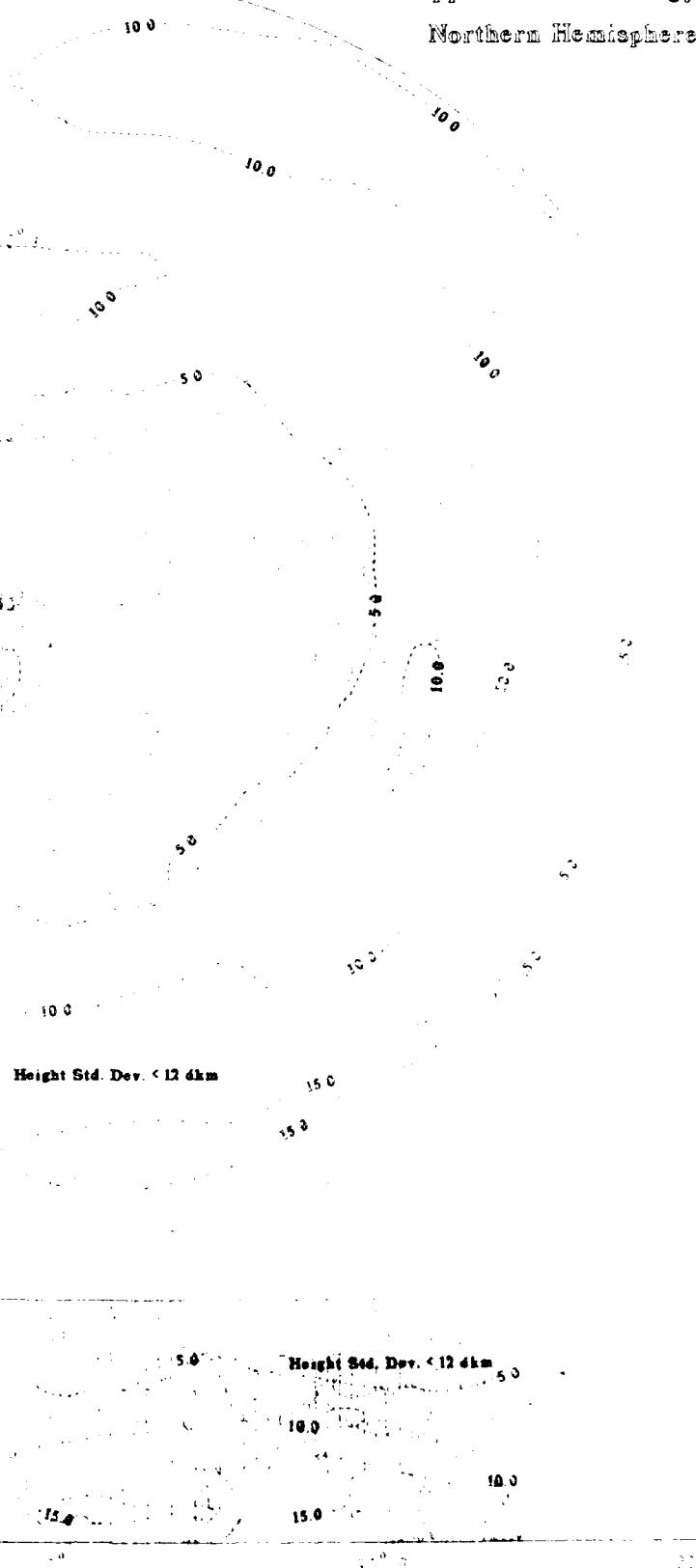
Vector Std Dev (kt)

July

50 MB

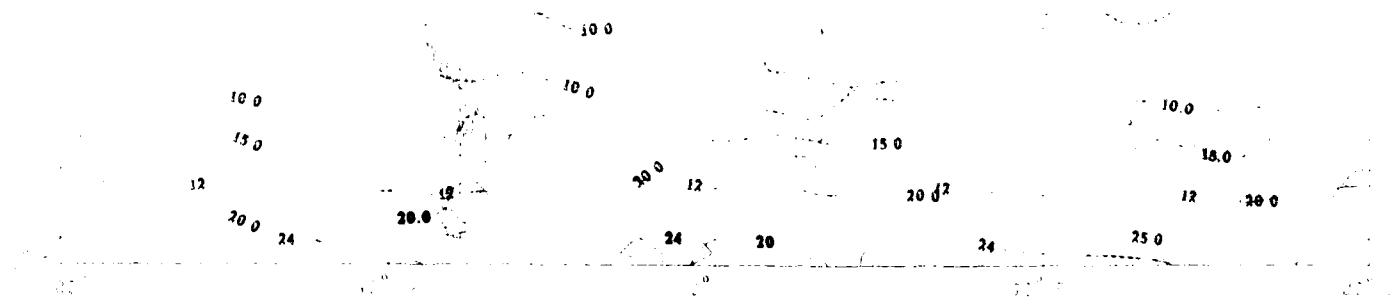
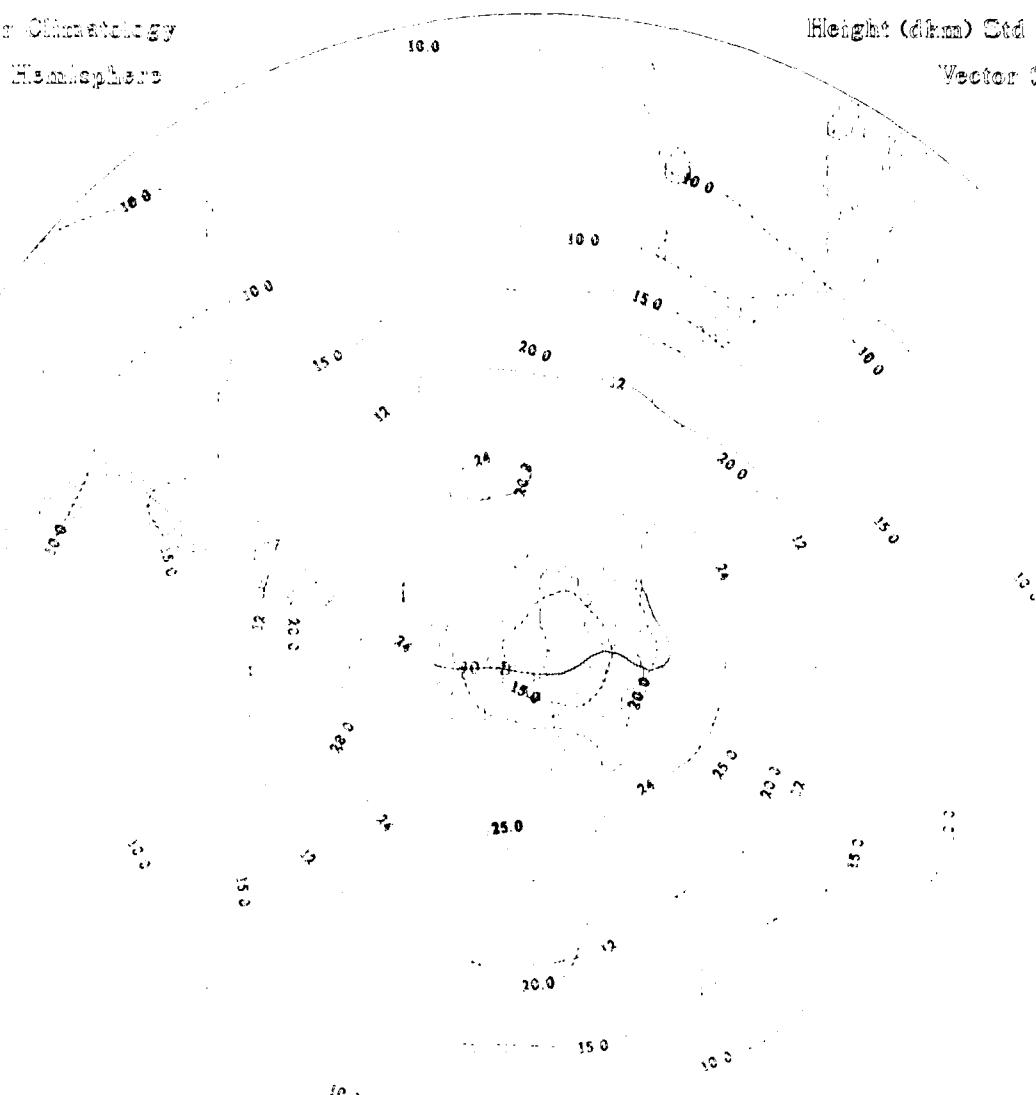
Upper Air Climatology

Northern Hemisphere



Upper Air Climatology
Northern Hemisphere

Height (dkm) Std Dev <Solid>
Vector Std Dev (ft)
July
50 MB

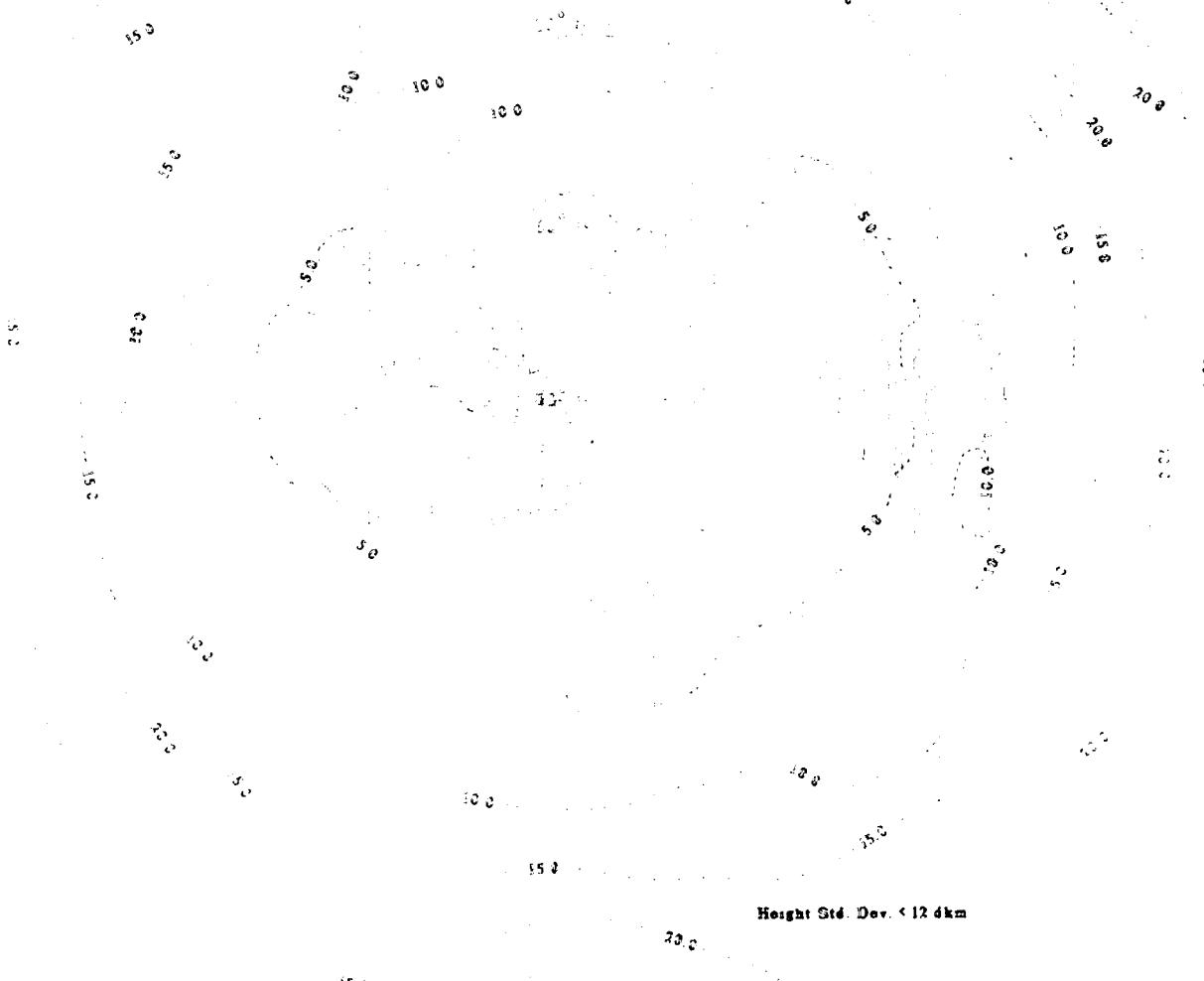


Height (km) Std Dev < Solid

Vector Std Dev (km)

Velocity

1000 mb



Upper Air Climatology

Northern Hemisphere

Height Std. Dev. < 12 km

200

150

Height Std. Dev. < 12 km

100

50

10

100

150

50

200

Upper Air Climatology

Northern Hemisphere

Height (dkm) Std Dev (dkm)

Vector Std Dev (m)

